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*Govt Doc. - Canada Labour, Sept. 1. 1935*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS

Deputy Minister—W. M. DICKSON

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME XXXV

FOR THE YEAR  
1935



OTTAWA  
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.,  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1936

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ERRATA

On page 267, table heading—for "1934" read "1935."

On page 343, column 2, fifth line—for "Section 7" read "Section 7A."

On page 362, under Saskatchewan—for "Yukon" read "Yorkton."

On page 367, column 2, end of second line—the omitted section is covered (in small type) on page 683. (Note the same omission occurs on pages 457 and 578).

On page 857, column 2—under contracts Group "B"—for "June" read "August."

On page 1124, column 1, 13th line from bottom—for (1925) read (1935).

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**E**MPLOYMENT at the beginning of December, 1934, showed a seasonal recession as compared with the preceding month, but this was much smaller than the average contraction indicated between November 1 and December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 9,001 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 938,006 at the beginning of November to 925,225 on December 1, 1934. The index (average 1926=100) declined from 100.2 on the former date to 98.9 on December 1, as compared with 91.8 at the same date in 1933. On December 1 in the twelve preceding years the index was as follows: 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3.

At the beginning of December, 1934, returns were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,735 local trade unions with a membership total of 159,169 persons. Of these 27,904 or 17.5 per cent were without employment, contrasted with a percentage of 16.2 at the beginning of November, 1934, and 20.4 per cent at the beginning of December, 1933.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase in the work transacted during November, 1934, when a comparison was made with October, but a decrease from that recorded during the corresponding month a year ago, the marked change in both instances taking place in construction and maintenance. Vacancies in November, 1934, numbered 35,809, applications 58,243, and placements in regular and casual employment 34,189.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent at the beginning of December was \$16.02 as compared with \$16.03 for November; \$15.83 for December, 1933; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$21.40 for December, 1926; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$26.92 for

July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was unchanged in December from the level of November, namely 71.2. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are 69.0 for December, 1933; 96.0 for December, 1929; 97.9 for December, 1926; 96.4 for December, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.4 for December, 1914.

The table on page 2 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business showed a recovery in November following the decline of the two previous months. The level of this index in November was 13 per cent higher than in November, 1933. Of the principal factors included those used as indicators of manufacturing, construction, electric power output, carloadings and imports were higher, while mineral production and trade employment were lower. As compared with November, 1933, all these factors showed improvement. Information available for December shows a slight seasonal decline in employment. The index was, however, substantially higher than in December, 1933. Carloadings were considerably lower than in the preceding month but higher than in the corresponding month of 1933.

The figures for strikes and lockouts during December were the lowest for any month since 1930 except those for April, 1933, there being only eight disputes recorded, involving 400 workers and resulting in time loss of 3,523 man working days. In November, 1934, there were recorded thirteen disputes involving 1,542 workers, resulting in a time loss of 17,182 working days, while in December, 1933, there were sixteen disputes involving 3,902 workers with a time loss of 55,477 working days. None of the disputes during December involved a large number of workers or resulted in substantial time loss. In November, strikes of loggers at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and coal miners in Vancouver Island, B.C., caused time

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	100,503,778	115,561,069	115,541,687	86,991,972	104,637,964	102,105,244
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	39,108,339	49,884,153	47,228,804	35,367,553	43,711,559	41,070,259
Exports, Canadian produce. \$	60,850,223	65,124,512	67,747,809	50,925,856	60,384,590	60,488,729
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,330,598	7,124,253	7,167,473	5,985,802	6,688,215	6,414,363
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,092,212,151	3,409,875,845	2,491,921,510	2,837,469,562	2,823,357,264
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		139,995,879	139,843,608	132,058,957	128,189,306	133,042,841
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,411,317,112	1,370,178,568	1,356,916,823	1,358,189,789	1,349,769,247
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		871,892,870	895,728,990	898,159,673	884,378,313	912,211,074
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	86.2	86.0	85.2	75.3	76.8	73.3
Preferred stocks.....	71.4	70.6	69.5	60.2	59.1	59.7
(1) Index of interest rates.....	76.2	81.0	82.9	98.5	97.3	94.6
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.2	71.2	71.4	69.0	68.9	67.9
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.02	16.03	15.96	15.83	15.72	15.78
Business failures, number.....			130	159	155	144
Business failures, liabilities..... \$			2,261,500	2,344,772	1,939,833	2,321,926
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	98.9	100.2	100.0	91.8	91.3	90.4
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	17.5	16.2	16.4	20.4	19.8	19.8
Railway—						
(c) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	157,233	194,755	216,885	143,472	181,682	204,706
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$		13,782,020	15,803,292		13,287,651	14,662,314
Operating expenses..... \$			11,254,454	10,091,769	10,112,023	10,350,857
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		11,184,506	12,752,350	9,912,738	10,389,925	11,984,497
(c) Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,742,678	8,651,670	6,666,340	6,804,113	7,926,050
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,560,993,420	1,536,844,685	2,010,896,664	2,441,503,348
Building permits..... \$		2,601,418	2,721,919	1,983,292	1,624,138	1,775,052
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	6,062,200	10,451,500	11,152,700	8,207,600	10,637,200	15,014,300
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	42,364	38,968	46,573	38,612	29,592	27,002
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	58,600	57,050	57,975	49,557	43,099	48,486
Ferro-alloys..... tons	3,641	8,778	2,442	2,228	7,583	9,563
Lead..... lbs.			29,126,551	19,953,733	25,366,803	23,834,911
Zinc..... lbs.			27,012,329	22,238,145	21,740,806	20,648,443
Copper..... lbs.			32,965,700	26,610,276	26,431,609	29,894,112
Nickel..... lbs.			8,902,320	8,805,016	10,847,417	10,734,268
Gold..... ounces		250,000	265,076	248,639	241,928	244,212
Silver..... ounces			1,312,617	1,096,399	1,299,096	1,375,504
Coal..... tons		1,409,346	1,551,379	1,299,261	1,346,878	1,379,351
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.			110,649,000	64,970,000	91,760,000	91,710,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,511,869	6,817,000	3,972,000	4,892,000	5,780,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		18,479,000	9,179,000	19,803,000	19,058,000	12,288,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.			850,000	1,877,000	1,896,000	1,588,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		195,358,670	202,270,694	123,034,438	183,571,505	170,904,912
Flour production..... brls.		1,703,831	1,654,189	967,284	1,827,340	1,650,557
(e) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	105,306,254	126,421,593	86,934,082	139,000,893	112,533,399	87,616,868
Footwear production..... pairs		1,316,118	1,782,172	944,816	1,371,253	1,833,771
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		65,115,000	59,787,000	55,093,000	56,745,000	52,187,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		35,530,000	31,074,000	41,127,000	36,768,000	34,302,000
Newsprint..... tons		240,870	235,020	175,300	193,720	191,450
Automobiles, passenger.....		1,052	2,125	2,171	1,503	2,723
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		96.5	95.9	86.2	85.5	88.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		97.0	95.5	85.1	83.9	87.4
Mineral production.....		137.5	143.5	118.2	114.4	130.9
Manufacturing.....		96.0	94.8	88.6	86.2	87.9
Construction.....		43.1	38.1	30.4	30.7	45.4
Electric power.....		181.4	170.4	159.5	158.1	148.8
Distribution.....		95.2	97.2	80.3	80.9	90.5
Trade employment.....		119.3	119.5	115.9	112.8	113.9
Carloadings.....		65.9	68.7	60.4	62.9	62.6
Imports.....		85.3	78.2	67.8	77.4	71.6
Exports.....		60.6	85.3	53.5	58.3	67.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending December 29, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 1, November 3, and October 6, 1934; December 2, November 4, and October 7, 1933.

(6) MacLean's Building Review.

(7) Operating expenses for 1934 include pensions.

loss during the month of 5,000 and 6,000 days respectively. In December, 1933, strikes of loggers in the northern part of Ontario and Quebec resulted in time loss of over 30,000 days, while a strike of woollen mill employees at Hespeler, Ont., caused a time loss of 10,000 days. Five disputes were carried over from November and three disputes commenced during December. Seven of the eight disputes were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers, two in favour of the workers, while compromise settlements were reached in three cases. Only one dispute, involving seventy-three workers, remained unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Ontario and Quebec confer on labour legislation.**

A conference was held at Montreal on December 22 between the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec, and the Hon. A. W. Robb, Minister of Labour for Ontario, for the purpose of securing a measure of uniformity in certain labour legislation in the two provinces. Another meeting was held at Montreal on January 7, those present being the Hon. Mr. Arcand, Mr. J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario; Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour of Quebec; Mr. A. W. Crawford, chairman of the Ontario Women's Minimum Wage Board; and Mr. Gustave Franq, chairman of the Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Board. According to reports in the press the chief problems discussed at these meetings were as follows: Quebec's success with its law for the juridical extension of collective labour agreements; the province's act for the limitation of hours of labour; minimum wages for women; wages paid in Ontario and Quebec lumber camps and the possibility of governmental control thereof; and the advisability of legislation decreeing minimum wages for men in certain trades.

#### **Regional interstate compacts on labour laws in United States.**

A movement towards greater uniformity in labour legislation is in progress in the United States, with the sanction and support of the Federal labour authorities. This movement, as described by the *New York Times*, December 11, "bids fair to work out a scheme of regional

government in a field between that occupied by the Federal government and that reserved for the individual States." An "interstate Conference on Labour Compacts" was formed last year with eight eastern States as members—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut; and a similar congress is projected among some of the Mid-western States. The eastern conference is considering the draft of a proposed compact on the regulation of child labour, and the subjects to be dealt with later include the regulation of hours of labour, industrial home work, safety standards, compensation for industrial accidents, control of employment offices and unemployment insurance. The *Times* points out that as compacts are ratified from time to time, an inter-State organization of some kind will be needed to administer them, probably an inter-State commission on which every participating State shall be equally represented. "Thus in time the country may become organized for certain purposes into regional groups of States, with regional administrative authorities established by inter-State agreement. Such regional organization may prove a successful method of dealing with many questions involving several States but not the whole nation, and thus reduce demands for action at Washington."

#### **Collective agreement for Quebec clothing industry.**

The last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* noted (page 1147) that employers and workers in the clothing industry in Quebec had applied for the extension of an agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. The *Canadian Textile Journal*, December 14, 1934, stated that the application, "calling for regulation of working hours and minimum wage rates in the Quebec clothing industry ranks as the most important document yet devised for industrial regulation in this country. That the document is representative of a preponderating majority of the industry there can be no doubt, for it is signed by employers responsible for 75 per cent of clothing trade production in Quebec and by agents of organized labour representing 70 per cent of the working force of the clothing industry. Altogether approximately 7,000 workers are involved in the application as well as approximately 85 per cent of the capital involved in the industry. . . .

"In these columns", The *Textile Journal* continues, "during the past two years we have repeatedly drawn attention to bitter competi-



tion in the men's and boys' clothing trade, with its consequent capital losses and uneconomically low wage rates, and have advised swift and decisive action for trade regulation. With a healthy men's and boys' clothing trade in Quebec province the entire trade in Canada would be on a sound basis, and the chief difficulty in Quebec has been and is to-day the competition between Montreal and rural shops and the wide disparity in production costs between the two areas, as well as bitter competition between clothing contractors resulting in general price depression during periods of work scarcity.

"The new agreement, drafted by the majority of employers and employees in the industry, provides for a standard 44 hour week, with a time and a half allowance for overtime, and minimum wage rates which are 10 to 18 per cent lower than those now effective in union shops in Montreal. To prevent the union wage level in Montreal from falling, current agreements are to remain effective, so that the union rate in Montreal will remain unchanged, but under the terms of the agreement rural shops will in most cases be compelled to increase their wage level. The net effect will be an equalisation of wage costs between Montreal and outside shops, with provision made for prosecuting both contractors and manufacturers for whom they are working, should the contractors' wage level be below the minimum levels decreed."

#### **Unemployment insurance proposals in United States.**

Unemployment insurance in the United States, without the requirement of any employee contribution, was recommended to the President's Committee on Economic Security by its Advisory Council in a report published on December 16. The survey advocates a Federal-State unemployment insurance program, with the imposition of a 3 per cent tax on payrolls, beginning in 1936. It was reported from Washington that the essential features of these recommendations might be embodied in the legislation for consideration by the next Congress. The Advisory Council rejected a plan providing that employers and employees each contribute to the insurance fund, and by a 9 to 7 majority accepted the 3 per cent tax on payrolls on the ground that it would be passed on to consumers and the beneficiary would pay his share on the tax that would be attached to the article he purchases.

"We regard it as settled," the report states, "that unemployment compensation should at this time be developed along Federal-State lines. In this co-operative undertaking the

Federal Government must assume the leadership. It should make it easier for the States to act through removing those disadvantages in interstate competition which are always raised against purely State legislation that involves costs to industry. This knot should be cut by requiring industries in all States, whether the States enact unemployment compensation laws or not, to make uniform payroll contributions.

"The Federal Government should enact a law prescribing minimum standards, and should actively assist the States in preparing that legislation and in getting their plans in operation. The Federal Government should set up an administrative authority and should, as suggested by the President, assume responsibility for the safeguarding of all unemployed reserve funds and use these funds to promote stabilization. The States, for their part, must assume responsibility for State administration. Unemployment compensation benefits must, necessarily, be locally administered and no large bureaucracy in Washington need be created if this principle is observed."

#### **President Roosevelt's plan for public works.**

In his annual message to Congress on January 4, President Roosevelt proposed the revision of the entire federal relief structure, including the abandonment of direct relief and the adoption of a large public works plan, to be undertaken "within the sound credit of the government." This work, he said, will cover a wide field, including clearance of slums, which, for adequate reasons, cannot be undertaken by private capital; rural housing of several kinds, where, again, private capital is unable to function; in rural electrification; the reforestation of the great watersheds of the nation; an intensified program to prevent soil erosion and to reclaim blighted areas; improving existing road systems and constructing national highways designed to handle modern traffic; elimination of grade crossings; extension and enlargement of the successful work of the civilian conservation corps; non-Federal work, mostly self-liquidating and highly useful to local divisions of government; and on many others which the nation needs and cannot afford to neglect.

The President proposed that the Government assure security of livelihood, security against hazards, and security of decent homes—"a program which, because of many lost years, will take many future years to fulfil." He said that the new work relief effort "fits logically and usefully into the long range permanent policy of providing the three types of security."

## Provincial Health Service in Quebec.

An account of public health and public charities in the Province of Quebec is contributed to the current issue of *Child and Family Welfare* (the official organ of the Canadian Council of Child and Family Welfare) by Dr. Alphonse Lessard, director of the Provincial Health Service. In 1922, the director states, "the old Board of Health made way for the Provincial Health Service, a permanent organization directly responsible to the provincial secretary, a change which gave an immediate and sustained impulse to the entire public health structure, and which has been reflected throughout the province.

"A great health authority," Dr. Lessard continued, "has enunciated the dictum that public health is purchased, and purchased with money. In 1921, the province's annual expenditure on public health totalled \$125,000.00—an objective slowly and painfully reached from \$25,000.00; then \$50,000.00; and then \$75,000.00. Now it approximates \$1,000,000.00.

"In 1926, with the generous assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, the first county health units were established, and this wonderful system of public health services (of which examples are seen in the United States, in England and in France) has revolutionized rural health in our province. Thanks to this system, the general mortality has dropped from 15 per 1,000 in 1926 to 10 per 1,000 last year (1933), and the nightmare of our infant mortality rate has fallen in the last 8 years, from 142 per 1,000 living births to 94 in 1933. Mortality from contagious diseases has dropped 60 per cent, and it is to be hoped that we shall never repeat 1927's sad experience when 469 children died of diphtheria, for systematic immunization in Health Unit areas under our medical officers has brought a drop to a number of 100 for the whole province. Tuberculosis mortality last year dropped by 6 points, and we can confidently envisage the day when this national social plague will no longer strike through our population as it did years ago. Investigation services are organized over a broad front, and side by side with the district dispensaries, mobile clinics with chest diagnosticians tour the municipalities, served by the health units, seeking contacts, organizing preventive work, and generally providing health propaganda along lines unique to this province.

"Added to these measures, there is the Grancher system of child placement in families, borrowed in 1929 from France, whereby children exposed to tuberculosis in-

fection in the homes of our large urban centres are placed in selected rural homes. The system has been but partially developed yet, due to budget reductions forced by present financial conditions. If the anti-tuberculosis machinery is not yet complete, yet we are well on the highway towards it, and success will wait upon determination and persistence."

## Test of health insurance in Manitoba.

The Manitoba Department of Health has decided to make a practical test of health insurance, to continue for two years, by establishing in the municipality of Woodworth, a community of 2,000 residents, a scheme which contains the following provisions:—(1) complete medical service, including surgery, hospitalization and cost of prescriptions; (2) payment of doctors' fees and hospital charges through taxation on property and a poll tax; (3) right of the individual, within reasonable limits, to choose his own physician or surgeon and select the hospital to which he desires to go for treatment; (4) maintenance of competition between doctors, continuance of the high standard of medical care and protection against racketeering by doctors.

The scheme, which is on a voluntary basis, will be started next spring, subject to the approval of the municipal council. Dr. F. W. Johnson, Deputy Minister of Health, its author, has had a long experience as a country doctor.

## Supplements published with this issue of Labour Gazette.

Two supplements will appear shortly after this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE continuing the series on wages and on prices issued annually in January in recent years. The first is the eighteenth report in the "Wages and Hours of Labour" series giving information as to the year 1934, with comparative figures for 1933 and earlier years, and showing the wages and working hours of the principal classes of labour throughout the Dominion in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement in retail and wholesale prices in Canada in 1934 and previous years; tables are also given showing the movement of prices in other countries throughout the world.

## Canadian employers and the I.L.O.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Toronto recently, a report on the 1934 Session of the International Labour Conference was submitted by the Industrial Relations



Committee of the Association. The following are the conclusions of this report:

"As regards the work of the International Labour Organization, generally, judging from the progress of ratification by the various countries of the Conventions passed at Geneva, and the reports (which are made each year) of the enforcement of the various national laws passed as a result of the Geneva Conventions, there seems no reason to doubt that valuable work is being done in the way of bringing the low labour standard countries up to something approaching a parity with the high labour standard countries, which has always, of course, been one of the main purposes of the International Labour Organization. It may further be observed that this year's Conference, like the Conferences of the last four years, was marked on the whole by a restraint and moderation on the part of the labour representatives, which in view of the strain and stress of the last five years was decidedly praiseworthy, and which is undoubtedly attributable in large part to the fact that as a result of meeting for the past fifteen years with the representatives of governments and industry, the workers have come to realize the economic and other difficulties confronting governments and employers in a way that would otherwise have been impossible."

#### **Test of consumers' co-operation at Hamilton, Ontario.**

LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 987. Subsequently the Ontario Milk Control Board prohibited the payment of patronage dividends by co-operative dairies. Referring to the problem created for the co-operative movement by this action, the *Canadian Co-operator*, in its December issue, suggests that "a sensible and equitable solution of the dispute would be to follow the practice of the British Milk Marketing Board by permitting private distributors, if they so desire, to give by way of discount an amount equal to the purchase dividend declared by co-operative societies ..... If co-operative societies are to be denied the right to return to producers and consumers, in the form of patronage dividends, the savings made in milk distribution, a precedent will be created of the gravest possible significance to the future of the movement in Canada. If it is possible to establish that co-operative distribution may be legally prohibited as to one commodity, there is no reason why other profit-seeking private interests should not demand its extension to every necessity of life."

#### **Principles of workmen's compensation stated.**

general statement:

"Despite the best efforts of insurance companies, governments and humanitarian agencies for two decades, industrial accidents are not declining, are perhaps even increasing. Workmen's compensation is the modern method of indemnifying the victims of industrial injuries which recognizes these inevitable losses as a part of the cost of the productive system. Since individuals are not to blame, since prevention is impossible on any considerable scale, and since society demands machine production, society through workmen's compensation has assumed the cost of industrial injuries. In broadest principle then, workmen's compensation takes the burden of these losses from the workman and his family, and places it on the entire group of consumers. It makes no effort to find out *who* is to blame. If the injury occurs while the workman is on the job it is assumed that the injury was caused by the job. The workman need not prove that someone else was the cause of the injury; the employer need not prove that the workman himself was partly or entirely responsible. Shorn of the red tape of the courts, a simple speedy system of administration determines the fact of a compensable injury and the amount of the award. In exchange for the chance of an occasional large verdict, the worker gains certainty and prompt payment of medical and hospital benefits and of a modest weekly sum in lieu of lost wages. The employer gains freedom from damage suits and the good will of his personnel. The state and private charities gain by transferring to the consumer a cost which under the older system was assumed by public and private philanthropy. While the employer bears the immediate expense, he is merely society's agent and is expected to reimburse himself in the price of his product."

#### **Danger of the prevalence of Silicosis.**

Mounting costs of silicosis, a lung disease brought on by the inhalation of dust, threatens the ruin of many American industries through liability for damages arising from this occupational disease, in the opinion of F. Robertson Jones, of New York, general manager of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives quoted in the *Literary Digest*, December 15. In a symposium on occupational diseases held by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York, in December, Mr. Jones pointed out that this disease, which is accom-

The report of a committee appointed in 1933 by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania to study workmen's compensation in the State, contains the following general statement:



panied by growth of fibrous material in the lungs, appears to be practically incurable once it has progressed beyond a certain stage. The critical point is often reached without the knowledge of the victim. The malady comes on so gradually that no symptoms are observed until it is too late. The problem is therefore primarily one of prevention, mainly by machine and factory construction designed to eliminate dust. To a certain degree engineers have met the problem in some industries, but in many others, particularly the smaller industries, little or nothing has been done, and thousands of workers are still being exposed to silicosis without adequate protection.

**Relief labour  
producing  
consumption  
goods for  
unemployed.**

Various state relief administrations in the United States have recently experimented in the employment of "relief labour" to produce consumption goods for the use of persons on relief.

An account of this movement, contributed by the director of the charity organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation, appeared in the *Survey* (New York), December, 1934. Mattress factories and canning plants for surplus products, it is stated, are the most frequently found, but Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi and Tennessee have also plans in operation for "production for use" on a wider scale in factories or mines.

The writer gives details of the undertakings of the Ohio Relief Commission in this direction. A subsidiary corporation, the Ohio Relief Production Units, Incorporated, was established last June, the Commission financing the operations of the Corporation by grants according to its requirements. Production from surplus commodities—such as mattresses from surplus cotton, and canned meat from cattle in the drought areas—is not included in the undertakings of the Corporation, but is carried on by other branches of the Relief Commission. The Corporation began operations in August by opening garment factories, eleven of these being active by November. Another factory is ready to turn out 4,500 blankets monthly, as well as heavy materials for overcoats, and another to manufacture underwear and pyjamas. "Up to October 27, the six units which had by that time been able to turn out goods had produced 2,012 articles of furniture with a sales value of \$2,043; 970 stoves valued at \$6,172, and clothing of all descriptions valued at \$26,165—a total of \$34,380. Operating costs in the same six units (including initial investments for repairs and equipment of \$10,600) had been \$112,600 for raw materials and operation of plant, while \$31,400 had been paid for wages.

"The main departments of Relief Production Units are: management which secures factories and exercises all general functions; planning, which ascertains demand, determines the kind, amount, and price of goods to be manufactured, and prepares production-schedules; production, which secures and operates the factories; accounting; distribution. The production and distribution departments approve designs submitted by the planning department; and jointly place final approval on completed articles."

The nineteenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada held recently in Chicago, was attended by three Canadian representatives in the persons of Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour for Quebec; Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour, Quebec; and Mr. A. W. Crawford, chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board. All three participated in the discussion on minimum wage laws. Other topics under discussion were: new labour legislation, analysis of accidents, unemployment insurance, women in industry, and child labour.

Of the total population of Great Britain in 1931, approximately 29,900,000 were between 16 and 64 years of age. Of the persons within these limits of age, about 19,400,000 were "gainfully occupied," of whom about 12,500,000 were insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at the beginning of July, 1934, is estimated at 12,690,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The total number of insured persons aged 16 years and over in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland rose from 10,188,000 in 1923 to 11,062,000 in 1927. The number aged 16 to 64 rose from 10,745,000 in 1927 to 10,836,000 in 1934. These figures take no account of absences from work through sickness, holidays, or other temporary circumstances or through participation in trade disputes.

By an Order in Council published as a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, January 1, 1935, approval was given to the scheme to regulate the marketing of milk and products processed or manufactured wholly or chiefly from milk, and produced in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia. The provincial order which established this scheme under the provisions of the Natural Products Marketing Act, was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1934, page 1079.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

**A**N application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour during December from clerks, checkers, sealers, stowers and truckers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg, and being members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Two hundred employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute and 1,000 indirectly. The applicants claim restoration to employees who participated in the general strike at Winnipeg in 1919 of seniority rights prior to the strike. The matter of the application had been taken up with the employing company at the close of the month.

An interim report was submitted to the Minister of Labour on December 31 by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation

established\* to deal with two disputes:—(1) between the Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and certain of its employees at Fort William, Ontario, being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; and (2) between the Canadian National Railways and the same class of employees at Port Arthur, Ontario, members also of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. Three hundred and twenty men at Fort William and 400 men at Port Arthur were stated to be directly concerned. Each dispute related to the employees' demand for an agreement embodying increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions, as well as their request that an officer of the union be permitted to conduct negotiations on behalf of the employees. It will be noted that the Board has adjourned for a period of six weeks to enable direct negotiations to proceed.

### Report of Board in Dispute between Western Stevedore Company and Canadian National Railways and their Waterfront Freight Handlers at Fort William and Port Arthur

*IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between The Western Stevedore Company and the Canadian National Railways, (Employer); and certain of their employees being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, etc., members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, (Employees).*

Honourable Wesley A. Gordon, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—This Board was duly constituted by your orders dated 5th November and 8th November, 1934, and met at Fort William, Ontario, and took evidence and listened to argument on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 26th of November, 1934.

There were two wage disputes mentioned in the documents constituting the Board. One concerned the employees of the Canadian National Railway at Port Arthur and the other the employees of the Western Stevedore Company at Fort William, all these employees being engaged in the loading and unloading of vessels at these lake ports. Some discussion took place as to the advisability of consider-

ing these cases separately and making separate reports. The Board however decided to take the evidence as applicable to both cases and to later determine whether the reports should be divided or not.

The first difficulty which the Board encountered was with respect to the right of those who appeared to represent the employees in the presentation of their cases. Two large organizations represented in person or by letter and telegram, claimed this right. The Board decided that it was their duty to hear the matters as submitted by those present, reserving the question of the right to negotiate agreements until later, as it appeared that the employees were sufficiently represented before the Board to enable the Board to proceed with the different questions in dispute.

Evidence was taken on some points which were not in serious dispute and upon others which were contested. When all the evidence offered had been taken, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

During the intermission letters were written by members of the Board and consultations held by the interested parties in an effort to effect an agreement, which would be acceptable to all parties.

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 991.



The Board was thereafter convened to meet at Ottawa on the 28th of December, 1934, at which meeting we are happy to state that it was agreed, and we have recorded it in our minutes that the Railway Company and the Western Stevedore Company would sit down with their own employees in an honest endeavour to work out an agreement, which it is hoped will be of advantage to both of them. It was further agreed that these local employees may have the advice and assistance of men of wider experience than themselves, whom they may choose for the purpose. It was also agreed that if and when an agreement was reached it will be made and signed by the officers of the local organization and not by or on behalf of any labour organization. We are pleased to report that there was no difference in opinion on this point, and that all those who represented conflicting interests have agreed to this course of procedure.

Cconciliation is the real object of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Act and if the parties cannot be brought together, a report whether unanimous or not, sometimes adds fuel to the flames and prepares all parties for a strike or a lockout. With this in view the members of the Board, without in any way giving up their individual opinions, which they will set forth if obliged to do in a final

report, have decided to adjourn for six weeks to enable the direct negotiations between the parties, to take place. If the parties cannot arrive at a working agreement the Board will then proceed to make its report to you on the whole situation, and will make recommendations for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and the substantial justice of the case.

We commend the very fine spirit which has been displayed by all parties before us. No hasty, angry or improper word has been spoken, and both sides have, while very properly maintaining their positions, shown a desire for conciliation and agreement, which has impressed the members of the Board most favourably. So long as we can remain mediators we are satisfied to carry on, but we feel very confident that if the parties will meet together in the same spirit in which they met before the Board, an agreement satisfactory to all of them will be consummated without further intervention by us.

Your very truly,

(Sgd.) R. M. DENNISTOUN,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) H. P. HILL,  
Representing Employers.

(Sgd.) MARCUS HYMAN,  
Representing Employees.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for December, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Dec. 1934.....	8	400	3,523
*Nov. 1934.....	13	1,542	17,182
Dec. 1933.....	16	3,902	55,477

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes recorded for December, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred, showed a substantial decrease from the figure for November and also from that for December, 1933. The disputes involving several hundred loggers in the Algoma district of Ontario and some four hundred coal miners at Cumberland, B.C., which had caused more than one-half the time loss during November had terminated before the beginning of December and only three small strikes commenced during the month. The substantially higher figures for December, 1933, were due to four disputes involving approximately 3,000 loggers in northern Ontario and Quebec with a resulting time loss of 33,500 working days in addition to a strike of 700 woollen factory workers at Hespeler, Ont., during which 10,000 days' time loss was incurred.

Five disputes, involving 338 workers, were carried over from November, including a strike of shoe factory workers at St. Tite, P.Q., and a strike of dress and shirt factory workers at Toronto, Ont., both of which commenced during November but were not reported in time for inclusion in the table in the December



LABOUR GAZETTE. Three disputes commenced during December. Of these eight disputes, seven terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers concerned, two in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in three cases. At the end of December, therefore, there was only one dispute in progress recorded as a strike or lockout, namely; compositors, London, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture pro-

jectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer (incorrectly reported as lapsed by the end of November); shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont., September 13, 1934, one employer; and loggers, Port Alberni, B.C., October 10, 1934, one employer. The disputes involving shoe factory workers commencing July 25, 1934, in one establishment in New Toronto, Ont., and paper mill workers, commencing May 30, 1934, in one establishment at Dolbeau, P.Q., carried in the above list for some months, are reported by the unions concerned to have been terminated during December, and have consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to December, 1934.</b>			
LOGGING— Loggers, Sioux Lookout, Ont...	45	400	Commenced Nov. 1, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions; terminated Dec. 11, 1934; compromise.
MANUFACTURING— Boots and Shoes— Shoe factory workers, St. Tite, P.Q.	105	105	Commenced Nov. 23, 1934; against alleged discharge of workers for union activity; terminated Dec. 1, 1934; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Dress and shirt factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	80	800	Commenced Nov. 16, 1934; for increase in piece rates and recognition of union; terminated Dec. 12, 1934; in favour of workers.
Other Wood Products— Shingle weavers, Eburne, B.C.	35	245	Commenced Nov. 8, 1934; for increased wages; terminated December 8, 1934; compromise.
Printing and Publishing— Compositors, London, Ont.....	73	1,898	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; untermiated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during December, 1934.</b>			
LOGGING— Loggers, The Pas, Man.....	28	28	Commenced Dec. 15, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 15, 1934; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— Boots and Shoes— Shoe factory workers, Winni- peg, Man.	10	35	Commenced Dec. 19, 1934; against discharge of workers and for wage adjustment; terminated Dec. 22, 1934; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION— Water— Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.	24	12	Commenced Dec. 6, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 6, 1934; in favour of workers.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

A dispute involving shoe workers in one establishment at Toronto, Ont., has been reported. It is stated that the factory was closed down on October 10 and that a ten per cent reduction in wages being announced by the employer, the employees declared a strike on December 5; whereupon the employer closed the factory and transferred operations to St. Thomas, Ont. The Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union proceeded to organize the employees taken on at the establishment in St. Thomas but no strike there has been reported.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

**LOGGERS, SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONT.**—A settlement of this dispute, on December 11, has been reported, the forty-five loggers on strike since November 1 returning to work on December 12, a compromise on the rates in dispute having been agreed upon as a result of negotiations. The strikers were successful in having the rates for board reduced from 90 cents per day to 75 cents and in securing the \$35.00 per month with board demanded for men on monthly rates, but agreed to accept 4½ cents each for eight foot logs and 9½ cents each for sixteen foot logs, the employer conceding the right to form camp committees.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, ST. TITE, P.Q.**—Demanding the reinstatement of two of their number alleged to have been dismissed for membership in the National Syndicate of Shoe Workers of St. Tite, 105 employees of one firm ceased work on November 23. Information as to the cessation however, was not received in time for inclusion in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The matter in dispute was referred to a Council of Arbitration under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act which rendered a decision in favour of the employer involved, stating that the evidence did not conclusively indicate that the men were discharged because of their connection with the union. Work was resumed on December 3, 1934.

**DRESS AND SHIRT FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—As noted in a paragraph in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, employees of one firm in Toronto, Ont., engaged in the manufacture of both dresses and shirts ceased work on November 16 to enforce a demand for an increase from \$1.30 per dozen dresses to \$1.50 for dressmakers working on cotton goods, a demand also being made for recognition of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers. A representative of the Ontario Department of Labour acted as mediator in the dispute, and work was resumed on

December 13, an agreement having been signed with the union providing for the increase demanded and reducing the hours per week from forty-eight to forty-four.

**SHINGLE WEAVERS, EBURNE, B.C.**—The demands of the thirty-five shingle weavers, employed by one firm at Eburne, B.C., that the minimum wage scale be observed and the rates for board reduced are reported to have been conceded by the employer early in December, work being resumed about December 10. The 40 cent rate for common labour also demanded at the commencement of the strike on November 8 was, however, not conceded.

**LOGGERS, THE PAS, MAN.**—A number of the employees in one camp of a lumber company ceased work on December 15 demanding higher piece rates and a higher minimum per month, being replaced almost immediately. It is reported that the wages averaged \$30.00 per month and board, the minimum rate per month being \$15.00 with board.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Following the discharge of five employees, about December 19, as a result of a dispute as to piece rates set by the employer for a new job, five other employees ceased work and the dispute was taken up with the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour by the Trades and Labour Council on behalf of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The mediation of the Deputy Minister resulted in a settlement under which all workers were reinstated and an adjustment in the piece rates was made, work being resumed about December 24. On November 5 and December 3 the employees had ceased work for a short period owing to this dispute.

**LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Twenty-four longshoremen employed to handle cargo for one steamship company at Vancouver, B.C., ceased work on December 6 demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour to 80 cents per hour with \$1.00 per hour for overtime. After one-half day the company agreed to raise the rate on the job affected and work was resumed.

At a meeting recently of the Committee appointed by the Conference of Co-operative Associations of Saskatchewan to investigate further co-operation between consumers and producers co-operatives the opinion was expressed by the Committee that co-operative organizations should link up with the Co-operative Union of Canada in order to take advantage of the services offered by that organization on behalf of the Co-operative Movement generally.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in November was 35, and 17 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 52 disputes in progress during the month, involving 11,100 workers with a time loss of 71,000 working days for the month. Of the 35 disputes beginning in November, 7 were over demands for increases in wages, 3 over proposed wage reductions, 7 over other wage questions, 11 over questions respecting the employment of

particular classes or persons and 7 over other questions. During November, settlements were reached in 38 disputes, of which 12 were settled in favour of workers, 14 in favour of employers and 12 ended in compromises.

### Brazil

A strike of postal and maritime workers is reported to have begun at Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro towards the end of December resulting in the tying up of mail and of coastal shipping.

### Germany

The number of disputes reported for the first three months of 1933 was 69, involving 10,475 workers with a time loss of 96,460 working days. Since April, 1933, no stoppages of work due to industrial disputes have been officially reported.

### United States

The strike of about 25,000 silk and rayon dyers at Paterson, New Jersey, which began October 24 and was mentioned in the last two issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was terminated during the first week of December by a compromise settlement whereby hours were reduced from 40 to 36 per week, hourly wage rates for men increased from 57 to 66 cents, and an agreement made that jobs now held by union members are to continue to be held by union members and that there are to be no strikes or lockouts for two years, all disputes to be handled by a joint board.

## The Prevention of Lead Poisoning

A bulletin on lead poisoning, recently issued by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health, contains the following recommendations for the control of this industrial disease:

"The control of lead poisoning is mainly the control of dust and fumes and therefore rests primarily in the hands of the employer. The production of dust and generation of fumes should be prevented as far as possible. Suction equipment should be used to remove fumes and dust at their point of origin. It must be remembered that air currents for the control of dust and fumes are only of value when they are properly directed and controlled. Buildings used should be airy and clean, and dust should not be allowed to accumulate on ceilings, girders, shafts, floors, etc. The use of vacuum cleaners instead of brooms is important, and frequent hosing of

floors with water is necessary. Processes involving dust and fumes should be isolated from the general work rooms. Proper lunch-room, washing and locker accommodation should be provided and working clothes should be washed frequently. Smoking and chewing and eating at work places should be prohibited. Personal cleanliness of the worker is important. Suitable masks should be provided for the workmen. Masks supplying outside clean air are to be preferred. It is also desirable that men exposed to lead should be examined periodically by a physician familiar with lead poisoning. This examination should include a simple microscopic examination of the red blood cells as these cells show characteristic changes which permit early recognition of trouble before actual poisoning occurs."



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

## Annual Report for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1934

THE report of the Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, recently published, outlines the activities of the Department in connection with the duties that have been assigned to it from time to time by Dominion legislation. The following Acts were administered by the Department during the period covered by the report:—

*Labour Department Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 111), which directs that statistical and other information of labour interest shall be collected and published, and research conducted into important industrial questions;

*Conciliation and Labour Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 110), under which the services of departmental officers stationed at Ottawa and various points in Canada are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes;

*Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 112), which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with disputes affecting mines and public utility industries;

*Government Annuities Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 7, as amended in 1931 by chap. 33, 21-22 Geo. V.) which authorizes the sale of Government annuities;

*Employment Offices Co-ordination Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 57) under which, in co-operation with various provincial governments, free public employment offices are maintained in the principal industrial centres;

*Technical Education Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 193, as amended in 1929 by chap. 8, 19-20 Geo. V.) which sanctions the payment of grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting and assisting technical, vocational and industrial education;

*Combines Investigation Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 26), which provides means for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers which are alleged to have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others;

*Old Age Pensions Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 156, as amended in 1931 by chap. 42, 21-22 Geo. V.) which makes provision for a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory pensions to needy persons over seventy years of age;

*The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930* (21 Geo. V, chap. 1), *The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931* (21-22 Geo. V, chap.

58), *The Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932* (22-23 Geo. V, chap. 13), and *The Relief Act, 1933* (23-24 Geo. V, chap. 18) which authorizes the granting of aid for the relief of unemployment.

Another task of the department relates to the administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada based on a resolution of the House of Commons of 1900, and of the *Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930* (20-21 Geo. V, chap. 20), which are designed for the protection of the workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grants of public funds.

The Minister of Labour is vested with administration of the *White Phosphorus Matches Act*, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 128. There were no claims of alleged infractions of this law during the year and there is, therefore, no formal report of proceedings in the present report.

In addition to the work involved in the administration of the various statutes and ordinances outlined above, the Department of Labour is charged with certain duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

In a brief introduction Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, calls attention to the evidence of improvement in Canada's economic condition during the year under review. Official figures on unemployment among members of trade unions and the index numbers covering employment in general industry show that the number of unemployed persons throughout Canada diminished to quite an extent during the fiscal year starting with April 1, 1933. At March 31, 1933, according to trade unions reporting regularly to the Department of Labour, 25.1 per cent of their membership were unemployed. This percentage of unemployment had decreased to 19.5 per cent by March 31, 1934. From April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934, the employment index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicated an improvement from 76.0 points to 91.3 points, a net reported gain in the general level of employment throughout Canada of approximately 20 per cent. These index numbers are based upon the monthly reports of over 8,000 reporting firms, which added 149,000 persons to their working force during the period, indicating an estimated increase of something like 300,000 employed workers in the country as a whole.

### Labour Department Act

The Labour Department Act, under which the Department of Labour operates, provides that, with a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour, the department shall "collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market, and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the minister."

In accordance with this provision, statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and analysed by the department since its establishment in 1900 and published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE**. In addition to the monthly publication of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, which was one of the original functions of the department, a comprehensive annual report on Labour Organization in Canada is compiled and published by its Labour Intelligence Branch. The department also issues annually a report on Labour Legislation in Canada, containing the text of labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures. A complete reference library on labour and kindred subjects is maintained by the department and serves as a centre for its research activities.

Statistical data regarding employment is collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act.

Statistical and other information as to strikes and lockouts, changes in prices and the cost of living, wages and hours of labour, industrial agreements and industrial accidents is collected and compiled by the Statistical Branch of the department and published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, or in special supplements thereto. The information as to wages is used also in connection with the administration of the Fair Wages Policy in Dominion Government Contracts, and for the determination of wages for certain classes of Dominion Government employees on prevailing rates under the Civil Service Act, data being furnished to the various departments for this purpose as required. The information collected and compiled is further used in con-

nection with the settlement of industrial disputes and negotiations for agreements as to wages and working conditions not only by conciliation officers of the department and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but also by employers and employees who secure on request, regularly, or from time to time, special compilations for this purpose. The department also receives numerous requests for such information from persons interested in the establishment or development of industries and those engaged in the study of labour and social problems.

### Conciliation and Labour Act

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. The proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under that statute.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The report contains a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the Department on request of one or both



parties to the disputes. These cases indicate the good results that are being obtained by this service (Similar lists were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1934, page 313; and December, 1933, page 1157).

### Fair Wages Policy

During the fiscal year under review the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions for use in connection with 123 contracts which were to be executed by various departments of the Government as follows: Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, 1; Fisheries, 2; Marine, 2; National Defence, 2; Public Works, 106; Railways and Canals, 1; and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 9.

Labour conditions were also prepared by the Department of Labour for insertion in fourteen contracts which were to be awarded by certain of the Harbour Commissions for works aided by Dominion public funds.

The Post Office Department also awarded twenty contracts in connection with which the rates of wages and hours of labour to be observed by the contractors were submitted to the Department of Labour for approval or otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, a number of contracts were placed during the year by the Post Office Department and by the Departments of National Defence, Indian Affairs and Public Works for the manufacture of fittings, clothing and other classes of supplies, which contracts are subject to the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council. The Department of Labour co-operated with these other departments in ensuring the observance of the labour conditions in question.

Fair wages officers have been employed by the Department of Labour since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, to prepare fair wages schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper rates of wages and labour conditions observable under the terms of Government contracts. These officials are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, and in addition to their duties as fair wages officers, act as conciliators and mediators in connection with industrial disputes which are brought to the attention of the Department.

A number of complaints were received during the year of alleged non-compliance with the labour conditions of Government contracts and also of contracts aided by Dominion public funds. These complaints were in all cases investigated by the Department of Labour and, where they were found to be

justified, the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

This section of the report constitutes the twenty-seventh annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, covering proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.

Applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation received during 1933-1934 numbered seventeen; twenty disputes, however, figure in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal year in three cases. Over 48,000 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: steam railways, five; street and electric railways, four; shipping, four; telegraphs, four; and light and power, three. Eleven boards were established, two of which dealt with two applications each. All but three of these boards reported during the fiscal year. Reports were received also from two boards established during the preceding period. No interruption of work occurred following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Of the ten boards which filed their reports during the fiscal year, five were successful in securing signed agreements between the disputing parties. In the case of one board which dealt with two applications, the unanimous recommendations concerning the wage rate of one group of employees was accepted by the parties concerned; the Majority findings of the board respecting the wage rates and conditions of the other group of employees were rejected by them and this phase of the dispute was referred to a tribunal appointed by the provincial Government. Although the unanimous recommendations of one board and the majority findings of three boards were rejected by one or other of the parties concerned, settlements were subsequently effected in three cases as a result of renewed negotiations and no strike occurred in the fourth instance.

In addition to its application to industrial disputes in mines and public utility industries coming within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is operative in respect to similar disputes falling within the exclusive legislative control of all of the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, legislation having been enacted by the provincial legislatures declaring such disputes subject to the Dominion statute. Four boards established during the year came within this



category. Prince Edward Island, which is primarily an agricultural province, is not disturbed to any extent by industrial disputes and has not legislated on the subject.

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were, as required by the statute, published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the official monthly journal of the Department of Labour.

Boards were not granted in the case of five applications before the department during the fiscal year, mediation by departmental officials having resulted in the settlement of four of these disputes, and one application being under consideration when the fiscal year closed.

Analysed by causes, fifteen of the twenty applications dealt with during the year related to disputes arising out of wage reductions proposed by employers, the suggested decreases being in the majority of cases additional to reductions already effected during the past three years. Requests of employees for increased wages and changed working conditions were stated to be the cause of two disputes, the proposed increase in one case constituting restoration of rates perviously reduced. Of the three remaining disputes, two related to certain conditions of employment and the third to the alleged unjust suspension and dismissal of an employee.

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1934, numbered 802, and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in 536 cases. A few of these boards dealt with two or more applications. The cases in which boards were not granted were either settled by agencies other than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only thirty-eight cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted, or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended, as a result of board procedure.

The report contains tables showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1933-34, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1934; and the number of disputes dealt with by fiscal years 1907-34, and by calendar years, 1907-34, and summarizing the operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.

#### Government Annuities Act

The number of new contracts issued by the Annuities Branch for the fiscal year 1933-34 was 2,412. The largest number of contracts

in any previous year was in 1930-31, when 1,772 new contracts were issued. The receipts for the year under review were \$7,071,439, or 66 per cent more than the largest previous amount, viz., \$4,272,418.87 in the year 1928-29. It is obvious from the foregoing figures that the value of a Canadian Government Annuity is now more greatly appreciated by the Canadian public than ever before.

#### Employment Offices Co-ordination Act

The present report is for the sixteenth year in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the Provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada.

The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act encouragement is given to the governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization, known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

During the fiscal year 1933-34, uniform agreements were concluded with all the Provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was specified in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was the statutory provision of \$150,000. This amount was distributed amongst the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on public employment office administration and operation, the provinces being entitled to claim a portion of the federal appropriation in respect of expenditures on the operation and maintenance of these offices, but no portion of expenditures on purchasing premises or equipment may be claimed from the Department of Labour. The amount of \$150,000 distributed amongst the provinces enabled a repayment to be made to them of 31.6 per centum of their gross expenditures in this field, this being slightly more than was paid by the Dominion in the previous year, due to economies effected by the provinces.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several Provincial Governments, concluded under the terms of the Act, provide that the province, in the operation of its employment offices, shall register all applicants offering themselves for employment and undertake to locate suitable

workers for all employers listing vacancies, without charging any fee or commission either to employer or employee. The province further agrees that the officials of the Employment Service shall accept no responsibility with respect to rates of wages or other working conditions offered or asked, but shall merely communicate the information available on these subjects to the applicant or the employer, as the case may be. It is also agreed that where employment is reported to be affected by an industrial dispute, employees being referred to such employment shall be notified of this fact. Another important provision of the agreement is that the province shall make a special endeavour to place in suitable employment handicapped men suffering from the effects of active service during the war. In the agreement the provinces undertake to furnish the Department of Labour with information relative to the transactions of the offices, industrial information, and the like. The Department of Labour is authorized to inspect the provincial employment offices from time to time, to determine whether the conditions of the agreement are being respected.

One of the more important phases of the administration of the Employment Service Branch as mentioned above, is that of specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the late war. Until the fiscal year 1923-24 the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldier's Civil Re-establishment) endeavoured to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to war service, but since that time the Department of Labour has been charged with the responsibility of this work in all provinces except Quebec, having incorporated it into the Employment Service of Canada. The assistance given by the provincial authorities in connection with the placement of handicapped ex-service men has, it is stated, been most satisfactory, and illustrates the degree of success encountered in Dominion-provincial co-operation to operate the Employment Service. During the last fiscal year, of 4,506 placements made from handicapped ex-service men, 82.6 per cent were in employment of a probable duration of 7 days or less. The percentage of casual placements for the year 1932-33 was 77.7 per cent, and for the year 1931-32 about 71 per cent; therefore it will be observed that the percentage of these placements which is casual has arisen gradually each year. It might be remarked, however, that many of the regular placements made effected a permanent rehabilitation of the applicant placed.

For some years the Employment Service has provided a regular channel of information

for the Department of Immigration and Colonization relative to the availability of labour in Canada as a condition precedent to the admission of workers under contract of employment from outside of Canada. While some hundreds of these cases usually are dealt with each year, due to the economic conditions obtaining and the more rigid regulations in respect to entry which were in force, the number of cases up for consideration was at a low level in the year under review. The final decision as to the admission rests with the Department of Immigration, and in this regard the Employment Service is primarily a fact-finding agency.

Statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition the LABOUR GAZETTE publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous inquiries concerning them received in the department testify to the value set on them by the public.

The report contains tables giving full particulars of the work of the Branch during the year.

While the offices of the service are located at points of chief industrial activity, the facilities accorded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 376,651 placements effected, 84,454 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Northern Alberta, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at 2.70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office. By this means 5,226 persons were aided in securing employment during



the year. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom. The Department of Labour continued the arrangements of the previous year with the transportation companies to secure a special reduced transportation rate for persons proceeding to unemployment relief works, whether federal or provincial. As the persons selected to proceed to these camps were in all instances in indigent circumstances, transportation costs were paid to the railways by the Governments. The special requisition required for this transportation, where men are travelling to camps operated by the Department of the Interior or the Provincial Governments or to farm work on a relief basis, were issued only through the Employment Service, and during the year 1933-34 to March 31, 22,247 men were moved on these requisitions.

In many instances where public works were being carried on to provide employment the selection and rotation of the workers engaged was arranged by the employment office at the request of the public authorities having the work in hand. In other instances applicants for relief were required by civic authorities to show certification by the employment office as to their status as unemployed persons.

### Technical Education Act

The Technical Education Act, which was passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1919, provided for the distribution of ten million dollars to the provinces over a period of ten years. Eight of the provinces were unable to earn their entire appropriations during this period, and in order to give those provinces a further opportunity to earn the unexpended portion of their allotments the Act was extended at the 1929 session of parliament for a term of five years. At the end of that period there were still three provinces, namely, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, which had been unable to take full advantage of their allotments, and in March, 1934, the Act was again extended for another five years.

The provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick had received their total grants prior to the commencement of the period under review, but a summary is included in the report of the developments which occurred in technical education in all the provinces.

### Combines Investigation Act

The report contains the 11th annual report of proceedings under this Act. The statute provides for investigation of trade combinations, prices or monopolizing, controlling or

otherwise restraining trade. Formation or operation of such combines against the public interest is made an indictable offence. The statute provides for the instituting of inquiries by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act on application by six or more persons or on the initiative of the Minister of Labour or the registrar. If preliminary inquiry discloses evidence justifying further investigation, such investigation may be conducted by the registrar or by a commissioner specially appointed by the Governor in Council. Prosecution of combines may be instituted by the Attorney General of a province or by the Solicitor General of Canada.

The proceedings under the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time. The principal proceedings during the year under review were in connection with British anthracite coal, Ontario tobacco, rubber footwear, and gasoline, and particulars are given also of several other applications and resulting investigations.

### Old Age Pensions Act

During the fiscal period the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island became participants in the old age pensions scheme, thus increasing the number of provinces where the Act is in force from five to seven. Payment of pensions is now in effect in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, and in the Northwest Territories. Old age pensions are not yet payable in New Brunswick or Quebec, but legislation enacted in 1930 by the province of New Brunswick provided for payment of pensions on a day to be fixed by proclamation. At the end of the fiscal year no proclamation had been issued to make the Act effective in New Brunswick.

The report contains full statistics of old age pensions, including a financial survey as at March 31, 1934; a statement showing by fiscal years the amounts contributed to provinces by the Dominion Government for provincial disbursements under the Act; and a statement showing the recent changes in the numbers and percentages of pensioners in the several provinces.

### Relief Measures

The report gives particulars of the work carried on under the various Relief Acts (mentioned at the beginning of this outline) which provided for the relief of distress due to unemployment and other causes. (The report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief of operations under the Act of 1933, as at March 31, 1934, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 342).



### International Labour Organization

Important duties devolve upon the Department of Labour arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization, which was established in association with the League of Nations at the close of the Great War, under the authority of the Treaties of Peace, with the object of securing the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

The performance of the duties thus entrusted to the Department of Labour requires a close study on the part of its officers of the various technical questions figuring on the agenda of the different sessions of the Con-

ference and the meetings of the Governing Body, and also of the questionnaires received from the International Labour Office, besides necessarily entailing much correspondence, not only with other departments of the Dominion Government, but with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also to be prepared in the Department of Labour to the various questionnaires circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office.

The Canadian Government has had an advisory officer resident in Geneva, Switzerland, since 1924, in order to secure close touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, 1933-34

**I**MMIGRATION continues to decrease according to the seventeenth annual report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year 1933-34. This decrease, it is explained in the prefatory report of the deputy minister, is in accordance with the policy laid down. The extent of this reduced immigration is indicated in a comparison of two three-year periods. In the three years 1928 to 1930 immigrants arriving totalled 436,582; while in the period from 1931 to 1933 the total was 62,503.

It is pointed out that another change "almost as important though not generally known" is the difference in the ratio between males and females in the overseas movement. In the fiscal years 1927-28 and 1928-29, overseas immigration showed the arrival of 178,815 males as against 84,937 females, while the records of 1931-32 and 1932-33 show the arrival of 7,374 males as against 10,667 females. If British immigration is deducted for these two periods, it leaves the results as follows: 1927-28, males, 110,011; females, 42,692; 1931-32, males, 2,479; females, 4,947. The major part of present day immigration, especially from continental Europe, is made up of wives and dependent children of those who arrived some years ago and have become established in Canada.

There were no important changes in either regulations or practice during the past year, the present situation being outlined as follows: "Regulations made by Order in Council in the autumn of 1930 restrict immigration except from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, self-governing British Dominions and the United States of America, to two classes, the first being wives and un-

married children under eighteen joining family heads established in Canada, and the second, agriculturists with sufficient capital to begin farming on their own account. All Government propaganda in favour of immigration was discontinued with the change in regulations. In recognition of the fact that it was neither in the interests of Canada nor of the newcomer to encourage the immigration of workers even from British countries, who would not be able to find jobs otherwise than at the expense of these already in Canada, the department issued and circulated through booking agents in the British Isles the following advice: 'Instead of naming a minimum sum, the possession of which might be regarded as warranting encouragement to migrate at this time, the department believes that the interests of intending immigrants and of Canada will be better served by booking agents explaining that workers are not at present in demand anywhere in Canada, and that encouragement should be deferred until a demand arises; any other policy is liable to displace those now employed, or to prevent the absorption of our present surplus. Even workers with moderate capital would do well to defer sailing until conditions improve.'"

The homeward movement of Canadians formerly domiciled in Canada is shown in tabular form. In 1930-31, the number of returning Canadians totalled 30,209. This number had decreased to 9,172 in 1933-34.

*Land Settlement.*—The report of the Chief Commissioner of Colonization deals with the colonization and land settlement activities of the department. For the fourth successive year the efforts of the Colonization Branch, in co-operation with the Canadian National

and Canadian Pacific Railways, have been directed to the settlement of people qualified to undertake farm life. In the year under review, 2,361 families possessing sufficient personal assets to enable a start have been settled on farms, and 5,664 single men placed in farm employment through the combined efforts of these three interests.

The record of settlement and placement by the Department and the railways from October 1, 1930, to March 31, 1934, indicates that 13,459 families were settled on farms, with farm labour placements totalling 29,946.

In addition to this program, there is in operation the Relief Land Settlement Plan

initiated in 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 218) whereby the Dominion, the province and the municipality concerned jointly contribute a sum not exceeding \$600 per family to cover the cost of establishment and subsistence for a two-year period. On March 31, 1934, this arrangement had resulted in the settlement of 2,954 families, including 15,850 persons.

"Relief settlement," it is stated "had its origin in the belief that it was in the interests of qualified unemployed families themselves and of the taxpayers to capitalize non-productive direct relief expenditures to enable worthy families to become self-supporting."

### WORK OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL IN 1933-34

IN its seventeenth annual report, the National Research Council reviews its activities during the fiscal year 1933-34. The research work carried on under the authority of the Council is classified as follows:

- I. Researches conducted in the National Research laboratories.
- II. Researches conducted under associate committees, assisted researches in university and other laboratories, and under scholarships.
- III. Analysis and testing, conducted in the National Research Laboratories.
- IV. Reports prepared for individuals and business organizations, necessitating examination of scientific literature; and replies to inquiries for scientific information.

In the first category, there were 87 researches under way during the year, of which 34 were completed and substantial progress made in 16 others. The remainder were mainly new undertakings in the early stages of development. With references to incomplete researches it was stated that these were being continued as rapidly as time and opportunity permit. Commenting on the possibilities in research activities the report states:

"Some of the researches completed have a direct bearing on the utilization commercially of certain of our natural resources, others apply to the perfection of processes already in use, while others have a direct relation to agriculture and the industries related thereto. Plans for the commercial development of some of these results are being undertaken."

Among the completed researches in this group are mentioned the following: the defrosting of refrigerated products; the suitability of Canadian clays for oil refining; the

bonding of rubber to metal; the mechanization and standardization of baking tests; a streamlined locomotive; the chemical investigation of Canadian weeds poisonous to livestock; a comparative study of the suitability of Canadian wools for the manufacture of cloth; the determination of more efficient and economic procedure for power laundries in the washing of cotton fabrics; a refractory lining for steel furnaces; a new refractory brick designed to stand severe metallurgical conditions; some new and very promising results in connection with the magnesians products industry have been obtained; the investigation of certain problems in connection with the stability of aircraft floats has been completed for the Department of National Defence; a photo-electric method of determining the velocity of projectiles has been devised and its application to the practical measurement of such velocities has been demonstrated; a new type of apparatus for baking tests which can be applied to small quantities of grain has been perfected, which will result in a great saving in time in plant breeding operations; a study has been completed on the causes of premature seeding in turnips; tests to determine the better of two models of proposed preventive patrol cruisers for the R.C.M.P. have been completed and put to practical use; a research to determine the cause and to correct the instability in aircraft used for photographic survey work has been furnished and will be put to use by the Air Force.

Substantial progress was reported on the following researches: a new method for the preparation of carbon black from natural gas; the preparation of new forms of maple products, with the object of creating an enlarged market for that commodity (practical



application is now being made of some new processes devised); the preparation of a bitumen suitable for use in the rubber industry from the natural bitumen from Alberta; certain new processes in connection with the problems of the asbestos industry have been practically completed; investigation of certain problems in connection with the tanning industry; a more economical method of distillation to be applied in the oil industry; the development of an apparatus for the study of plant growth under controlled conditions; the effect of aging and heat treatment on seeds; a systematic study of the wheat plant in the hope of finding significant compounds.

The report also describes the work conducted under associate committees, and the assisted researches in university and other laboratories, as well as in analysis and tests in the National Research Laboratories, and in the reports prepared for individuals and business organizations, necessitating examination of scientific data etc.

In surveying future developments in the research field the report observes: "The progress of the work in the laboratories, a consideration of the inquiries received, the growing body of information being accumulated concerning the natural resources of Canada and the possibili-

ties in regard to the expansion of old and the establishment of new Canadian industries, are all continually disclosing new lines of investigation which could be followed up with advantage to the future of Canada. The present financial conditions, however, have put a definite limit upon the work which can be undertaken. The laboratory staff has continued to devote itself enthusiastically to the research projects in hand with the result, as the details in later pages of this report will show, that highly creditable progress has been made during the year.

"Looking to the future, it is suggested that every indication points to an even more intensive application of science to industry, including agriculture, than in the past. This will apply not only to the better understanding of the materials entering into industry and their possible improvement, but also to the training of men who will be in technical control. Standardization will also play a most important part. There is the further fact that in all probability for a period at least the doctrine of national self-sufficiency will be an important factor in determining economic policies and that consequently advantage will lie with those countries possessing important natural resources which are in a position to use them most economically."

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Draft Regulations by Unemployment Assistance Board

THE Unemployment Assistance Board, which was established under the provisions of the Act amending the Unemployment Insurance Acts, passed last year by the Parliament of Great Britain (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 744), issued regulations on December 12 for the administration of unemployment assistance. The regulations, which are subject to approval by Parliament, are outlined in the following summary, taken from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (London), December, 1934. As already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the new Act embodies the principle recommended by the Gregory Commission in 1932, that the insurance and relief features of the scheme should be separate and distinct. The regulations outlined below are those governing relief only. The main provisions of the regulations are as follows:—

The needs of an applicant, including those of any other member of his household dependent on or ordinarily supported by him not being persons who fulfil the qualifications of section 36 (1) of the Act, are first to be

assessed on the assumption that they have no resources. For this purpose a scale of allowances is provided, making provision for the varying needs of persons according to age and sex, and according to whether they are living alone or as members of a household. Where the application is made by a person living as a member of a household consisting of two or more persons the scale is—

	Week
(a) For the householder and the householder's wife or husband..	24s.
(b) For the householder (where rate (a) is not applicable):—	
Male..	16s.
Female..	14s.
(c) For each member of the household to whom the foregoing rates do not apply:—	
If aged 21 years or over:—	
For the first such member:—	
Male..	10s.
Female..	8s.
For each subsequent member:—	
Male..	8s.
Female..	7s.



	Week
If aged 18 years or over but less than 21 years:—	
Male . . . . .	8s.
Female . . . . .	7s.
If aged 14 years or over but less than 18 years . . . . .	6s.
If aged 11 years or over but less than 14 years . . . . .	4s. 6d.
If aged 8 years or over but less than 11 years . . . . .	4s.
If aged 5 years or over but less than 8 years . . . . .	3s. 6d.
If under the age of 5 years . . . . .	3s.

Where the application is made by a person living otherwise than a member of a household consisting of two or more persons the scale is—

	Week
(a) If aged 18 years or over:—	
Male . . . . .	15s.
Female . . . . .	14s.
(b) If under the age of 18 years:—	
Male . . . . .	13s.
Female . . . . .	12s.

To this scale there are two provisos:— (a) that where a household consists of only one child in addition to not more than two adults, the needs of this child shall not be assessed at less than 4s. This increases the assessment which would otherwise be given, if the child is under five years of age, by 1s.; and, if the child is 5 years or over but less than 8 years, by 6d.

The second proviso (b) is that, where there are more than five persons in the household, the provisional assessment for that household shall be decreased by 1s. for every person in excess of five. This provision is prompted by the fact that, beyond a certain point, the common expenses such as fuel, light, etc., of a household do not increase proportionately with the size of the household.

If the applicant is living as a member of a household an adjustment for rent is made, based on the total scale allowance for the whole household. This adjustment is an important feature of the scheme. The scale of allowances for households of two or more persons assumes a basic rent of 7s. 6d. per week (including rates), where the appropriate scale allowance for the whole household is from 24s. to 30s. per week inclusive, and a basic rent of one-quarter of such allowance where it exceeds 30s. Where the actual rent paid exceeds the basic rent, the allowance for the applicant and his dependents is increased by the amount of the excess, subject to a maximum increase equal to one-third of the basic rent in the particular case. Where, however, the actual rent paid by the household is less than the basic rent the allowance is reduced *pro tanto*; subject to the important

qualification that, in special circumstances, the amount of such reduction may be decreased by an amount not exceeding 1s. 6d.

When the scale allowance has been adjusted according to rent the figure arrived at is described as the Provisional Assessment. The Provisional Assessment represents, in effect, what may be called the normal needs of the household, without any regard to resources and without any adjustment for special circumstances.

The next step is to calculate the available resources of the whole household in the manner prescribed in the Regulations. Generally speaking, the Regulations say in effect that a person shall be regarded as in need if the "available resources" of the household are less than the Provisional Assessment. If the applicant's resources (which include those of all members of the same household) are insufficient to meet the total of his assessed needs, then he can be considered to be in need of an allowance; subject, however, to one qualification, namely, that the amount by which the resources fall short of the needs must be substantial when considered in relation to all the circumstances of the case. Conversely, if the amount by which the resources exceed the needs is not substantial, he may, nevertheless, be deemed to be in need.

Resources may be either capital assets or income, and the latter may be of many types, e.g., sums received from boarders, disability pensions, earnings, etc. Moreover, such capital assets or income may belong either to the applicant or to members of his household bound to him by close ties (wife, husband, father, mother) or to other members of his household. The amount of any resources which is to be considered as available for the needs of the household varies both with the nature of the resource and with the relationship to the applicant of the person owning or receiving it. The rules governing the calculation of these amounts are detailed, but the more important provisions are as follows:—

Capital assets are not to be considered as immediately available to meet the needs of a household save in so far as they exceed £300.

Below that amount, the first £25 is to be disregarded, and every succeeding complete £25 up to £300 is to be regarded as yielding a weekly income of 1s. Where not less than one-half of the assets belong to members of the household other than the applicant or his or her wife or husband, father or mother, the limit of £300 is extended to £400. Moreover, in the case of all such assets as belong to such other members, the sum to be taken

into account is the actual income received therefrom, and not the sum calculated as described above.

The provisions regarding disability pensions, workmen's compensation, etc., follow exactly the provisions of section 38 (3) of the Act, and accordingly need not be set out. They include the provision that the first £1 a week of any wounds or disability pension should be disregarded.

In regard to earnings, the rules are that the following sums shall be regarded as reserved for the personal requirements of the wage-earner (as distinct from maintenance):—

(a) 5s., or one-half, whichever is less, in the case of the applicant or his or her wife, husband, father or mother;

(b) one-third of the first £1 and one-quarter of the remainder of all earnings in the case of the son or daughter, brother or sister of the applicant;

(c) one-third of all earnings in the case of all others.

There are also provisions governing the treatment of resources from all other sources, where such resources belong to a member of a household other than the applicant.

There are two further important provisions governing the treatment of resources. The first provides that the resources of any person may be taken into account in a different way from that provided for in the rules stated above where there are special circumstances, and in particular where special expenditure is incurred in connection with that person's employment. The second provides that where there are taken into account the resources of a person whose needs have not been included with those of the applicant in the Provisional Assessment, then from those resources, before they are regarded as available for the needs of the household, there shall be deducted, in addition to all other sums to be deducted under other provisions, the appropriate scale allowance for that person. The effect of these two provisions is further to increase the proportion of resources which is left to their owners and is not regarded as available to be set off against the household's needs.

When the available resources have been calculated, the general rule is that the Final Assessment shall be the amount by which the Provisional Assessment exceeds the available resources. This rule is subject, however, to three important qualifications.

The first is that no applicant shall be assessed at a sum equal to or greater than the sum which would normally be available by way of earnings for the support of the household if he and other members of the household whose needs have been taken into

account were following their normal occupations. The second provides that a Final Assessment may be adjusted by way of increase or reduction to meet special circumstances. This discretionary power is of great importance. The third proviso enables a Final Assessment to be increased by a reasonable amount to provide for needs of an exceptional character.

In the White Paper it is estimated that, with the present level of unemployment, the average number of persons of the class now entitled to transitional payments who will receive unemployment assistance allowances will be about 725,000 (with their dependents in addition). It is not possible, in advance of experience, to estimate the number of other persons who will receive allowances; but it is possible that the total number of claims under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme may be in the neighbourhood of a million (with their dependants in addition).

The actual rate of expenditure in respect of persons entitled to transitional payments is at present about £41,000,000; and it is estimated that under the Regulations the full rate of expenditure under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme will be increased by about £3,000,000 in respect of these persons.

Figures are not available with regard to the present rate of expenditure by Public Assistance Authorities on those classes of persons who will be transferred from the authorities to the Unemployment Assistance Scheme, and, therefore, no precise estimate of the cost of the new Scheme can at present be given. The White Paper states, however that it cannot be assumed, on the basis of present unemployment, that the total extra cost to the Exchequer in respect of assistance to the unemployed and relief to Local Authorities' rate burdens will be less than £8,000,000 a year.

Canadian coal mines employed, on the average, 24,812 wage-earners in 1933; during the previous year, 25,597 men were employed. The eastern coal mines furnished employment to 12,886 wage-earners and the western mines to 11,926 men. Surface employees averaged 215 days work during the year and underground workers 172 days. There were in addition to these wage-earners 1,283 salaried employees on the mine payrolls in 1933. Salaries and wages paid to the employees working in or about the coal mines totalled \$22,378,736 in 1933; during the previous year, \$25,042,769 were paid. Despite the advance in production during the year there was a slight reduction in the number of man days work furnished to employees; the 1933 total was 4,511,345, and the previous year's, 4,544,262.



## AMENDED FAIR WAGES REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO FEDERAL CONTRACTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING SUPPLIES, ETC.

PARTICULARS have been published in the monthly issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for years past setting forth the labour conditions applicable to all contracts for the manufacture and supply to various departments of the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores. The fair wages conditions in question were sanctioned by an Order in Council passed on June 7, 1922 (P.C. 1206).

Under these conditions, provision was made for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district where the contract was being carried out; or in the absence of such current standards, of fair and reasonable wage rates and working hours.

The attention of the Government having been directed to low wages rates paid in certain industries, particularly in the case of unskilled labour, both male and female, an Order in Council was adopted on December 31 rescinding the labour conditions previously applied to such contracts and substituting other conditions therefor.

The provision for the payment of wages not less than current rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained in the new conditions but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, 20 cents an hour. It is also declared that males and females under 18 years of age shall be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces, and that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contract work.

The text of the new labour conditions is as follows:—

### LABOUR CONDITIONS

1. All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are

respectively engaged, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours, or as to rates for overtime, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with. By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

### *Schedule of Minimum Wage Rates*

Males (18 years of age or over), 30 cents an hour minimum.

Females (18 years of age or over), 20 cents an hour minimum.

Males and Females under 18 years of age shall not receive less wages than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Scale of the province in which this work is performed.

In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors shall pay to males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

In any province where the Minimum Wage legislation requires payment of wages in excess of those above set out, such higher rates shall apply on this work.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workpeople, the foregoing fair wages provisions for the protection of the workpeople employed.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, ages, trades



and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by each workman and the books and documents containing such records shall be open for inspection by a Fair Wages Officer of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor's premises and the work being performed under this contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose; all such premises shall be kept by the Contractor in sanitary condition.

5. With a view to avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the subletting of contracts it shall be understood that subletting is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractors; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workpeople, or, except as specially provided for under legislative authority, by inmates of penal institutions.

6. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to this contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

7. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration showing: (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The contractor shall also from time to time furnish to the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

8. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workman employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the industry and district by Orders in Council, of agreements affecting granite quarrymen and granite cutters, Province of Quebec; fur workers, Montreal and District; and painters at Three Rivers and District; application for changes in the Orders in Council already approved affecting shoe workers in the Province and certain building trades workers in Quebec City and District; the application for the extension of an agreement affecting the ornamental iron and bronze trade in Quebec City and District.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour, by any association of employees or employers who are parties to a collective agreement, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The applica-

tion is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement, from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trades and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement. Applications for the extension of certain agreements and Orders in Council subsequently passed under this Act have been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month beginning in June, 1934.

GRANITE QUARRYMEN AND GRANITE CUTTERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council,

approved December 21, 1934, makes obligatory throughout the Province the conditions of an agreement between certain owners of quarries and granite cutting plants and their employees. (The application for this extension was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1934, page 1147.) The terms of the agreement thus made obligatory are as follows:—

1. The rates of wages shall be the following for each of the trades mentioned below:—

Trades	Wage rate per hour
Granite cutters.. . . .	\$ 0 50
Surface machine operators, who are fully competent Granite Cutters.. . . .	0 50
Quarrymen employed in quarries.. . . .	0 35
Inexperienced labourers in quarries.. . . .	0 25
Apprentice Granite Cutters:	
1st year.. . . .	0 10
2nd year.. . . .	0 20
3rd year.. . . .	0 20

2. Granite cutters, or surface machine operators who are fully competent granite cutters and apprentice granite cutters shall work a maximum of eight hours per day and forty-five hours per week. Quarry men and inexperienced labourers shall work a maximum of nine hours per day and fifty hours per week. However, employees shall work reasonable and necessary overtime for the completion of urgent business.

3. Overtime work shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter of the regular rates.

4. The territorial jurisdiction covered by this agreement shall comprise and include the entire Province of Quebec.

5. It is hereby expressly stipulated and provided that contracts signed or entered upon before the adoption of the Order in Council approving this request are exempt from and unaffected by the provisions of this agreement.

6. The present agreement shall apply and extend to all granite cutting operations in connection with buildings, bridges, curbing and monumental works.

7. The present agreement shall be valid from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the said request and shall remain in effect until the 31st of December, 1935.

**FUR WORKERS, MONTREAL AND DISTRICT.**—An Order in Council approved December 21, 1934, makes obligatory the conditions of an agreement between members of the Montreal Fur Manufacturers Protective Association and the Joint Board of the Furriers' Unions of Montreal comprising locals 66 and 67 of the International Fur Workers Union of the United States and Canada. (The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1934, page 1147.) The terms of the agreement thus made obligatory are as follows:—

1. Forty-four hours shall constitute a working week, the hours to be distributed in such manner as the employers and workers shall agree, working hours not to start earlier than 8.00 A.M. nor finish later than 6.00 P.M. week days and 8.00 A.M. to 12 noon Saturdays.

2. Overtime shall be permitted only during the months of September, October, November, December, January, February and March and at no other time. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

3. All employees to receive pay for the following legal holidays: Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day. Employees must work some part of the pay week in which the holiday falls to be entitled to any pay during the said week; they are entitled to the same proportion of pay for the holiday as the time they work bears to the full working time of said week.

All work done on above holidays shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half plus the day's pay, but it shall be optional with individual employee whether he or she shall work on the above holidays or not.

The payment of wages, on said legal holidays, will be obligatory in the case where an establishment takes advantage of the said legal holiday to close his establishment for the whole week.

4. Wages shall be paid weekly and in cash, either Friday or Saturday.

5. Minimum Wage Scale to take effect January 1st, 1935.

#### Cutters:

1st class.. . . .	\$35 00 a week
2nd class.. . . .	28 00 " "

#### Operators:

(Male) 1st class.. . . .	28 00 " "
(Male) 2nd class.. . . .	20 00 " "
(Female) 1st class.. . . .	20 00 " "
(Female) 2nd class.. . . .	15 00 " "

#### Finishers:

(Female) 1st class.. . . .	18 00 " "
(Female) 2nd class.. . . .	14 00 " "

#### Apprentice Cutters, Trimmers,

##### Blockers and Nailers:

1st class.. . . .	20 00 " "
2nd class.. . . .	12 00 " "

#### Examiners:

1st class.. . . .	24 00 " "
2nd class.. . . .	12 00 " "

Apprentices shall be paid according to Minimum Wage Law.

6. In the event of wages being in excess of the minimum scale mentioned in article 54 hereinabove, it is agreed that no reduction shall be made during the life of this agreement.

7. This agreement shall commence at once and terminate on January 1st, 1936. One month before the expiration of this agreement, the Conciliation Committee shall meet and take up the question of a renewal, revision or modification of this agreement.

8. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement shall comprise the island of Montreal and a radius of 50 miles around and beyond its limits.

**PAINTERS, THREE RIVERS AND DISTRICT.**—An Order in Council approved December 4, 1934, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain painting contractors of Three Rivers and the National Catholic Union of Painters, Incorporated, of Three Rivers. The application for this extension was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1934, page 1005. The terms of the agreement thus made obligatory are as follows:



1. The words "journeyman painter" in this agreement, signify a workman doing any current painting work, wall papering, imitation-decorating and glazing works and having obtained his certificate from the joint committee, provided by law.

The word "Apprentice", in this agreement, means a junior workman or any other person having obtained, from the joint committee provided by law, a certificate attesting that he is learning the trade of painter.

2. The rate of wages shall be the following for the trade of painter:

Painter (journeyman) . . . . .	\$0 45 per hour
Apprentices (1st year) . . . . .	15 " "
Apprentices (2nd year) . . . . .	18 " "
Apprentices (3rd year) . . . . .	22 " "

3. The time of labour shall conform with the provision of the Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12th, 1933, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 40); there shall be no work on Sundays, holidays of obligation, the feast of Saint John Baptiste, Good Friday and Labour Day.

4. In the case of non-application or derogation granted by the competent authority respecting the limiting of working hours, the rate of wages of time and a half will be paid to journeymen and apprentices for all overtime.

5. The workmen will be paid each week. The travelling expenses of workmen sent or employed outside the town in which they reside, will be at the cost of the contractors. No salary will be paid during the time of the trip.

6. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the counties of Berthier, Maskinongé, Saint Maurice, Laviolette, Champlain and Trois Rivières.

7. The present agreement shall be valid from the date of the publication, in the Quebec Official Gazette, of the Order in Council approving the present request and shall remain in force until the 1st of December, 1935. It shall then renew itself automatically each year, unless a notice of thirty days be given before the expiration of each annual term, by one or the other of the contracting parties desiring to put an end thereto.

SHOE WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The terms of the agreement made obligatory by

Order in Council in this industry were printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1934, page 825. Application has since been made by the contracting parties for the addition of a number of operations to those listed in each of the four classes of work and for the further addition of a clause providing that the Joint Committee may if necessary complete the classification of similar or supplementary operations not already mentioned and upon notice of such additions being given to the employers concerned, these operations will then be included as if mentioned in the Order in Council. The application for this addition to the Order in Council was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 22, 1934.

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT.—The terms of the agreement made obligatory by Order in Council affecting certain building trades in this district were printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 823. Application has since been made by the contracting parties for the addition of a clause to the Order in Council providing that building contracts for which tenders are called before the adoption of the Order in Council are not subject to the provisions of the agreement. The application for this change was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 15, 1934.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT.—Notice of application for the extension of the agreement between proprietors of machine shops for ornamental iron and bronze work and the Union of Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 15, 1934. The agreement provides for a wage rate of 50 cents per hour for mechanics, 40 cents for adjusters and 30 cents for helpers.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN MANITOBA

### General Order governing Employment of Persons over 18 Years of Age\*

THE following order under the Minimum Wage Act of Manitoba was gazetted on November 24, and became effective one month after that date. As noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 519, the Act was amended at the last session of the provincial legislature to make it applicable to all workers, male or female, who are employed in factories, shops, mail order houses, offices, or places of amusement (formerly only women, and boys under 18 years of age, were within the scope of the Act). The text of the new order is as follows:—

\* By a typographical error on page 1096 of last issue this order was referred to as applicable to persons "under" 18 years of age.

#### THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

Public notice is hereby given that by Order-in-Council No. 1390/34, dated 17th November, A.D. 1934, and in pursuance of the provisions of "The Minimum Wage Act," the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council hereby makes the following order, which order shall come into effect one month after the publication thereof in the *Manitoba Gazette*:

Pursuant to the provisions of "The Minimum Wage Act," it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. In these regulations "person" includes a body corporate.

2. No person in Manitoba shall employ any employee of eighteen (18) years of age or over, or suffer or permit any employee of eighteen (18) years of age or over to be employed in Manitoba at a rate of wages less than the rates herein provided unless:



(a) a lower rate is permitted by a regulation under "The Minimum Wage Act" covering the specific occupation in which the employee is engaged;

(b) such employee is employed on a farm or market garden or is an employee of a person operating a farm or market garden and the work performed is in connection with a farm or market garden;

(c) such employee is employed as a domestic servant or in household service in a private dwelling which is not a boarding, rooming or victualling house, nursing home, or an establishment of any similar nature, and not operated as a business or source of revenue forming the main source of livelihood for the owner or occupant;

(d) such employee has been granted a special licence authorizing employment at a lesser rate under the provisions of section 10 of "The Minimum Wage Act";

(e) such employee is exempted under the provisions of section 2 (h) of "The Minimum Wage Act".

3. No employee in Manitoba shall be paid wages at less than the following minimum rates:

(a) if employed in any city or in the Municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona, or at any summer resort during the months of June, July, August or September, the minimum rates shall be:

Twelve dollars (\$12.00) per week of forty-eight (48) hours or twenty-five (25) cents per hour;

(b) if employed in any other part of Manitoba the minimum rates shall be:

Ten dollars (\$10.00) per week of forty-eight (48) hours or twenty-one (21) cents per hour.

4. Wages shall be paid weekly in cash, and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three (3) days.

5. Where the employer furnishes board and lodging to an employee the employer may deduct from the wages of the employee a sum not more than two dollars and fifty (\$2.50) per week for room, and not more than four dollars (\$4.00) per week for board, and not more than six dollars and fifty cents (\$6.50) per week for both board and lodging. Part board or lodging may be deducted at the same ratio.

6. The Board, in exceptional cases or where emergency conditions exist, may issue permits upon application therefor granting modification of, or exemption from these regulations.

7. Any person guilty of a violation of any of these regulations shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, as provided in section 17 of "The Minimum Wage Act".

Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary this twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1934.

D. L. McLEOD,  
Provincial Secretary.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Supplementary Order under Male Minimum Wage Act governing the Logging Industry

THE Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia, issued the following Order, No. 1B, in December. The text of Order No. 1, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 419; and that of Order No. 13 in the issue for October, 1934, page 914. Order No. 1A (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1095) contained provisions relating to watchmen in the logging industry.

#### ORDER No. 1B.

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That with respect to Order No. 1 of the Board of Industrial Relations establishing a minimum wage in the logging industry, published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on April 12th, 1934, and with respect to Order No. 13 of the said Board establishing a minimum wage in the logging industry east of the Cascade Mountains, published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on October 4th, 1934, employees employed in the making of shingle-bolts—that is, felling, bucking, and splitting—shall be paid a minimum price or rate of one dollar and thirty cents (\$1.30) per cord according to official scale or measurement, and such set rate or price shall be paid *pro rata*, according to the hours worked, to each and every person so engaged under a contract or agreement for making shingle-bolts.

2. Order No. 1 and Order No. 13 are respectively varied accordingly.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 14th day of December, 1934.

Board of Industrial Relations.

ADAM BELL, Chairman.

FRAUDENA EATON.

CHRISTOPHER JOHN McDOWELL.

JAMES THOMPSON.

### Workmen's Compensation in Ontario in 1934

The summary of figures for the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for the year 1934 shows a total of 54,730 accidents reported during the year, as compared with 38,042 during the prior year. The fatal accidents numbered 276, as compared with 228 during 1933.

The total benefits awarded during the year amounted to \$4,499,707.23, as compared with \$3,699,068.95 during 1933, the 1934 figures being made up of \$3,657,968.82 compensation and \$841,738.41 medical aid. Taking a basis of 300 working days, the average daily benefits awarded amounted to about \$15,000, requiring an average of 760 cheques per day. The average number of new claims reported daily increased from 127 in 1933 to 182 in 1934.

The accidents reported during December numbered, 4,328, as compared with 4,849 during November, and 3,421 during December of 1933.

## SOME RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC INQUIRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

AMONG the subjects dealt with in the report of the Royal Commission (Provincial Economic Inquiry)—appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia on July 27, 1934—were conditions of employment, economic councils, medical services, etc.

The report is presented in two parts—a main report signed by two of the commissioners (Mr. John Harry Jones, professor of Economics and Head of the Commerce Department, University of Leeds; and Mr. Alexander S. Johnston, C.M.G., LL.D. of Ottawa)—and a complementary report (from a somewhat different method of approach) by Dr. Harold A. Innis, Associate Professor of Political Economy, University of Toronto.

*Conditions of Employment.*—With reference to conditions of employment, the main report states that the commission's attention was drawn "to inequalities in the length of the working day and the need for introducing legislation regulating the hours of work." On this point the report continues as follows:—

"We do not feel able to recommend legislation on this subject by the Provincial Government acting alone. Those employers whom we consulted expressed sympathy with the object that such legislation would have in view and their desire to reduce the hours of the working week as far as practicable. But apart from the fact that the conditions of operation were such as to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible in practice, to standardize any working day throughout an establishment, what was practicable in an industry competing in markets outside the province was determined by conditions prevailing elsewhere. We agree with this view, which is supported by recent wage experiments conducted by individual provinces irrespective of conditions prevailing in other provinces. Legislation dealing with the main conditions of employment appears to us to be a matter that should be relegated to Federal Control rather than remain, as at present, under Provincial control.

"But we wish to draw attention to the practice of many firms, some within the province, who have succeeded in increasing efficiency and reducing costs by improving the conditions of employment. We would stress in particular those practices which bear on the questions of security, fatigue and incentive. It is our considered view that the time has arrived when sympathetic consideration should be given by the appropriate authorities throughout the Dominion, to the question of shortening the working day in industry, where

that has not already been achieved, thereby establishing conditions in conformity with the possibilities created by modern economic progress."

*Medical Aid.*—Under this heading the main report of the Commission recommends as follows:—

"Our attention has been drawn to the fact that in a number of remote districts the residents suffer from lack of opportunity to receive prompt medical aid and dental treatment, particularly in winter. The result is that diseases cannot be combatted at an early stage and illnesses prove fatal when prompt attention would have saved the lives of patients.

"Children are unable to receive the dental care that is required, with the result that when they grow up they suffer from serious handicaps and even serious ailments.

"We desire to draw the attention of the Government to the importance of this problem and to suggest that the medical profession in Nova Scotia should give it earnest attention."

Further observations are made on the question in the complementary report by Dr. Innis, who declared that health services in the province "are very inadequate". Dr. Innis deals with the problem under the classification of "Education, Health and Labour", and draws attention to housing conditions in industrial centres.

*Economic Council.*—The main report outlines the problems confronting industry, and in emphasizing "as the first need" the establishment of an economic council, makes the following recommendation:—

"The Council should be composed mainly of a group of business men of the highest standing and respected for their own achievements in the business and professional world. This Council should include a representative of agriculture, of fishing, of lumbering, of coal mining, and of a group of miscellaneous manufacturing industries. It should also include a representative of finance broadly interpreted, of law and of accountancy, as well as of each of the Universities in the Province. It should also include a geologist as representing the science dealing with those natural resources which are the foundation of the economic structure.

"The Secretary should be an economist of high standing, preferably one with knowledge of administration. He should be a full time officer responsible to a Deputy Minister. The



Council should be appointed in the first place, for a period of five years. In the selection of members political considerations should be carefully avoided.

"The Council should be asked to act as a body to advise the Government on matters relating to the development of industry and trade within the Province. We attach importance to research and submit that it should receive the attention of the Council."

*Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Insurance, etc.*—In the section headed "Financial Arrangements Between the Dominion and the Provinces" the following recommendations appear:

1. That the Dominion should assume full responsibility for the cost of Old Age Pensions.

2. That the Dominion should assume full responsibility for unemployment insurance insofar as such a measure, when adopted, calls for Government contributions.

3. That the Dominion should continue grants for the maintenance of technical or agricultural education, subject to periodic

revision and with no stipulation requiring equal contributions for such purposes by the Provinces. Such grants should be surrounded with appropriate safeguards for efficient administration and prudent expenditure.

4. That the Dominion should co-operate with the Provinces in order to remove such duplication as exists in the administration of agriculture and public health and other services in which there are concurrent or competing jurisdictions.

*Co-operation.*—Other recommendations embodied in the main report include the establishment of a permanent civil service and the adoption of legislation giving "greater opportunities for co-operative organization than now appears to exist." On the subject of co-operation Dr. Innis suggests that "the province should introduce, at its earliest convenience, a Co-operative Societies Act, modelled on the experience of other countries, but adapted to local needs. The movement deserves every advantage in expert guidance and direction."

## National Economic Council in Chile

By a Decree of October 25, 1934, a National Economic Council was established in Chile for the purpose of co-ordinating the different activities of the Government in economic and financial matters.

The Council consists of the Minister of Finance, who acts as Chairman, and the Ministers of Commerce, Public Works, Agriculture and Labour. The Council will be assisted by a committee composed of the Superintendent of Banks, the Superintendent of Insurance Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Commercial Exchanges, the President of the Central Bank, the President of the National Mortgage Bank, the President of the National Savings Bank, the Manager of the Chilean Saltpetre and Iodine Marketing Association, the General Manager of the State Railways, the Presidents of the Commercial Exchanges of Santiago and Valparaiso and ten delegates of the Confederation of Production and Commerce selected to represent the different forms of private enterprise in the country.

The objects of the Council are defined as follows: to co-ordinate the work of the different Government departments which are closely concerned with economic matters, and formulate a definite general policy; to give a more fruitful direction to all national activities aiming at the development of the re-

sources of the country; and to enable the Government to ensure that individual enterprise is directed to the public interest.

## Workmen's Compensation in New Brunswick

The Lieutenant Governor and Council of New Brunswick assented on November 22 to the following regulation of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

### REGULATION 18

The Workmen's Compensation Board is hereby authorized to pay the board of injured workmen at places other than a hospital, who do not necessarily require hospitalization, when in the Board's opinion, the paying of such board shall be a saving in medical fees and transportation.

## Natural Products Marketing (B.C.) Act

Under the Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act, schemes were adopted in December: (1) "to regulate the marketing of beef cattle, beef and products thereof produced in that part of British Columbia south of the 57th parallel of latitude"; and "to regulate the marketing of sheep and products derived or processed from sheep within all that portion of British Columbia situate south of the 57th parallel of latitude"



## REGULATIONS GOVERNING PILOTS IN DISTRICT OF SAINT JOHN, N.B.

THE *Canada Gazette* of December 22, 1934, contains notice of the repeal of the pilotage bylaws for the pilotage district of Saint John (confirmed by Order-in-Council of August 25, 1920) and the issuance, pursuant to the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, of new bylaws, effective from December 1, 1934.

The first part of the order sets forth the scale of pilotage dues for all ships not exempted under the Canada Shipping Act, defines the pilotage district and details the procedure in connection with the appointment of apprentice pilots and the licensing, examination and retirement of pilots.

**Pilotage Fund.**—The pilotage fund is created out of the collection of pilotage dues. It is administered by the Pilotage Authority (Minister of Marine) "who shall out of this fund pay the general expenses of the pilotage district". The expenses include "among other things, the purchase, charter or hire of pilot boats and the maintenance, operation and repair of same; the payment of necessary help other than salaries and expenses of the clerical staff at the pilotage headquarters; provision for the Superannuation Fund as hereinafter mentioned.

"After providing for expenses and Superannuation Fund, the balance shall be divided among the pilots as follows: The Pilotage Authority shall pay to each pilot monthly a certain sum estimated to be not more than his share of the balance. At the end of each fiscal year, after all expenses, salaries and Superannuation Fund have been paid, any balance remaining shall be divided equally among the pilots in proportion to the time worked during the year by each, but no pilot shall receive more than \$4,000 in any fiscal year."

It is further provided that after all the foregoing have been paid if any balance still remains "such balance may, at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority, be used for the improvement or betterment of the pilotage service at Saint John, or remitted to the Receiver General of Canada."

**Superannuation Fund.**—It is further provided that "Whenever a pilot's licence expires or is cancelled by reason of his age or physical or mental incapacity there shall be paid out to such pilot out of the Superannuation Fund:

"(a) If he has served less than five years as a licensed pilot the moneys he has contributed to the Superannuation Fund.

"(b) If he has served five years or over as a licensed pilot, annual payments for life of such sums as the Superannuation Fund will allow. Each superannuated pilot shall receive his proportionate share of the sum available, depending on his length of service. No pilot shall receive in any year more than an amount equal to \$35 for each year of service, and in any case not more than \$1,050."

However in case of a pilot dismissed owing to a shipping casualty, if he is over 50 years of age the annual payments are reduced by one half.

Upon the death of any licensed or retired pilot his widow is entitled, until re-marriage, to receive annual payments not exceeding one-half of the sum payable to her husband on retirement. Each child under sixteen is entitled to a sum not exceeding \$25 per year until reaching 16 years. If, however, the widow dies, her pension shall be paid to any surviving children in equal shares until they are sixteen, no child to receive more than \$250 a year.

Pilots who relinquish employment before 60 years of age are not entitled to pension from the fund.

Unmarried pilots without dependants may upon retirement elect to be paid a sum of money in lieu of superannuation.

**Leave Regulations.**—Regulations are also published governing annual leave and sick leave. After one year's service a pilot is entitled to leave of absence not exceeding 21 days. The main sick leave provisions are as follows:—

"(a) In case of illness or injury off duty, the Pilotage Authority may grant to any pilot upon satisfactory proof in his opinion of disability, sick leave on full pay not exceeding two months, and one additional month on half pay within twelve consecutive months.

"(b) Sick leave in excess of the said period may be granted by the Pilotage Authority without pay.

"(c) In the case of a pilot injured while on duty, the Pilotage Authority may grant, upon satisfactory proof of disability, leave of absence for a period of six months if necessary on full pay, and if the circumstances warrant it, a further period of six months on half pay. If a pilot is not then competent to return to his duties on account of total disability, he may be retired under the Superannuation clauses of these by-laws."

## NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

THE New Zealand Finance Act (No. 2), providing among other things for a 5 per cent increase in old-age pensions, to be operative from April 1, 1934, received the Royal Assent on September 28, 1934. The cut in pension rates made in 1932 by the National Expenditure Adjustment Act of May 10, 1932, is thus partly restored; the maximum pension, which was reduced from £45 10s. to £40 19s. in 1932, is increased to £43. The income which the pensioner may receive without reduction of the pension is increased from £39 to £41 (£52 prior to 1932). For married couples the total income of the husband and wife together with the pension or pensions may not exceed £127, as against £121 prior to April, 1934, and £143 prior to 1932.

The 36th annual report of the Pensions Department, covering the year ended March 31, 1934, has recently been published (The last report was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, page 1168). Under the Pensions Act of 1926 as amended, non-contributory old-age pensions are granted to all nationals at the age of 65 for men and 60 for women, or, where there are two or more children under 15 years of age, at the age of 60 or 55 respectively. Non-contributory pensions are also granted out of public funds to widows, miners suffering from pneumoconiosis or their widows, and blind persons. In addition, allowances are paid to families with more than two children. In all cases an income limit is prescribed, and all pensions were reduced by 10 per cent in 1932.

For the year ended March 31, 1934, the following data are given:

The average pension, the cost of pensions per head of the population and the total expenditure since the inception of the scheme were as follows:—

Class of pension	Average pension per annum			Cost per head of European population		Total expenditure to date
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£
Old-age.....	37	8	4	18	4	21,857,128
Widows'.....	65	5	0	4	1	4,242,957
Miners'.....	76	6	9	0	9.2	693,631
Blind.....	46	11	5	0	3.1	129,639

*Old Age Pensions.*—The number of European pensioners of 65 years and over was 29,631 on March 31, 1934; female European pensioners of 60-64 years numbered 6,155 and 1,687 Maoris received pensions. The percentage of European pensioners to the European population was 2.4. The number of pensions has grown from 11,285 in 1900 to 19,993 in 1920, 26,909 in 1930 and 37,507 in 1934.

*Widows' Pensions.*—The number of children of widows receiving allowances was 9,442, at March 31, 1934. The average number of children under 15 years of age per family was 2.04.

*Miners.*—Of the 736 miners' pensions, 617 were payable to miners and 119 to widows of miners who died of pneumoconiosis.

*Family Allowances.*—The number of children of families to whom an allowance was paid on March 31, 1934, was 53,367; the number of children in excess of two per family was 29,077. The average number of children per family was 4.39. The rate of allowance per week is 2s. for every child in excess of two, subject to reductions in respect of income (including allowance) in excess of £3 5s. plus 2s. for each child in excess of two. The majority of the allowances granted in 1933-34 were at the weekly rate of 2s. (1,653 cases out of 3,022), 1,584 families having one child in excess of two. The total amount of allowances paid during 1933-34 was £146,766, the annual value of the allowances in force at the close of the year being £151,765.

Class of Pension	Number pensions on March 31, 1934.	Annual value of pensions	Total payments in 1933-1934	New claims granted in 1933-1934
		£	£	
Old-age.....	37,507	1,403,375	1,350,982	5,509
Widows'.....	4,619	391,383	302,020	703
Miners'.....	736	56,134	56,810	70
Blind.....	438	20,399	19,306	60
Family Allowances.....	12,145	151,765	146,766	3,022



## LEGISLATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THE Speech from the Throne at the opening of the sixth session of the 17th Parliament of Canada on January 17 outlined the legislation to be submitted by the government during the session. The Speech was in part, as follows:

I welcome you at a time when our country stands upon the threshold of a new era of prosperity. It will be for you, by your labours, to throw wide the door.

During the past year the grip of hard times has been broken. Conditions show marked improvement. Employment is increasing. Our trade is expanding. The national revenues are higher. These evidences of recovery attest the wisdom and efficacy of the measures you have taken. In these improved conditions, there may now successfully be carried forward those great tasks of reform upon which the well-being of this country depends.

In the anxious years through which you have passed, you have been the witnesses of grave defects and abuses in the capitalist system. Unemployment and want are the proof of these. Great changes are taking place about us. New conditions prevail. These require modifications in the capitalist system to enable that system more effectively to serve the people. Reform measures will therefore be submitted to you as part of a comprehensive plan designed to remedy the social and economic injustices now prevailing, and to ensure to all classes and to all parts of the country a greater degree of equality in the distribution of the benefits of the capitalist system.

Upon this plan you have made a beginning.

Reform measures approved by you at the last session of Parliament are already in successful operation. I observe with especial gratification the manner in which the Natural Products Marketing Act and the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act are already serving the great and urgent needs of agriculture and other primary industries. You will be invited to consider amendments to these acts which will extend the sphere of their usefulness. The organization of the Bank of Canada is nearing completion, and it will commence operations at an early date. My ministers are convinced of the value of this institution as an instrument of national policy to direct the better utilization of the credit resources of Canada.

Legislation enacted at the last session of Parliament respecting the metallic coverage of our note issue and the initiation of the

public works program have eased credit conditions and stimulated business enterprise.

Better provision will be made for the security of the worker during unemployment in sickness, and in old age.

The measures taken respecting public and private debts have done much to lighten the burden of the taxpayer and to improve the position of the farming community. My ministers are now engaged upon a survey of the national debt structure to determine what action may be practicable and advisable to effect further improvement in it.

You will be invited to enact legislation to extend existing facilities for long term and intermediate credit. . . .

My ministers are co-operating with the governments of the Prairie Provinces in a survey of those areas which have been stricken by recurring periods of drought for the purpose of determining what steps may be taken to provide a permanent solution to this grave problem.

Action will be taken to ameliorate the conditions of labour, to provide a better and more assured standard of living for the worker, to secure minimum wages and a maximum working week, and to alter the incidence of taxation so that it will more directly conform to capacity to pay.

You will be invited to enact measures designed to safeguard the consumer and primary producer against unfair trading practices and to regulate, in the public interest, concentrations in production and distribution.

You will be invited also to enact measures to provide the investing public with means to protect itself against exploitation. . . .

My government has under consideration the adoption, throughout the penitentiaries of Canada, of a system similar to that which is known in England as the "Borstal System," and is making investigations as to its operation.

My ministers have under preparation a plan for the reorganization of the government services so that they may be better equipped to discharge the onerous duties which devolve upon them. You will be invited to consider measures, the purpose of which will be to authorize the first stage in this plan of reorganization.

You will be invited to authorize the constitution of an economic council the functions of which will be to advise my ministers upon all economic questions which concern the national welfare. . . .

## RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS SUBMIT PROGRAM OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

THE Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods recently submitted its memorandum of proposed legislation to the Dominion Government. After the presentation and discussion thereon, the delegation left with assurance that their proposals would be considered. Present with the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, were the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour; and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice. The delegation comprised Howard B. Chase, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer and Dominion legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Thomas Todd, representing the Order of Railway Conductors; George Snider, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; T. B. Skelly, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and J. L. Labreche, Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen.

The Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and W. L. Best, vice-president and Dominion legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, were both to have been present, but were unavoidably absent.

*British North America Act.*—The first recommendation consisted of the following proposed amendments to the British North America Act:—

“(a) To restrict the powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice. This proposal is in harmony with the present practice of the Parliament of Great Britain;

“(b) To broaden the scope or legislative competence of the Federal Parliament empowering it to enact social legislation of general interest and welfare to the people of Canada, such as Unemployment Insurance; Old Age Pensions, etc.;

“(c) To empower the Federal Parliament to deal effectively with the regulation of highway transport as a work for the general advantage of Canada, provided that Parliament has not already this power.”

*Railway Act.*—Among the recommended amendments to this measure, the Brotherhoods urged that the Federal contribution to the Railway Grade Crossing Fund be increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000 annually, “to aid actual construction work for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway crossings of railways in carrying out a more extensive program for the elimination of the level crossing hazard.”

Amplifying this recommendation the memorandum stated, “We are convinced that the only effective remedy against this hazard is the placing of the highway over or under the railway. It was with a view to the gradual reduction in the number of existing level crossings and their ultimate elimination, wherever practicable, that for the past ten years we have been urging upon the several Provincial Governments the adoption of a policy that will ensure the complete separation of the highway from the railway, both in the improvement of existing highways and in the construction of new roads.”

*Unemployment Relief Measures.*—Under this heading the position of the Brotherhoods was stated as follows:—

“The measures taken and assistance rendered by the Federal Government for unemployment relief merit the commendation of all interested in this worthy work. We are also in accord with the policy of municipal and provincial authorities assuming responsibility for the initial action necessary to relieve existing human needs within their jurisdiction, to the full extent of their financial ability. If unable to cope with prevailing needs, we trust that your Government will continue its policy of assisting those municipal and provincial authorities by every practicable means. Those citizens who, by force of circumstances, have been thrown away from the path of self-reliance must be fed, clothed and sheltered. This should be a matter of national concern. It would seem that the promotion of a program of necessary public works would create an opportunity for many thousands of willing workers to obtain the wherewithal to re-establish some measure of their former economic independence. Any such program should be carried on under supervision which would make impossible the exploitation of those unfortunate victims who are obliged to accept public aid as a mere human existence.

“However, all measures of this character, worthy as they may be, cannot be regarded as more than temporary expedients. They are not calculated to effectively remedy any of the fundamental causes underlying our unemployment problem and attendant inhuman conditions. For these reasons, we again confess a somewhat keen disappointment in that little, if any, scientific machinery has been set in motion, here and elsewhere, in an effort to discover the primary causes and related factors responsible for prevailing economic and



industrial conditions. With the results of science and invention in productive machinery as a substitute for man-production, together with other technological changes, increasing unemployment is inevitable. Human inventive genius has shown its ability and intelligence to produce by machinery far in excess of what can be absorbed by the ever-diminishing purchasing resources of that limited portion of employed man-power. Physical and technical sciences are continuing to advance a long way beyond our social and economic sciences, the latter being anything but up to date. These are some of the outstanding and primary factors contributing to prevailing human want.

"It was in the hope of utilizing available scientific research facilities and knowledge that our Joint Committee strongly urged the former Administration, as well as your Government, the importance of undertaking a scientific investigation into the human factors in industry and a more equitable apportionment of production. Other representative organizations, political and educational leaders support the views expressed by our Joint Committee for some years, namely, that science must now be applied through more specific fact-finding channels, having definitely in view the relations of the human factor in industry to that of the capital investment and machinery employed, in order to obtain a true estimate of their respective values to the community and the nation. In other words, there must be a revaluation of human personality and a clearer realization that the basis of human happiness must possess some measure of economic security. We are not officially committed to any particular method or machinery for undertaking this important national function. If the creation of a National Council of Social and Economic Research (the principle of which has already been accepted by Parliament) can be given effect to and such a body clothed with the necessary powers, we are convinced it would mark the commencement of a public service of vital importance which would result in inestimable humanitarian value.

"In the matter of formulating some organized method to provide benefits for the unemployed, several recommendations have been offered and your Government, we understand, has given consideration to this subject. We desire to associate ourselves with that increasing body of public opinion favourable to a national scheme of contributory unemployment insurance. We realize that any such social insurance scheme may involve difficulties, constitutional and otherwise. However, we again respectfully suggest that in any system of unemployment insurance proposed for

this country, due consideration should be given to the appropriate share to be borne by industry and the state in creating and maintaining the necessary funds for its equitable administration. If the interest on capital expenditures for unused power and rolling stock of the railways, or of unused plant or equipment in industry, due to depression or falling off of business, constitute legitimate overhead charges against the consumer, it seems to logically follow that unemployed workers from similar causes should have an equally legitimate claim upon a larger share from industry in any scheme to provide out-of-work benefits. This suggestion, whilst having somewhat far-reaching implications, seems to us to be a sound and humanitarian one and worthy of careful and favourable consideration. With other interested representative citizens, we are anxiously anticipating the Government's declaration relative to this proposed social measure."

In a recommendation to amend the Dominion Election Act, the Brotherhoods urged uniform hours on the three days when advance polls are open.

The Brotherhoods also recommended "in view of the unfair competition of canal transportation with the steam railways," that "adequate tolls be charged for all commercial transport services through our canals."

Opposition to the St. Lawrence waterways project was also registered.

### **U.S. Chamber of Commerce opposed to Shorter Work Week Laws**

The Department of Manufacture Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a report entitled "The Shorter Work Week," state that they are convinced that "statutory limitations on hours of work are uneconomic and disadvantageous to employees and to the general consuming public." The committee make the following recommendations:—

"Whenever standards for hours of work are considered necessary for any industry, they should be established by agreement among the preponderant number of the enterprises therein without any attempt at their determination through the arbitrary process of legislation or administrative orders.

"Governmental action respecting hours and wages should be confined to approving and enforcing such basic standards for maximum hours and for minimum wage rates for unskilled labour as are considered necessary to prevent unfair competition. Adjustment of wage scales above the minimum should remain the responsibility of individual enterprises free from governmental control."

## LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY ORGANIZED LABOUR IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

### Quebec Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The Quebec executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, composed of L. A. Beaudry, chairman, G. R. Brunet, P. Lefèvre and O. Fleury, together with representatives of international organizations, waited on Premier Taschereau and members of his cabinet, and presented legislative proposals which had been adopted at recent conventions. The committee stressed the difficulties now faced by the workers and the necessity for immediate economic readjustments, and especially called attention to the problem of the unemployed youth of the province. It was suggested that the necessary co-operation be given by the Provincial Government in connection with the proposed measure of unemployment insurance under Federal government control.

Other measures proposed were as follows:—

Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act making the yearly salary of the workers a basis for determining the amount of compensation.

Repeal of recent amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act which reduced the benefits under the Act.

Appointment of a labour representative on the provincial Compensation Board.

The placing of hotel and restaurant employees under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

An interprovincial conference to consider legislation to establish a shorter work day and work week in all industries throughout the Dominion.

One day's rest of twenty-four consecutive hours each week for all persons employed in places of amusement operating seven days a week.

Strict enforcement of the existing orders under the Hours of Work Act (1933), establishing the 40-hour week in the building industry. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 701; August, 1933, page 776.)

An extensive building and public works program with trade union conditions and observance of the 6-hour day and 5-day week.

Adoption of the Dominion Old Age Pension Act by the province.

Legislation to establish a system of allowances to needy mothers as recommended by the Royal Commission on Social Insurance appointed by the Quebec Government (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 161).

Sickness and disability insurance legislation.

Regulation of motor vehicle transportation under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners or a similar authority.

Legislation restricting and regulating the use of one-man cars by street and electric railways.

Stricter regulation and more stringent enforcement of existing laws governing the use of dangerous machines or poisonous materials in industry.

Hygienic conditions to be established in hotels and restaurants throughout the province.

Printing establishments to be brought under factory regulations.

Legislation to govern the erection, operation and supervision of all hoisting machinery used in connection with building operations.

That passenger elevators be equipped with safety doors, distinct and in addition to doors leading from landings into elevator shafts.

That workers be prohibited from carrying certificates covering both plumbing and steam-fitting and the electrical trades.

Legislation providing for the employment of two licensed operators in each theatre during public performances and stricter examination of projectionists.

Periodical inspection of motor vehicles, particularly of brakes and headlights.

That fair wage regulations be made applicable in all cases where Government grants or subsidies are involved.

That instructions be given to officers preparing fair wage lists to discontinue the practice of subdividing trades, thereby creating specialist classes.

Free instruction in public schools.

Amendment of the Bankruptcy Act so that workers' claims may come first.

Legislation giving employees the right to organize, bargain collectively, secure signed agreements and have representatives of their own choice, with government assistance when necessary, in order to secure satisfactory adjustment of all disputes.

That the political party of candidates be shown on ballot paper instead of their occupation, and that proper accommodation be provided for voting purposes.



## Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

In the memorandum recently presented by the executive committee of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada to the Government of the Province of Quebec it was declared that labour legislation in the province had made much progress, especially since the establishment of the provincial Department of Labour.

### Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

Special mention was made of the beneficial results obtaining under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act and of the further benefits which will accrue to the working class when the provisions of the Act are more generally applied. To make the Act more effective the following amendments were suggested:—

That the holding, by all resident workers, of a "qualification certificate" issued by a labour union or board of examiners be made compulsory.

Penalties for non-observance—first offence, fine of \$500; second offence, suspension of employer's permit for six months.

That a board of examiners be established at the request of either party to the agreement.

That where a collective agreement cannot, owing to lack of co-operation by employers, be established in an industry in which there is a labour union, the Minister of Labour shall be given power to call together interested parties, and that similar procedure as provided under the Women's Minimum Wage Board be followed.

A more general application of the provisions of the Act relating to apprenticeship agreements, and wages and hours of labour.

That funds be provided to the joint committee by the government to insure carrying out of agreements.

Extension of the provisions of the Act to cover all wage earners of the province.

### Other Proposals

Abrogation of the latest amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, relating to selection of doctor, time limit for payment of indemnity and rates of indemnity and that the former provisions be re-enacted; and the appointing of a representative of the Workmen's Compensation Board at Chicoutimi.

A social insurance system for the province, beginning with old age pensions.

That the Women's Minimum Wage Act be amended by: (1) extending of the provisions of the Women's Minimum Wage Act to all female wage earners of the province; (2) restraining the board from granting permits to compute wages on a percentage basis; (3)

granting inspectors the right to investigate complaints and determine the rate of wages in connection with piece work, where the hourly rate of wages is set by an order of the Board, and further that an employee shall not be required to punch the clock more than four times daily, twice on entering shop and twice on leaving; (4) that all future orders of the board be issued on the basis of the latest order adopted.

That the time limit for claims for arrears of wages be fixed at two years (instead of one year).

That the dismissal of an employee for the reason of union activity be considered an offence punishable under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

That road work and other undertakings for the alleviation of unemployment be given to private contractors, with provisions for fair wages and working hours, the rates of wages on road work to be governed by those paid on building construction in the same district.

That when a worker is re-employed after a period of unemployment his wages be exempted from seizure for six months.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPANIES ACT

That encouragement be extended by the government to municipalities to own their electrical services, financial assistance being granted if necessary.

Repeal of Article 7 of the Sunday Observance Act (This article permits the observance of another day from conscientious motives).

That the government investigate the possibilities of establishing families on farms.

Establishment of a provincial Economic Council.

The setting up by the government of a Superior Council of Labour, to which would be referred: labour legislation; closed shop policy; collective agreements; strikes; arbitration; penalties imposed by law, etc.; this council to include among others, representatives of labour and industry.

That the measuring of lumber be done according to cubic measure and by a duly certified lumber measurer.

That pensions be granted to civil servants in the outside service.

Establishment of the double-platoon system in fire departments of cities having a population of 25,000 or over.

Incorporation of the Association of Blacksmiths (horseshoers) of the Province of Quebec.

That certificated stationary engineers be not required to secure a licence for the purpose of performing such work as installation, improvements, alterations or repairs, and that this

regulation be made applicable to all cities and towns of the province.

Prohibition of the use of one-man cars on street railways.

Enactment of a law to govern the hours of labour as well as the minimum rate to be charged customers by barbers.

### New Labour Organizations in Canada

The Department has received reports of the formation of the following organizations, the first three of which have been chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

Cleaners and Dyers Federal Union No. 57, Toronto, Ont. President, W. Rodgers; Secret-

ary, Miss H. Andrews, 362 Keewatin Ave., Toronto, Ont.

London Federal Labour Union, No. 25. President, J. A. Russell, 188 Egerton St., London, Ont.; Secretary, A. W. Whitelaw, 68 Jacqueline St., London, Ont.

Saskatoon Civic Employees Federal Union, No. 59. President, Alfred E. Cooke, Saskatoon, Secretary, P. W. Farrar, 839 Main St., Saskatoon, Sask.

Dress Cutters Union, No. 205, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Business Manager, Frank Breslow, 395 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que.; Secretary, P. Titleman, 395 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que.; General Organizer, Bernard Shane, 395 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que.

## ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1934

ACCORDING to statistics furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading employers, the recovery in industrial employment in evidence from the second quarter of 1933 continued with considerable force in 1934. The fluctuations differed from those of the preceding year, but the gains then made were consolidated and extended until employment in 1934 was in greater volume than in either 1933 or 1932. A significant feature of the revival recorded in the twenty months elapsing since the low point of employment in the depression was reached, has been its widespread nature, all five economic areas, the leading industrial cities and principal industries sharing to a greater or less degree in the improvement.

During the year under review, monthly statements were received from an average of 8,690 firms having an average payroll of 893,653<sup>1</sup> employees. Their staffs ranged from 821,131 on January 1 to 941,165 on July 1, when activity generally was at its maximum for the year. The index (average 1926 = 100) then stood at 101.0 the highest in thirty-one

months; the 1933 peak was 91.8 on December 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record of fourteen years was 127.8 at the beginning of August, 1929, when the payrolls of the 6,840 firms then co-operating aggregated nearly 1,100,000. The mean index was 96.0 in 1934, compared with 83.4 in 1933, 87.5 in 1932, 102.5 in 1931, 113.4 in 1930, 119.0 in 1929, 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6<sup>2</sup> in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

The progress made in 1934 as compared with 1933 is summarized in the accompanying table, which shows the average number of reporting firms and of their employees and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, January 1-December 1, 1934. The changes since 1933 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points and also in percentages. With rare exceptions, the 1934 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. This table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

The table shows a gain of 6.8 per cent in the reporting employers,<sup>3</sup> accompanied by an

<sup>1</sup> The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.8 per cent of the census total, which included the professional classes (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics.

<sup>2</sup> As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to December 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, January 1-December 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

<sup>3</sup> The general increase in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of these



AVERAGE NUMBER OF REPORTING FIRMS, OF THEIR EMPLOYEES AND THE AVERAGE INDEXES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, JAN. 1-DEC. 1, 1934, TOGETHER WITH THE CHANGES SHOWN IN THESE FIGURES AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1933

	1934			Increase over 1933 in the			
	Average number		Average indexes (1926=100)	Average number		Average index numbers	
	of firms	of employees		of firms	of employees		
<i>Economic Areas</i>							
Maritime Provinces.....	613	71,401	101.0	29	11,837	15.7	18.4
Quebec.....	2,080	249,996	91.7	105	28,400	9.7	11.8
Ontario.....	3,830	384,456	101.3	242	67,591	17.1	20.3
Prairie Provinces.....	1,285	112,868	90.0	99	6,029	3.8	4.4
British Columbia.....	882	74,870	90.4	85	11,108	12.4	15.9
Canada.....	8,690	893,653	96.0	552	125,025	12.6	15.1
<i>Cities</i>							
Montreal.....	1,200	125,095	84.5	76	5,994	3.5	4.3
Quebec City.....	159	12,333	95.1	6	407	0	.....
Toronto.....	1,281	112,765	93.5	70	7,975	6.0	6.9
Hamilton.....	253	26,744	84.1	17	3,288	9.5	12.7
Ottawa.....	165	12,701	99.5	9	1,236	9.3	10.3
Windsor.....	153	12,456	93.1	17	2,739	17.2	22.7
Winnipeg.....	421	35,197	82.9	32	1,700	2.7	3.4
Vancouver.....	375	27,435	87.4	29	1,720	4.4	5.3
Total 8 leading cities.....	4,012	364,726	88.2	256	25,059	5.2	6.3
<i>Industries</i>							
MANUFACTURING.....	5,218	450,582	90.2	237	49,025	9.3	11.5
Animal products, edible.....	253	20,461	110.5	13	1,185	4.7	4.4
Fur and products.....	53	1,681	82.0	6	7	-2.4	-2.8
Leather and products.....	260	19,378	95.8	5	1,043	5.3	5.9
Lumber and products.....	788	34,478	66.0	26	5,737	10.7	19.3
Musical instruments.....	35	1,133	39.7	-1	186	12.3	44.0
Plant products, edible.....	418	29,592	103.6	26	1,484	4.5	4.5
Pulp and paper products.....	567	55,503	92.0	9	3,992	6.3	7.4
Rubber products.....	51	11,722	92.0	6	1,550	12.1	15.1
Textile products.....	901	90,728	107.1	45	9,416	11.0	11.4
Plant products, n.e.s.....	159	15,001	115.5	8	462	2.7	2.4
Wood distillates and extracts.....	7	508	128.8	-1	78	22.4	21.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	171	9,130	119.6	19	960	10.3	9.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	187	7,331	67.1	5	1,310	11.5	20.7
Electric current.....	96	13,810	109.9	4	338	0.9	0.8
Electrical apparatus.....	107	11,252	103.0	14	1,568	12.8	14.2
Iron and steel products.....	804	93,942	71.5	30	14,003	10.4	17.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	146	16,763	106.4	11	3,608	22.3	26.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	118	13,346	132.5	5	1,226	11.2	9.2
Miscellaneous.....	97	4,823	111.6	7	872	14.4	14.8
LOGGING.....	280	34,549	124.7	49	16,271	58.2	87.5
MINING.....	279	50,644	110.8	40	6,424	13.3	13.6
COMMUNICATIONS.....	83	20,855	79.1	1	-1,207	-4.8	-5.7
TRANSPORTATION.....	384	94,774	80.3	14	1,854	1.3	1.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,005	127,670	109.3	-1	41,024	34.7	46.5
Building.....	640	19,218	47.8	5	4,814	9.3	24.2
Highway.....	331	81,362	221.3	-4	33,606	89.1	67.4
Railway.....	34	27,090	67.9	-2	2,604	6.6	10.8
SERVICES.....	413	24,116	115.1	77	2,942	8.4	7.9
TRADE.....	1,028	90,463	117.9	135	8,692	5.8	5.2
All Industries.....	8,690	893,653	96.0	552	125,025	12.6	15.1

increase of 16.3 per cent in their staffs, and of 15.1 per cent in the average index for 1934 as compared with 1933. Of the last two comparisons, undoubtedly that between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new industries, as well as for the cessation of defunct businesses.

previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a growing number of firms are now furnishing statistics in detail for locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used

While improvement was recorded in all five economic areas in 1934 as compared with the preceding year, it is evident that Ontario contributed an unduly large proportion of the increase, viz., 54.1 per cent, in comparison with the proportion of 43.0 per cent that the average employees in this province constituted of the total reported for the Dominion. That the recovery in the cities has lagged be-

here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is generally adhered to in accordance with statistical usage in other series and other countries, and also as presenting a better visualization of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in many cases the less well known businesses.

hind that for the country as a whole, is partly accounted for by the unduly large representation therein of the industries which have shown disproportionately small increases during 1934, while the concentration of single homeless unemployed men in labour camps outside municipalities also contributed to the disparity. Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Toronto recorded the largest advance in actual numbers involved, amounting to nearly 32 per cent of the total gain in these municipalities, while the increases in Montreal accounted for some 24 per cent of this advance.

Important though the gains in manufacturing were during 1934, they were not in proportion to the number of workers reported in this group of industries, which employed 50.4 per cent of the 1934 average of workers in all industries, but contributed only 39.2 per cent of the general increase in 1934 over 1933. However, it is probable that part of the increased activity in factory production is expressed in the extension of working hours, rather than in additions to personnel or supplementing such increases. On the other hand, logging, with 3.9 per cent of the average employees, recorded 13 per cent of the total workers added to the staffs of all employers; construction reported 14.3 per cent of the aggregate workers, but 32.8 per cent of the average increase during the year. To some extent this is due to an increase in the numbers of men employed on a wage basis by the Dominion and Provincial Governments on unemployment relief projects. In transportation, services and trade, the improvement, though substantial, was not in proportion to the relative importance of these industries in the industrial distribution of the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment.

### The Fluctuations of Employment in 1934

The index number of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 88.6 on January 1, the 1934 low point. The movement in the two following months was decidedly upward, the gains being substantially above the average indicated in the years since 1921. At the first of April, there was a decline, seasonal in character, but rather intensified by the fact that Easter last year fell on April 1, with its consequent slowing up of industry over the holidays. From May 1 to July 1, there were important increases, which, on the whole, were rather greater than the average experienced in the years since 1921. The next two months saw a reversal of the favourable movement, but this was resumed at the beginning of October and continued in November, while seasonal reductions were again indicated on December 1. There were, therefore, greater fluctuations during 1934 than in the preceding year, when steady declines

from January 1 to April 1 had been succeeded by uninterrupted gains during the remaining months. The increase from January 1 to December 1 amounted to 11.6 per cent; since the average advance between these two dates in the last thirteen years has been slightly more than 7 per cent, this represents a substantial betterment during the year.

The general index of employment is influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.<sup>1</sup> This factor does not, however, directly enter into the situation in many other important industries, which during 1934 reported marked improvement,—notably manufacturing, logging, mining, trade, etc. Factory employment is especially important in this connection, since approximately half of the total workers included in the surveys earn their livelihood in manufacturing. This division showed uninterrupted recovery during nine months of 1934—from January 1 to October 1. This was the longest period of unbroken expansion reported since the record was commenced in 1921, being longer by one month than that indicated in 1933. During these months the reporting employers added some 72,200 persons to their staffs, a number that compared favourably with the increase of just over 61,400 reported by the manufacturers furnishing data for the preceding year, and reflected an even more noteworthy improvement when contrasted with the decline of over 3,900 operatives reported by the factories furnishing data for the same period of 1932. The index, rising from 80.0 at the opening of 1934 to 94.4 on October 1, showed a gain of 14.4 points or 18.0 per cent in these months. Curtailment of a seasonal character affected the situation in the last two months of the year, but on the whole, these were on a smaller scale than has been usual in the thirteen preceding years for which statistics are available, and the index of factory employment, at 91.3 on December 1, was 11.3 points or 14.1 per cent above the January 1 index. The importance of this percentage gain is emphasized when it is compared with the average increase in the index from January 1 to December 1 in the years 1921-1933, which amounts only to 7.4 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> The number of man-days worked on a wage basis as reported to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Commissioner by the provinces and Dominion Departments for the eleven months January to November, 1934, was 8,072,993. There were also 8,867,559 man-days relief work afforded in provincially and federally operated camps where the unemployed were cared for and given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance. These figures are subject to revision when final reports are received. During the year 1933, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was 1,643,111, and the number of man-days relief work afforded on a subsistence basis was 9,714,701.



In connection with the statistics on employment herein reviewed, it may again be mentioned that during the depression there has been a very general movement to retain as many as possible on the working force by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way doubtless have shown in many cases a greater decline than the number on the payrolls upon which the index numbers are calculated, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook will be reflected in many cases by an extension of the working hours rather than by an immediate increase in the personnel. In the United States, the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act have during 1933 and 1934 accentuated this phase, the increase in the numbers on the payrolls frequently being at the expense of a reduction in the time worked by those already in employment. This is illustrated in the statistics of earnings, which in the United States are collected from the firms who furnish monthly data on employment. Thus, the preliminary index of employment in manufacturing on November 15 (the latest available date), stood at 76.8 per cent of the average for the three years, 1923-1925, while the index of earnings calculated on the same base, was only 59.5 per cent on the same date.

Another point may be noted regarding the Canadian index numbers of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production, it sometimes happens that the date to which the monthly survey relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment in some cases being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of greater importance when the numbers at work fluctuate about a low level than when staffs are more normal.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers shows that all industries except communications shared in the improvement noted during 1934 as compared with the preceding year and also with 1932. It has already been stated that manufacturing experienced the longest period of expansion on record in the years since 1920; to this recovery most of the various branches of factory employment have contributed more or less extensively. Logging was unusually active, the average index, at 124.7 having, been exceeded in this record only by that of 125.8 reported in 1929. Mining advanced during nine of the twelve months, with the result that employment in that group was generally brisker than in any other year since 1930. Construction gained considerably during the busy season, and was generally higher than in 1933 and 1932, though continuing at a low level as compared with

years of normal activity. Services and trade afforded a greater volume of employment, stimulated to some extent by a better tourist season, as well as by the general improvement in business. In connection with these two industries, it may again be pointed out that in such lines of business, establishments as a rule cannot be wholly closed down for longer or shorter periods, as in manufacturing plants, with the result that the situation is frequently met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee in order to retain as many as possible on the payroll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The recovery in industrial activity during 1934 extended to all five economic areas, but to a varying extent; the situation at the end of 1934 was substantially better in each of these districts than it had been at the opening of the year, and also than it was at the end of 1933. The greatest proportional gain between the 1934 low and high points occurred in Ontario, where the maximum of activity was at July 1; the index then stood at 109.9, being 18.7 points higher than the minimum of 91.2 recorded on January 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1933. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a gain of 18.4 per cent in the 1934 mean over that for the preceding year, in Quebec, of 11.8 per cent; in Ontario, of 20.3 per cent; in the Prairies, of 4.4 per cent; and in British Columbia, of 15.9 per cent.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed improvement in the first quarter of 1934, this being contrary to the usual seasonal movement at the time of year. At the first of April, however, there was a considerable decline, which reduced the index to 95.1, its low point for the twelve-month period. The upward movement was shortly resumed, and there were continuous gains from May 1 to December 1, the longest period of uninterrupted expansion reported in the fourteen years for which records are available. The indicated peak of industrial employment was at the beginning of December, when the index stood at 106.9; this was 10.2 per cent higher than at the opening of 1934, and 14.5 per cent above the 1933 maximum of 93.4 also on December 1. Activity in each month of last year was greater than in the same month of the preceding year.

Manufacturing as a whole showed decided gains in employment; the index was consist-

ently higher throughout the year, the mean being at 91.8, as compared with 77.2 in 1933. The December 1, 1934, index, at 95.9, was 14.7 per cent higher than that for the same month in the preceding year. In the textile, iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper groups, activity was generally greater than in 1933; the indexes, with few exceptions, were above their levels in the same month of the year before, and in each case, also averaged considerably higher than in 1932. However, employment in these branches of manufacturing (with the single exception of pulp and paper mills) was substantially below the 1926 basic average. Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, as in the last few years, and this industry afforded, on the whole, practically the same volume of employment in 1934 as in 1933, when activity had been reduced as compared with the immediately preceding years. Communications were generally quieter, in spite of the improvement over 1933 that was indicated towards the close of the year. Construction on the whole was more active, partly in consequence of works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Services afforded greater employment, and trade also registered a generally higher level of activity. Mining showed consistent betterment over 1933. Considerably greater activity was indicated in logging, in which the index of employment averaged 203.0, compared with 88.6 in 1933 and 62.3 in 1932. The seasonal increases in bush operations during the winter of 1933-34 and in the present autumn and winter have been exceptionally large, resulting in the highest average of employment in the record of fourteen years. The aggregate payrolls of the 613 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 71,401 persons, as compared with the mean of 59,564 employed by the 584 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

*Quebec.*—With only one exception, the trend of employment from January 1 to November 1 was uniformly favourable in Quebec, although the gains were generally on a smaller scale than those noted in 1933. During this period, the only decline indicated occurred on April 1, when shutdowns over the Easter holidays, together with exceptionally large seasonal losses in logging and snow clearing operations resulted in a pronounced recession in employment. The index then rose from its 1934 low of 85.1 on April 1 to its maximum of 98.0 on November 1, or by over 15 per cent. The 1934 peak was 11.7 points higher than at the beginning of the year, and 5.8 points above the level of the same month in 1933. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between narrower limits than in 1933, the index advancing by some thirteen points between the

trough and the peak, as compared with a variation of over nineteen points in the preceding year, when employment in Quebec had reached a very low level; however, activity in each month of 1934 was greater than in the corresponding month in the preceding year. The labour forces of the 2,080 co-operating employers varied between 231,193 and 268,364 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 249,996 for the twelve months; while the mean index was 91.7; the 1933 average of the 1,975 reporting firms was 221,596 and the index averaged 82.0.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the entire year than in 1933, improvement in this comparison being indicated each month, while the 1934 index averaged 92.1, or 10.6 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Practically all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment, the improvement in the major groups,—lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel,—was especially important, emphasized by the large number of workers engaged in such industries. Employment in communications was less in the twelve months, but general expansion was shown in the other non-manufacturing divisions, whose indexes in each case averaged several points higher than in 1933. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater throughout the year under review, the mean index standing at 202.5, as against 109.3 in 1933, and 60.3 in 1932. Mining was also decidedly more active in 1934 than for several years past, largely due to gains in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 123.0, as against 101.4 in the year before. The index in construction was higher than in the immediately preceding years, averaging 59.8, or six points above the 1933 mean. Employment in trade was generally well maintained; the index in five months was at a lower level than in the same months of 1933, but the average of 128.0 compared favourably with that of 125.4 in the preceding year. Services, though in a more favourable position than in 1933, showed only moderate activity during the year under review; it may be repeated that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading and services establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were probably not employed full time.

*Ontario.*—An average staff of 384,456 employees was registered by the 3,830 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 101.3 in 1934, or 17.1 points higher than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 3,588 co-operating establishments had averaged 316,865. Employment showed greater fluctuation during 1934 than in the preceding



year, there being a range of nearly 19 points between the maximum and minimum indexes. The situation indicated each month was better than in the same month of 1933, the December 1 index, at 101.7, being nine per cent higher than at the same date of 1933.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported greater activity throughout 1934, although employment continued in lesser volume than during the basic year, 1926. During the year under review, as in 1933, the index was slightly lower than the manufacturing index for the second great manufacturing province—Quebec; this was again mainly due to a comparatively low level of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario; a comparison of the data shows, however, that the heavy industries in Ontario experienced relatively greater recovery during 1934 than was the case in Quebec. The indexes in lumber and textiles were substantially higher in the latter province than in Ontario. Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1933, and in each case was also in greater volume at the close than at the opening of the year under review. Iron and steel advanced steadily from January 1 to June 1, 1934, succeeded by uninterrupted contractions in the remaining months. Nevertheless, the situation was better throughout the year than in 1933, the index averaging 72.1, as compared with 58.3 in the preceding twelve months. In the textile group, activity gained month by month from January 1 until May 1, followed by fluctuation in the latter part of the year; these, however, were about a higher level than in 1933, and the 1934 mean of 104.1 was over seven points above that of the previous year.

Operations in logging camps throughout 1934 were at a relatively high level in comparison with the last few years, the index, even at its lowest point of 51.1 on June 1, being over three points above the average of 47.9 indicated in 1933; the 1934 mean was 95.9. The revival of industry in the United States, together with the continued benefits of the agreements made at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference in 1932, have materially contributed to the improvement in the lumbering industries. Mining was particularly active, employment in the autumn and early winter reaching the highest level in the record; on December 1 the index was 175.4, while in the twelve months it averaged 154.5, as compared with 127.2 in 1933. The production of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued at an unusually high level during the year just passed, the premium paid on gold again pro-

viding an important stimulus to production. The number employed in communications was smaller than in 1933. Transportation, in all but three months of 1934, was brisker than in the corresponding months of the preceding year; the mean index at 75.2 was fractionally higher than that of 74.4 in 1933. Services also reported greater activity than in the year before, to some extent reflecting improvement in the tourist trade. Construction generally afforded more employment, partly in consequence of unemployment relief undertakings. Private and commercial building, however, was also in greater volume. The index averaged 158.8 in the twelve months of 1934, compared with 86.2 in 1933 and 101.1 in 1932. The volume of employment in trade was greater throughout 1934 than in the preceding year, the index averaging 125.3, or 7.7 points higher than in 1932.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed rather less variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 83.3 on April 1 to 96.5 at the beginning of November, as compared with a spread of over twenty points between the 1933 high and low. The situation at the beginning of each month except October was better than on the same date of the year before, but employment did not attain so high a peak as in 1933, when the maximum index was 98.7 on October 1. The average for the twelve months, however, was 90.0, or 3.8 points more than in the preceding year, while it was the same as in 1932. As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have caused much unemployment among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics, but for many of whom work or relief has had to be found in recent years. This has resulted in large programmes of highway construction and maintenance and in the formation of labour camps, accommodating considerable numbers of distressed agricultural and other workers. The 1,285 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 112,868 persons during the year, while in 1933, the 1,186 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 106,839 workers. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was generally greater during 1934 than in the preceding year. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries, while in the pulp and paper group there was improvement in some months of the year under review as compared with 1933, but this was not sustained and the annual average was slightly

lower. Logging, though still at a low level, was much brisker than in the preceding year.

*British Columbia.*—The 882 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 74,870 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 63,762 was reported by 797 employers; the 1934 index averaged 90.4, as compared with 78.0 in 1933, 80.5 in 1932, 95.5 in 1931, 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929 and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed heightened activity during 1934. The lumber, pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel and other factories reported a decidedly better situation at the end of 1934 than at the beginning, while the indexes also averaged higher than in the preceding year. The lumber trade has benefitted substantially in recent months from the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements, as well as from quickened demand in the markets of the United States, the improvement extending to the logging, as well as the lumber industry. Employment in these two branches, however, continued at a low level in comparison with 1930 and earlier years of the record. Mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade were brisker during the greater part of 1934, the mean index in each of these being higher than in 1933. On the other hand, communications afforded rather less employment.

### Employment by Cities

Improvement in industrial employment was reported in seven of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, viz., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in the eighth—Quebec City—the index averaged the same as in 1933. A significant feature of the situation is that the recovery in the cities has generally been at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole. Thus, in 1934, 46 per cent of the average number of co-operating firms in Canada were located in these eight municipal areas, and they had 40.8 per cent of the average employees covered in the monthly surveys; of the total additions to staffs during the year under review, however, they reported only 20 per cent. The index numbers for the eight cities showed an average advance of 6.3 per cent while that for the Dominion as a whole was 15.1 per cent. Various reasons contribute to this disparity in the relative revival of business activity in the cities and elsewhere in the country at large; the concentration of single homeless unemployed men in construction camps outside the municipalities; the unusually large gains in industries which ordinarily are operated in the rural areas, such as mining, logging, lumbering and canning; the forces,

legislative and other, which operate to maintain wages in the cities at a relatively higher level than in towns and villages, so tending to hasten recovery in the smaller centres at the expense of the larger units of population where taxes, rents, etc., are necessarily higher. These are probably among the most potent reasons for the apparently retarded revival in the cities. The reports showed that employment, as in the preceding year, was maintained at a higher level in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were indicated in Winnipeg, Hamilton and Montreal. The greatest percentage of improvement shown by the 1934 index numbers over those for 1933 were in Windsor and Hamilton.

*Montreal.*—The staffs of the 1,200 Montreal firms making returns averaged 125,095 persons, while the mean index, at 84.5 was 4.3 per cent higher than that for the preceding year. The trend of employment was generally upward from January 1 to November 1; the gains, however, resulted in the addition of a rather smaller number of persons to the payrolls of the co-operating employers than in 1933. The index rose from 78.0 at the opening of the year to 87.3 at the beginning of November, or by over 11.9 per cent. Manufacturing generally was more active in every month of 1934; the index averaged 85.7, as compared with 79.9 in the preceding year, and with 85.6 in 1932. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during eight months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, and the average index was slightly higher. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, iron and steel and other divisions reported improvement on the whole as compared with 1933, while tobacco and beverage factories were generally slacker. Communications consistently afforded less employment. Transportation was brisker in most months than in the same period of 1933. Construction firms reported smaller payrolls during seven months of 1934, and their average employment during the year was lower. In trade also the index in six months was below that for the same period of 1933, but the annual average was fractionally higher, at 120.7.

*Quebec City.*—The 1934 variation between the minimum and the maximum of employment in Quebec amounted to over thirteen points in the index, a larger range than in 1933, but the average index was unchanged at 95.1. There were monthly increases from February to September 1, with only one exception, while the trend in the last quarter was unfavourable. The staffs of the 159 employers furnishing data averaged 12,333. Activity in



manufacturing generally was at practically the same level, the mean index standing at 94.0, as against 93.9 in the preceding year. Leather plants, on the whole, were not so busy as in 1933, but other branches of manufacturing showed moderate improvement in this comparison. The mean index in transportation was lower, while that for construction was higher in nine months, averaging 95.5 as against 91.0 in 1933.

*Toronto.*—As in 1933, employment showed moderate improvement during eight months of 1934; at the close of the year the index was 7.1 points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 93.5 compared favourably with that of 87.5 for 1933. The number of employees of the 1,281 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 112,765, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,211 reporting employers was 104,790. The manufacturing industries showed a better situation each month of 1934 than in 1933; within this group, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries reported consistently greater employment in the twelve months of the year under review, while in vegetable food and textile factories activity was greater in most months, so that the average indexes were higher than in the preceding year. Transportation during the greater part of 1934, and communications in every month, were slacker than at the same date in 1933. On the other hand, employment in trade and construction was better maintained in 1934 by the firms furnishing returns, improvement being reported each month over the same period of the preceding year. In Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain a considerable proportion of their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

*Ottawa.*—There were almost uninterrupted advances in Ottawa from the first of the year to August, after which the tendency was downward. On the whole, however, employment was brisker than in 1933, the index averaging 99.5 in 1934, compared with 90.2 in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported a larger volume of employment, all branches showing generally greater activity. Construction and trading establishments also reported larger staffs, improvement having been noted in every month of 1934. An average payroll of 12,701 workers was employed by the 165 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1933 average of 11,465 reported by 156 employers.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton increased during eight months of the year under review, with the result that the December 1 index of 86.1 was nine points above the level

of January 1; it was also higher by some six points than on December 1, 1933, while the mean for the year under review was 84.1, as compared with 74.6 in the preceding year. Manufacturing showed gains from month to month from January to August, being also brisker throughout 1934 than in 1933. Textiles, iron and steel, electrical appliances and other groups of factory employment were more active, improvement over 1933 being indicated in most months of the year under review. Construction and trade, on the whole, also afforded heightened employment in 1934. The 258 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 26,744 persons; in 1933, 241 establishments had 23,456 workers, on the average.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 93.1 and the recorded payrolls of the 153 co-operating firms averaged 12,456 workers in 1934, compared with the mean index of 75.9 and 9,717 employees in 136 establishments as reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general improvement as compared with 1933, the index being higher in all but two months than at the same date in the preceding year, and averaging 97.1, or 21 points higher than in 1933. The automobile and related industries were more active, though they were still operating at a relatively low level as compared with boom years. Construction was quieter in five months of the year under review, on the whole, was slightly brisker than in the year before, although continuing in very small volume. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities, it frequently happens that activity on the date of these enquiries is at a lower level than on almost any other day in the month; the practice of reducing working hours rather than personnel is also an especially important factor in the situation in these centres.

*Winnipeg.*—Conditions in Winnipeg improved to some extent during 1934; but employment was still dull, the index being lower than in any other of the leading cities. The geographical position of Winnipeg has caused the city to be particularly affected by the unsatisfactory markets for agricultural products prevailing at home and abroad, as well as by other factors of more general application. Improvement was noted in eight months, while the gains in general were on a larger scale than for several years past; activity on December 1 was higher than at the beginning of 1934 and also than on December 1, 1933. The mean index for the year was 82.9, compared with 80.2 in 1933, 86.6 in 1932, 97.1 in

1931, 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1933; considerable improvement occurred in the food and textile groups, while iron and steel plants recorded no general change, and paper and printing and publishing, on the whole, afforded less employment. Transportation, construction and trade generally reported a larger volume of employment. An average staff of 35,197 was employed by the 421 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 33,497 reported by 389 establishments in 1933.

*Vancouver.*—During 1933, employment in Vancouver had advanced during five months; the 1934 period of expansion extended over eight months, and the index averaged 87.4, or 4.4 points more than in the preceding year. The index on December 1, at 89.0, compared favourably with that of 82.2 recorded on January 1; in 1933, there had been a gain of 2.4 points between January 1 and December 1. Data were furnished by some 375 firms with a mean payroll of 27,435 workers in 1934, while in 1933 the averages were 346 establishments and 25,715 employees. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than would be indicated in these surveys of employment, owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although in all probability they have never appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. While the unemployment relief camps are designed to take care of such workers, it is probable that in some cases they still constitute a problem. The situation in Vancouver is aggravated by the milder winters enjoyed as compared with other parts of Canada. Manufacturing showed improvement throughout 1934, the index averaging 84.8 or 6.6 points higher than in the year before. In all but two months, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, and other manufactures were also generally brisker. The index for transportation was practically the same as in 1933, those for communications and construction were slightly lower, while services and trade were busier during most of the year, having higher average indexes.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

As already stated, employment in manufacturing generally increased uninterruptedly during 1934 from January 1 to October 1, the longest period of expansion yet experienced in the fourteen years for which data are now available. During these nine months of recovery, some 72,200 persons were reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establish-

ments. Seasonal losses reduced employment during the last two months of the year, but on the whole, these were smaller than the average declines indicated in the preceding thirteen years, and the index, at 91.3 on December 1, was 11 points or 14.1 per cent higher than at the first of the year. This increase compared favourably with that of 13.4 per cent in the same months of 1933, while in each of the other years since 1930 activity had declined as the year progressed, there having been reductions of 3.6, 4.1 and 5.9 points between the indexes for January 1 and December 1 of 1932, 1931 and 1930, respectively. The average increase in the index during the twelve months, January 1 to December 1 in the years 1921-1933 is 7.4 per cent, so that the advance of 14.1 per cent during the year under review is especially noteworthy. The improvement which occurred in 1934 over 1933 was more pronounced than that noted in 1933 as compared with 1932. The payrolls reported at the beginning of December, 1934, exceeded those indicated for January 1 by some 58,000 persons, while in the preceding year some 50,000 workers had been reinstated in the co-operating establishments. Employment in each month of the year under review was more active than in the corresponding month of the preceding year; indeed, the indexes at the beginning of October, November and December were higher than in the final quarter of the last three years, while the average for the year was above that for 1933 and also for 1932.

Statistics were received during 1934 from some 5,218 manufacturers employing, on the average, 450,582 operatives, as compared with the average of 401,557 reported by the 4,980 establishments making returns in 1933. The index averaged 90.2 per cent of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 80.9 in the preceding year, 84.4 in 1932, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930 and 117.1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment; with few exceptions, these showed improvement during most months of 1934 as compared with the same period of the year before, the indexes averaging higher by several points; in many cases, the means were also higher than in 1932. In 43 manufacturing industries, employment on the whole was in greater volume than in 1933, while in only two was it not so active. These two were the fur and its products and the tobacco groups. The most noteworthy gains during 1934 occurred in lumber, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. The mean index in iron



and steel advanced from 61.1 in 1933 to 71.5 in the year under review, or by 17 per cent; this improvement is of particular importance as indicative of an upward movement in the production of capital goods, the recovery from the low point of the depression having originated in the production of goods for immediate consumption. The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in the edible animal, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric current, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber, musical instrument, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel factories were decidedly lower than the average for all manufacturing industries. Nevertheless, these four industries showed increases over 1933 that considerably exceeded the average.

### Logging

During 1933, there were evidences of a distinct revival in logging, a favourable movement that was intensified during the year under review, when employment, on the whole, reached a volume only exceeded in this record of fourteen years by that reported in 1929. The seasonal increases in the autumn and early winter of 1934 were on an unprecedented scale, forecasting activity during 1935 in river driving and in lumber and pulp mill operations. The annual index in logging showed an increase of 87.5 per cent as compared with 1933. This is a comparatively small group, constituting, on the average, less than four per cent of the aggregate number on the payrolls of the co-operating firms; in 1934, however, no less than 13 per cent of the total number of persons added to the staffs were reported by operators of lumber camps. All five economic areas shared in the improvement but the greatest activity was in the Eastern Provinces and Quebec. The working force of the 280 logging firms supplying information during 1934 averaged 34,549, and the index number, 124.7. The reported payrolls varied from 20,733 on June 1 to 55,384 at the end of the year. In 1933, the mean index was 66.5, while the number employed by the 231 employers co-operating was 18,278, and in 1932, the employees averaged 11,646, and the index, 42.6. Previous issues have mentioned that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. From many of such contractors, it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment.

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### Mining

There were gains in mining during seven months of 1933, while the trend was upward in nine months of last year. Employment throughout 1934 was consistently higher than in 1933 and 1932, and from June 1, activity was also greater than in the corresponding period of 1931. The index at 122.9 on December 1, 1934, was over fifteen per cent higher than at the opening of the year, and was also 16.5 per cent higher than on December 1, 1933. The index averaged 110.8, compared with 97.5 in 1933; this was an advance of 13.3 points, as compared with the reduction of 1.7 points in 1933 from the 1932 level. In *coal-mining*, employment was brisker, the index averaging 87.6, compared with 84.1 in 1933. The labour force of the 100 co-operating operators averaged 23,710 workers in 1934, as against a mean of 22,644 employed at some 90 mines in the preceding year. Employment in the mining of *metallic ores* was generally much higher than in 1933, being in fact in greater volume than in any other year on record; the mean index, at 179.4, was nearly 36 points above the average of the preceding year, and 33.8 points higher than in 1930, the previous maximum. The index varied from 158.5 on January 1 to 206.1 on December 1, showing uninterrupted improvement throughout the year. The staffs of the 103 reporting firms averaged 21,259 during the year under review, compared with 16,990 in 74 mines during 1933. The continued premium on gold had a decidedly stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

*Non-metallic minerals* (other than coal) showed considerably increased employment and extraordinary activity on road work; employment, being assisted by the partial recovery in the building trades, was better than in the same period of the preceding year. In spite of this improvement, however, production continued at a relatively low level as compared with most years of the record. The index averaged 83.5 as compared with 69.3 in 1933, but with 137.1 in 1929, when activity in this group was unusually pronounced, in consequence of the very large program of construction work then being executed. An average payroll of 5,674 persons was employed during 1934 by the 76 co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1933 had a mean of 4,585. Quarries, and other divisions coming under this heading recorded rather heightened activity over the preceding year.

### Transportation

The fluctuations in employment during 1934 differed from those of 1933; there were gains in only six months as compared with seven

months of the preceding year, but the expansion was on a larger scale, and the employment index for 1934 averaged 80.3, as compared with 79.0 in 1933. The 384 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 94,774 workers, as compared with the mean of 92,920 reported by the 370 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the *steam railway division*, the index averaged 72.2 or 2.5 points more than in 1933. An average working force of 57,413 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 55,472 in 1933. *Street railways and cartage* companies, to the number of 192 with a mean of 24,270 workers, reported a rather lower level of employment, the index averaging 110.9 or two points lower than in the preceding year. Employment in *shipping and stevedoring* was also slightly less than in 1933; the mean index was 79.0, while the reported staffs averaged 13,089, varying between 9,822 persons on April 1, and 15,351 at the beginning of October. In the year before, the mean index was 79.9.

### Communications

The communications division reported a smaller volume of employment, the index averaging 79.1, compared with 83.9 in 1933. Telegraphs showed moderate improvement, but telephones were slacker. The personnel of the companies furnishing data during 1934 averaged 20,855 employees, of whom approximately 77 per cent were engaged on telephones. In the preceding year, the average was 22,062, some 80 per cent of these being engaged in telephonic communications. It is probable that a part of the falling-off in this group is due to the increasing use of the dial system of telephoning.

### Construction and Maintenance

The construction industries during 1933 had reported increases in six months; in the year under review, there were general advances during only five months, but the workers taken on in this shorter period of expansion were decidedly more numerous. The number of persons added to the payrolls of employers in these industries during 1934 constituted nearly one third of the total increase reported in all industries as compared with the preceding year, the average gains in highway and building work being disproportionately large in relation to the numbers employed therein. In some cases, the increases were due to works<sup>1</sup> undertaken by public authorities primarily for the relief of employment; the maintenance of work camps in place of direct relief for certain classes of unemployed men, was instituted

on a large scale during 1933, and continued during the year under review. There was also important improvement during 1934 in general building and railway construction. The forces of the 1,005 co-operating employers averaged 127,670 in the year being reviewed, varying between 102,681 on January 1 and 164,467 at the beginning of July. The general index for this group averaged 109.3, compared with 74.6 in 1933 and 86.0 in 1932.

*Building construction* gained in nine months in 1934, and was more active in each month than in the same period of the preceding year, when there had been increases in only five months. The index, at 55.2 on December 1, was almost 30 per cent higher than that of 42.5 recorded on December 1, 1933. The mean index in the year under review, 47.8 per cent of the 1926 average, compared favourably with that of 38.5 in the preceding year, but was still very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 640 reporting contractors was 19,218. In 1933, 635 contractors had reported an average of 14,404 employees. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

*Road construction* as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded more employment in every month of 1934 than in the same period of 1933. The payrolls reported in the year under review averaged 81,362, ranging between 65,356 on January 1 and 114,392 at the beginning of July. The index averaged 221.3, compared with 132.2 in 1933. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack period on their farms. The number engaged by the Dominion and Provincial governments on the Trans-Canada Highway and other unemployment relief projects and camps was very large during 1934, while many other unemployed men were given work of this nature by the municipalities and other authorities.

Employment in *railway construction* was generally more active than in 1933, improvement in this comparison being indicated in ten of the twelve months, while the working forces averaged 27,090, as compared with 24,487 in the preceding year. The reporting employers averaged 34, or two less than in 1933.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote on page 40.



The mean index was 67.9, while that in 1933 was 61.3. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of thirteen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

### Services

Statements were received monthly from some 412 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 24,116. The situation showed improvement during eight months of the year under review, while employment in each month was in greater volume than at the same date of 1933. The index averaged 115.1, compared with 106.7 in the preceding year, and 113.6 in 1932. Employment in hotels and restaurants was generally brisker than in 1933, reflecting the generally improved situation in business, together with the better tourist trade resulting therefrom. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather greater volume than in the preceding year, the mean index, at 114.7, being just over four points higher.

### Trade

Trade was generally more active than in 1933; at the first of February, employment showed the usual pronounced contraction (in reaction from the intense activity of the Christmas and holiday season), and it also declined at the beginning of May and of August. Apart from these recessions, the trend was steadily upward throughout 1934. The payrolls of the 1,028 co-operating firms averaged 90,463 persons, and the index 117.9,

compared with 112.1 in 1933 and 116.1 in 1932. It has been mentioned in previous issues that many establishments, in order to keep on most of their usual staff, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, approximately 74 per cent were classified as employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses in which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in trade at a relatively high level in recent years as compared with certain other groups.

### Tables Showing Employment by Industries

Tables of index numbers, by economic areas, leading cities and industries, by months and with yearly averages, are published in the bulletin entitled "Annual Review of the Employment Situation in Canada during 1934," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This bulletin, which contains full particulars regarding employment in the various districts and industries together with numerous charts illustrating the course of employment in recent years, will be forwarded on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Monthly index numbers have been published in each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, those for December 1, appearing on pages 53 to 56 in this issue.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1934

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of December was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy getting out firewood and attending to ordinary chores; otherwise, there was no activity in the group. In the logging districts many men came out of the camps for the holidays and were only just returning to work. Storms and bad weather, also scarcity of bait, had severely interfered with fishing operations. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three to five days. Manufacturing was slack following the Christmas sea-

son and some idleness was reported in the iron and steel group. Contracts already underway in building construction were progressing favourably, but no new prospects were being undertaken and relief work continued. Passenger and freight traffic, both by rail and water, was heavy, but auto and bus transportation had been at a standstill for several days due to severe storms. A fairly heavy demand existed for domestics and charworkers in the Women's Section.

Curtailement of orders in farming was general throughout the Province of Quebec. Logging was active. Manufacturing was reported in the different localities as follows: Montreal, tobacco and cigars, clothing and metal industries fairly busy, but rubber, boots

and shoes and textiles quiet; Quebec City, factories busy; Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi and Three Rivers, conditions good, although a reduction of staff for an indefinite period was noted at the paper mills in Three Rivers. Some activity was noted in the building industry and snow removal from streets and sidewalks provided work for a great number of men in the larger centres. Transportation by rail and water was better. Trade also showed improvement owing to the holiday season. Many placements of domestic workers were effected in the Women's Division, both in restaurants and in household service.

There were scarcely any calls for farm help in the Province of Ontario and for those received, wages were often very low. At North Bay the increased demand for loggers was well maintained, but elsewhere few additional men were sent out. The peak of employment in this industry appeared to be past in so far as the bush end was concerned, due to the policy amongst the larger companies of cutting requirements early. Little activity was shown in mining, except at Timmins. Few changes were recorded in manufacturing, scarcely any new hands were hired and a number of skilled workmen remained unemployed. Many factories were engaged in stocktaking and were operating for the time being with reduced staffs, although some plants continued to work steadily and the prospects, on the whole, appeared brighter for increased production in the New Year. Building construction was very quiet, with labouring jobs nearly all of a casual nature, but relief camps were in full swing and filled to capacity. Snow removal in the larger centres had also afforded employment for a number of men. The usual lull in regular placements of domestic workers during the Christmas season was evidenced in the Women's Division, with a corresponding increase in the demand for casual help. Out of town vacancies were difficult to fill and a shortage continued of experienced cooks-general.

Lessened activity was reported in farming in the Prairie Provinces, although a number of orders were listed under the Government Farm Relief Plan. An increased demand for bushworkers was noticeable, but no difficulty was experienced in finding available workers. Mines at Drumheller and Edmonton were particularly busy and were working full time. Elsewhere, operations were only fair. Manufacturing was quieter, with some employees laid off. Little building construction of any importance was in progress and nearly all outside work, including road grading and

relief camps, was discontinued during the extremely cold weather. Trade both wholesale and retail, had fallen off considerably following the holidays, although during the previous two months it had been much better than for several years; collections, however, were slow. There was a marked decline in requests for domestics in the Women's Division, the majority of unfilled orders being those listed under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme.

No activity was shown in farming in British Columbia, although some orchard work was being done. Many of the logging camps were closed over the holidays, but were expected to resume operations early in the New Year. Severe storms and a heavy fall of snow had hampered the work, and the destruction by fire of one of the larger sawmills had thrown a number of men out of employment. Mining was brisk, but there was no demand for help. Factories at Nelson were busy. Construction was quiet. Shipping and longshore work was fair only at New Westminster and Prince Rupert, but at Victoria, the shipyards and waterfront were busy. Trade was much improved over the holidays, store managers reporting the best Christmas business for some years past. In the Women's Domestic section quietness prevailed, although good cooks-general were always in demand.

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The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has approved a plan whereby employees will be enabled to confer collectively with officials on wages and other working problems. Mr. T. Stewart Lyon, chairman, said that during the last few months employees, especially those in power stations, had sought some form of collective representation for discussing wages and matters affecting conditions of operation.

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The report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934, indicates a total expenditure incurred by the department during that period on its various works of construction, maintenance and operation of \$11,146,600.64. Of this total, \$6,371,216.78 was expended on public buildings; \$2,408,303.05 on harbour and river works; \$1,172,582.56 on dredging; and the balance in smaller totals on roads and bridges, telegraphs, civil government, etc. As compared with the total for the fiscal year 1932-1933, the expenditure represents a decrease of \$2,994,420.93. The revenue for the year 1933-34, amounted to \$347,635.14—a decrease of \$30,871.86 as compared with the previous year.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on December 1 was 9,001, the employees on their payrolls numbering 925,225 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,735, having an aggregate membership of 159,169 persons, 17.5 per

cent of whom were without employment on December 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 65 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1934, as reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of December suffered a seasonal recession as compared with the preceding month, but this was much smaller than the average contraction indicated between November 1 and December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed an increase of nearly one point over November. This favourable movement is illustrated in the chart on page 52. Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,001 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 938,006 at the beginning of November, to 925,225 on December 1, 1934. The unadjusted index (1926=100) then stood at 98.9 compared with 100.2 on November 1, 1934, and 91.8 at the same date in 1933. In the preceding years since 1920, the December 1 index has been as follows: 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3.

Manufacturing (notably of food, lumber and textile products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal curtailment at December 1, 1934. The losses in manufacturing and construction were less than the average declines indicated in those industries in the same period of the last thirteen years, but those in transportation were rather above the average. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade reported decided improvement; the gains in bush work exceeded the normal, seasonal advances noted in the

years since 1920, those in retail stores approximated the average, while the average change in mining from November 1 to December 1 in these years has been a decline. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears below.

A brief review of general conditions at the end of the year shows that the index of 98.9 on December 1 was over 10 points or 11.6 per cent higher than at the opening of 1934. The average advance between January 1 and December 1 in the last thirteen years has been slightly more than seven per cent; the improvement effected during the year now drawing to a close has, therefore, considerably exceeded the normal. A noteworthy feature of the situation in 1934 has been the widespread nature of the recovery in employment, in which all industries except communications have shared. The gains in manufacturing (which employs approximately one-half of the total persons covered in these surveys), were especially important, also substantially exceeding the average advance indicated from January 1 to December 1 in the years since 1920.

An annual review of employment for the year 1934, in considerable detail, is given on pages 38 to 49 of the present issue.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Four of the five economic areas registered seasonally lowered activity on December 1, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showing contractions, while

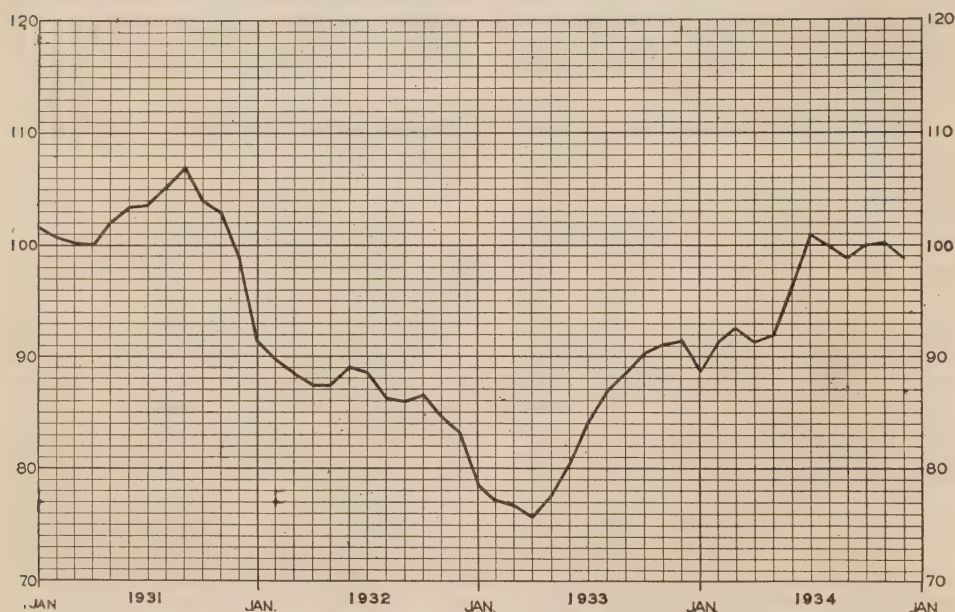
firms in the Maritimes reported improvement. Activity in each of these divisions was greater than at the beginning of December of a year ago.

*Maritime Provinces.*—The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has, on the average, been downward on December 1 in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available; however, this generally unfavourable movement was reversed at the beginning of December of the present year, as it had been in 1933. The index at the latest date, standing at 106.9, reached its highest point since the beginning of 1932, being 14.5 per cent higher than at December 1, 1933.

ment having shown a falling-off at the beginning of December in twelve of the fourteen years for which data are available. The decrease occurring at the latest date reduced the index from 98.0 on November 1 to 96.4 on December 1, when it was over four p.c. higher than at December 1, 1933. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported curtailment; within the first-named, the largest losses were in the textile, lumber, food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were decidedly busier. The reductions in manufacturing, and those in the other groups, were chiefly of a seasonal character. On the other

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Most of the increase on the date under review took place in trade, mining, logging and shipping, these industries being seasonally active. On the other hand, manufacturing, construction and steam railway operation reported reduced activity, also partly due to seasonal causes. Data were received from 635 firms employing 76,113 persons, as against 74,654 on November 1.

*Quebec.*—For the first time since Apr. 1, there was a decline in Quebec, according to statements from 2,146 employers of 264,235 persons, or 4,137 fewer than in the preceding month. The reduction was seasonal, employ-

ment having shown a falling-off at the beginning of December in twelve of the fourteen years for which data are available. The decrease occurring at the latest date reduced the index from 98.0 on November 1 to 96.4 on December 1, when it was over four p.c. higher than at December 1, 1933.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed a further decline at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded less employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, services, mining, trade and logging reported expansion, that in bush work and retail stores were being substantial. Within the group of factory employment, there were large gains in the tobacco industry, but lumber mills, food, textile and some other plants were slacker. The firms



making returns for December 1, 1934, (3,973 in number) had 388,853 employees, compared with 395,163 at the beginning of November. The index, at 101.9 on December 1, 1934, compared favourably with that of 93.3 at the same date in 1933.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Declines were indicated in the Prairies Provinces on the date under review; the 1,327 reporting employers had let out 2,803 workers since November 1, thereby reducing their staffs to 118,711 on December 1. Retail trade, logging, manufacturing and coal-mining increased the numbers at work. On the other hand, wholesale trade, transportation and construction reported reduced employment, the losses in the last two groups being considerable. Employment at the beginning of December was at a higher level than on the same date in 1933, when the indicated decreases had been on a much larger scale.

*British Columbia.*—Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the

beginning of December in this record of fourteen years. There were gains in mining, retail trade and highway construction, those in the last-named being partly due to unemployment relief works. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly in food factories, where the decline was seasonal in character. Logging, transportation and railway construction also released employees. An increase had been recorded on December 1, 1933, when the index was between seven and eight points lower. The 920 firms reporting for the date under review had 77,313 employees, as compared with 78,303 in their preceding statement.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with November 1; firms in Vancouver reported no general change, while lessened activity was indicated in Mont-

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921.....	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922.....	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923.....	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924.....	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	78.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.9	94.3	92.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1934.....	100.0	8.2	28.5	42.2	12.8	8.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

real, Quebec City, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton.

*Montreal.*—There was a decrease in the employment afforded by the 1,251 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 641 persons to 128,963 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole showed slightly lowered employment, mainly in textile plants, while tobacco and beverage factories were seasonally active; construction was also duller. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation reported improvement. The large gains in the former were seasonal, while those in the latter took place chiefly in steam railway operation. A much greater loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index of employment was over two points lower than that of 86.7 at the latest date.

*Quebec.*—Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 543 workers being laid off by the 164 employers whose returns were received, and who had 12,109 employees on December 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, mainly in leather factories, but transportation

and construction were also slacker. A smaller recession had been indicated on the same date in 1933, and the index was then fractionally higher.

*Toronto.*—Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,313 firms who employed 117,459 persons, as compared with 117,660 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and services, transportation and street and road construction and maintenance also reported greater activity. Manufacturing, however, was dull, the textile, chemical, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and food groups reporting reductions in their working forces. Increased activity had been registered on December 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was some five points lower than that of 97.1 at the latest date.

*Ottawa.*—There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing reported considerable curtailment (mainly in lumber mills), and transportation was also quieter. One hundred and sixty-six employers recorded a combined payroll of 12,295 workers, as against 12,658 in

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922.....	95.9	.....	102.7	.....	.....	.....	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923.....	94.8	.....	99.7	100.4	93.1	.....	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924.....	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	.....	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925.....	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929.....	117.1	127.1	122.8	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.3	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.6	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1934.....	13.9	1.3	12.7	1.4	3.0	1.1	4.0	3.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



their last report. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of December, 1933, when little general change had been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—A minor decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 27,488 persons was employed by the 266 firms furnishing data, who had 27,551 employees on their November 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker, due to curtailment in the textile group. In the non-manufacturing divisions, highway construction also showed curtailment, but trading establishments reported larger staffs. The index, at 86.1, was some six points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when an increase had been noted.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—There was an advance in the Border Cities, mainly in trade and construction. Statements were tabulated from 159 employers with 10,501

workers, compared with 10,269 in the preceding month. A gain had also been indicated on December 1, 1933, but the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment improved in Winnipeg, according to data received from 438 firms employing 37,181 persons, as compared with 36,818 on November 1. Little general change took place in manufacturing; there was a decline in construction, while trade showed heightened activity of a seasonal character. The general index, at 87.1, was nearly four points higher than on the same date of last year, when a larger increase in employment had been noted.

*Vancouver.*—The situation in Vancouver was unchanged as compared with November 1, according to 389 employers of 28,203 workers, or practically the same as in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and metal products, was rather slacker, but trade

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921.....	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922.....	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923.....	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924.....	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925.....	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926.....	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	73.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	78.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	78.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	78.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	78.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	56.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	96.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1934.....	100.0	49.3	6.0	6.0	2.3	10.2	13.0	2.6	10.6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

showed some improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A small reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1933, and the index then was about four points lower than that of 89.0 reported at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

A seasonal decrease in employment occurred on December 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,327 of which employed 457,179 operatives, compared with 464,949 on November 1. This decline of under two points was rather less than the average loss recorded in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available; after correction for the seasonal movement, therefore, the index showed a slight increase over that for November 1. Tobacco and beverage, rubber and iron and steel works reported heightened activity, the

gain in tobacco factories being considerable. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, leather, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, chemical, electric current, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. A much larger general decline had been indicated on December 1, 1933, and the index then was nearly seven points lower.

A significant feature of the present situation is that the index on December 1 was eleven points or 14.1 p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1934; this was an increase during the year that considerably exceeded the average advance indicated between January 1 and December 1 in the experience of the last thirteen years. During 1934, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until October 1, the longest period of steady im-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1934	Nov. 1 1934	Dec. 1 1933	Dec. 1 1932	Dec. 1 1931	Dec. 1 1930	Dec. 1 1929
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	49.3	91.3	92.8	84.4	80.3	89.6	100.6	112.8
Animal products—edible.....	2.2	108.9	111.9	101.0	95.0	99.0	102.9	110.1
Fur and products.....	.2	89.0	91.1	88.7	81.0	82.5	101.2	90.2
Leather and products.....	2.1	94.3	96.0	86.8	86.7	84.6	81.5	94.3
Boots and shoes.....	1.3	92.3	95.1	87.7	90.8	87.8	81.8	95.3
Lumber and products.....	3.7	64.5	67.9	59.0	50.6	62.3	74.9	93.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.9	52.5	56.9	46.0	36.2	45.9	58.5	79.6
Furniture.....	.7	78.1	78.9	79.1	73.9	97.6	110.0	124.3
Other lumber products.....	1.1	90.7	93.7	76.5	76.2	84.9	96.9	112.0
Musical instruments.....	.2	52.3	55.2	44.4	43.9	74.4	81.9	100.0
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	103.7	114.4	103.1	102.9	107.7	111.6	115.8
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	94.7	95.3	88.1	86.1	94.2	102.7	113.4
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	83.4	85.7	74.1	70.2	81.1	92.7	108.4
Paper products.....	.9	109.4	107.8	103.7	99.3	100.2	104.9	115.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	104.5	103.9	101.4	102.9	109.9	115.2	119.6
Rubber products.....	1.3	92.3	91.7	89.2	86.1	95.3	108.5	135.0
Textile products.....	9.8	107.1	110.0	103.5	96.3	94.3	98.8	105.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.8	121.2	122.3	116.6	105.4	99.4	100.5	104.9
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.0	86.3	88.5	82.3	76.9	79.6	84.1	85.7
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.8	123.9	121.8	130.7	112.9	103.2	93.0	99.3
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	476.7	476.6	427.3	367.2	324.4	303.6	230.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.3	117.6	118.5	120.2	115.1	108.5	111.2	117.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	94.2	100.3	88.8	85.0	87.0	94.7	101.6
Other textile products.....	1.0	87.7	89.7	81.9	73.5	78.1	85.4	101.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	128.3	110.9	118.7	121.7	119.4	123.9	130.3
Tobacco.....	1.1	122.7	101.3	119.9	125.4	113.8	113.4	119.7
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	137.1	124.6	115.9	115.6	127.3	139.9	147.0
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	127.2	125.5	128.0	105.2	102.9	137.3	189.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	122.4	125.1	114.8	106.9	114.1	118.8	122.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.8	68.9	73.8	57.7	53.9	88.8	111.4	129.1
Electric current.....	1.5	113.1	116.2	104.9	110.6	126.6	131.9	129.7
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	111.3	111.6	96.3	101.5	132.4	149.7	161.7
Iron and steel products.....	10.1	71.4	71.3	63.0	60.1	75.3	94.5	110.9
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.2	92.3	89.2	74.3	63.7	73.3	97.8	118.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.0	83.3	82.9	68.3	67.7	89.6	109.8	131.3
Agricultural implements.....	.4	39.1	39.6	30.6	24.2	27.3	33.4	96.7
Land vehicles.....	4.4	67.8	67.9	63.3	62.1	76.5	94.3	98.4
Automobiles and parts.....	1.1	69.8	71.2	61.3	50.9	62.8	90.8	94.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	52.2	45.3	43.2	54.5	64.5	109.1	124.8
Heating appliances.....	.4	92.8	100.1	84.7	72.0	86.9	114.8	133.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	61.5	63.9	51.3	46.2	85.2	131.3	174.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	77.1	72.5	64.7	62.8	74.1	96.5	116.0
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	77.4	78.6	68.8	65.3	83.2	92.4	111.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	110.4	111.7	93.8	79.8	101.7	120.9	132.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.4	132.2	134.3	125.9	118.2	120.8	133.9	148.4
Miscellaneous.....	.5	119.2	120.9	103.6	98.4	98.2	107.6	110.7

\*The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



provement noted in this record of fourteen years. While the trend has been seasonally downward in the last two months, the declines have been on smaller scale than usual. The gains over the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, and all five economic areas have shared in the general improvement.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were further seasonal declines in fish-canneries, while meat-packing plants and dairies were rather busier. The result was a reduction of 612 in the staffs of the 260 firms making returns, who had 20,540 employees. This decrease involved a somewhat smaller number of persons than that recorded on the same date in 1933, when employment was at a lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this industry showed a considerable loss at the beginning of December, occurring almost entirely in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 265 manufacturers, employing 19,111 persons, as compared with 19,505 on November 1. Much greater reductions had been noted on December 1, 1933, and the index was then several points lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a larger scale than at the beginning of December, 1933, took place in this group; the losses were principally in rough and dressed lumber mills and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 792 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 35,399 workers on November 1 to 33,767 on December 1. The index was considerably higher than on the same date a year ago.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—There was a seasonal reduction of 3,256 employees in the vegetable food factories whose returns were received; they reported a combined working force of 29,634 operatives. The curtailment indicated was chiefly in canneries, but sugar refineries were also slacker. The largest losses were in Ontario and British Columbia. The index of employment on December 1, 1934, was fractionally higher than at the beginning of December, 1933.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Statements were received from 581 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were decreased by 358 persons to 57,272 at the beginning of December. Employment was brisker than on the same date in 1933, when a larger decline had occurred. Improvement took place in the production of paper goods and in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper mills released employees. The largest reductions in personnel were in Quebec.

*Rubber Products.*—A moderate gain in activity was reported in the rubber group. The working forces of the 53 co-operating establishments stood at 11,765, compared with 11,699 on November 1. An increase had also been shown on the corresponding date in 1933, but the level of employment was then lower.

*Textile Products.*—There was a seasonal recession in employment in these industries; most of this occurred in the clothing trades, although cotton and headwear factories were also slacker. Returns were compiled from 926 manufacturers employing 91,084 workers, or 2,312 fewer than in the preceding month. There was a rather smaller loss at the beginning of December, 1933, but the index was then a few points lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in tobacco factories greatly advanced, and there were also important increases in beverage works. An aggregate payroll of 16,670 persons was indicated by the 159 co-operating firms, compared with 14,371 at the beginning of November. Much smaller gains, on the whole, had been shown on the same date in 1933, when the index was between nine and ten points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further seasonal reductions occurred in this industry, 535 persons being released by the 187 co-operating manufacturers, who had 7,524 on their payrolls. A downward tendency was also in evidence on December 1, 1933, when the volume of employment was smaller.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A falling-off was indicated in the chemical group on December 1, according to data received from 175 firms having 9,453 employees, as compared with 9,627 in the preceding month. Although improvement had been noted at the beginning of December, 1933, the index then was lower than on the date under review.

*Electric Current.*—There was a decrease in employment in electric current plants, 97 of which had 14,102 employees, or 351 fewer than in the preceding month. The loss occurred mainly in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. A larger reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1933, and the index number then was lower.

*Electrical Appliances.*—A minor decline was noted in electrical apparatus plants; 105 manufacturers employed 12,316 persons, as compared with 12,364 in their last report. Employment on December 1, 1933, was slacker than on the date under review, although the trend was then upward.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Little general change took place in iron and steel factories,

increases in rolling mills, steel shipyards, foundries and other groups being offset by losses in the heating appliance, boiler, engine and tank and some other branches. There was a minor increase of 80 in the staffs of 820 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 94,058. The general level of activity in this group was decidedly higher than on the same date in the preceding year, when a similar gain had been indicated.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—A decline occurred in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 147 employers of 17,415 persons, as compared with 17,620 in the preceding month. The index was much higher than on December 1, 1933, when practically no general change had been registered.

*Non-Metallic Mineral Products.*—There was a further reduction in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; 123 firms employed 13,364 workers, or 195 fewer than at the beginning of November. Activity in this group was higher than on December 1, 1933; similar losses had then been noted.

### Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, in which there were general increases. Statements were tabulated from 303 logging camps having 55,384 employees, or 7,681 more than in their last report. This gain involved a smaller number of persons than that registered on the same date in 1933, but the index then was many points lower.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal mines increased at the beginning of December, 440 persons being added to the payrolls of the 101 co-operating operators, who had 25,828 employees. There were gains in the Maritime and Western Provinces. A large contraction had been shown on the corresponding date in 1933; the index number then was some seven points lower.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a further increase in employment in metallic ore mines; 245 workers were taken on since November 1 by the 140 employers from whom information was received, and who had 24,418 persons on their pay lists. A minor gain had been indicated in December, 1933, when the number engaged by the firms reporting in this division was decidedly smaller.

*Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.*—An improvement in employment was noted in this industry, in which 78 firms furnished data showing that they employed 5,920 persons,

as compared with 5,820 on November 1. Conditions were better than in the same month of 1933, when a decline had occurred.

### Communications

Decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs and telephones; 234 persons were released by the co-operating companies and branches. They had 21,128 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1933.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in this division was seasonally quiet in all provinces. Data were compiled from 195 firms whose staffs declined from 24,729 on November 1 to 24,169 at the beginning of December. This loss was more pronounced than that recorded on the same date in 1932, and the index then was fractionally higher.

*Steam Railways.*—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 100 employers and branches reporting 56,457 workers, as compared with 59,710 in the preceding month. There were decreases in all provinces. The index number was slightly higher than on December 1, 1933, when smaller reductions had been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Curtailment was registered in shipping; a decrease of 689 persons was reported by the 98 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 14,182. A decrease had also been noted on December 1, 1933, but the index then was rather higher.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 675 contractors employing 22,310 persons, as compared with 24,482 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario. Less pronounced shrinkage had been reported on December 1, 1933, but employment was then in smaller volume; this was partly due to the fact that greater unemployment relief works were under way in the month under review than in December of 1933.

*Highway.*—Important decreases were noted in the staffs of the 338 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 73,480 workers on December 1, as compared with 79,070 in the preceding month. A large number of persons had been taken on at December 1, 1933, but the index was then slightly lower. Unemployment relief projects continue to absorb a considerable number of men.



*Railway.*—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline which involved more workers than that noted on the same date in 1933; the index was then fractionally higher than on December 1, 1934. Statistics were received from 35 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs were diminished from 26,584 men on November 1 to 21,784 on the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in the Prairie Provinces, although there were large losses throughout the country.

### Services

Minor improvement was reported by the 430 co-operating service firms, who had 24,571 employees, 58 more than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants added to their labour forces, while laundries and dry cleaning plants were slacker. Employment was more active than on December 1, 1933, when a larger gain had been recorded.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1934

The term unemployment as used in the accompanying report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment was based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Following nine month of uninterrupted advances in available work, unemployment among local trade unions at the close of November showed a slight rise from the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 17.5 as contrasted with 16.2 per cent in October. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the returns compiled from 1,735 labour organizations, covering a membership of 159,169 persons, of whom 27,904 were without employment on the last day of the month. That the situation should be less favourable than in October was due primarily to seasonal influences. The changes in the various provinces from October, however, were not particularly outstanding, that of over 3 per cent in Quebec being the largest and attributable to losses in activity in the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades, and also in building and construction and transportation. From Manitoba and Sas-

### Trade

Important seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 1,096 trading establishments with 98,415 employees, or 3,763 more than on November 1. The index was higher than on the same date in the preceding year, when smaller advances had taken place.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area of industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

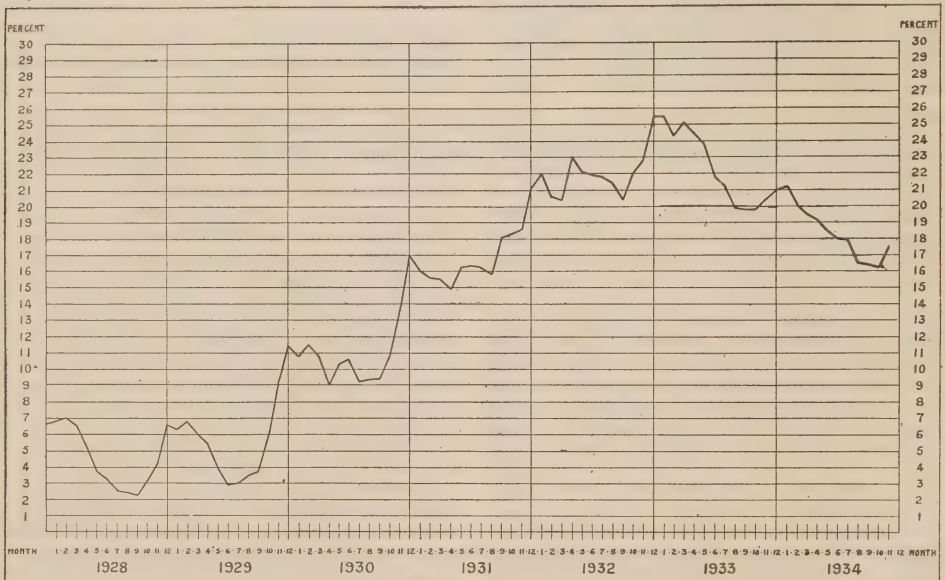
katchewan declines in employment of around 2 per cent were recorded, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia showing recessions on a smaller scale. The employment balance in Ontario and Alberta during November was favourable, though the changes from October were but nominal. In making a comparison with the returns for November, 1933, when 20.4 per cent of unemployment was reported in the country as a whole, Quebec unions alone indicated a moderate drop in activity during the month reviewed. The most pronounced improvement was reflected by Nova Scotia unions, the coal mines affording a much better volume of work than in November a year ago, though the majority of trades in this province indicated better conditions. In Ontario the employment expansion recorded was noteworthy and of a rather general character throughout the various trades and industries, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta also showing increases in activity of slightly lesser degree, and New Brunswick gains of minor importance. From British Columbia the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months under comparison.

The records of unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. There was a general lowering of the employment volume available from October in all the cities used for comparison with the exception of Edmonton where a somewhat better situation obtained. Montreal with a drop in activity of

nearly 4½ per cent showed the most pronounced curtailment while Halifax was next in line with a decline of just under 4 per cent. Recessions of over 2 per cent occurred among Regina, Vancouver and Winnipeg unions and of over 1 per cent in Saint-John and Toronto. When contrasting with the returns for November, 1933, Halifax unions reported decided improvement during the month reviewed and among Edmonton, Winnipeg and Toronto unions the gains reflected were rather substantial. From Regina advancement on a more moderate scale was reported, Saint John unions showing an upward employment tendency though the change was very slight.

The manufacturing industries with 474 local unions reporting at the close of November a total of 50,301 members showed that 9,067 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 18.0 as contrasted with percentages of 16.7 in October and 20.5 in November, 1933. There was a pronounced falling off in activity during November from the previous month among garment, hat and cap, and wood workers, general labourers, and metal polishers, while iron, steel and leather workers and printing tradesmen showed but a nominally adverse tendency. Glass workers, on the contrary, were much better engaged than in October, as were also pulp

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



On the contrary, Vancouver and Montreal unions registered some falling off in the employment volume from November, 1933.

The chart which appears with this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1928, to date. Contrary to the steady downward trend pursued by the curve during the greater part of the year, the projection in November was upward from the previous month showing that unemployment was in slightly greater prevalence during the month reviewed. In this trend the curve paralleled its course of November, 1933, when there was also a slight rise in the level of the curve though unemployment as seen from the chart was in lesser volume than in the corresponding month a year ago.

and paper makers; and among textile and carpet workers, and cigarmakers improvement of lesser extent was noted. Activity for brewery workers and bakers and confectioners tended upward though the changes were fractional. Among fur workers the situation remained unchanged from October. When a comparison was made with the returns for November, 1933, in the manufacturing industries, extensive increases in employment were recorded by hat, cap, leather, fur and glass workers during the month surveyed, and conditions in the pulp and paper industry were notably improved. Brewery workers, cigarmakers and jewellery workers, whose combined membership is not large, also recorded fair-sized gains while the situation in the iron,



steel and printing trades was moderately better. Among bakers and confectioners and metal polishers there was a fractional rise in employment from November a year ago. The garment trades, however, were much slacker than in November, 1933, and extensive employment losses were noted by general

labourers and wood workers. In the textile and carpet trades slight declines in activity were recorded.

In the coal mining industry the same percentage of idleness was reported at the close of November as in the previous month, namely 5.4 per cent. This was manifest by the reports tabulated for November from 52 unions of coal miners, embracing a membership of 16,210 persons, 876 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. There were fluctuations in the various provinces, however, Nova Scotia and British Columbia reporting a slight lessening of the employment volume accorded, and Alberta some improvement in conditions. A considerably higher level of activity was shown in coal mining, as a whole, from November a year ago when unemployment stood at 12.7. In this comparison the Nova Scotia mines indicated pronounced recovery from the employment losses of November, 1933, and in Alberta there was a slight gain in work afforded. Conditions in British Columbia, however, were somewhat quieter. In addition to the total idleness a number of mines were reported as being but partially employed during November.

The building and construction trades were slacker during November than in the previous month, the 201 unions making returns with a total of 15,904 members showing that 9,793 or a percentage of 61.6 were out of work at the close of the month contrasted with 55.1 per cent in October. The situation was, however, more favourable than in November, 1933, when 67.6 per cent of the members recorded were without employment. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers suffered extensive curtailment of activity during November, and among granite and stonecutters, and electrical workers recessions of lesser degree though pronounced, were recorded. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, carpenters and joiners, and steam shovelmen showed a moderate drop in work afforded from October. On the other hand, plumbers and steamfitters registered a gain during November of fairly substantial proportions, and improvement, on a smaller scale, was reflected by hod carriers and building labourers, bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. In contrast with the returns for November of last year hod carriers and building labourers indicated marked employment recovery during the month reviewed, and improvement on a substantial scale was noted by painters, decorators and paperhangers, carpenters and joiners, and steam shovelmen. Bricklayers,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.3	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	3.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.2	11.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Nov., 1919.....	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	5.7	17.1	3.6
Nov., 1920.....	2.2	5.14	7.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Nov., 1921.....	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Nov., 1922.....	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Nov., 1923.....	2.4	3.0	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Nov., 1924.....	7.3	4.6	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
Nov., 1925.....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	9.6	6.7	10.0	4.7
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	13.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.9	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.2	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	23.5	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	22.8	12.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.9	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.4	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.4	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	10.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.0	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.4	23.4	13.4	13.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.2	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	23.4	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	11.8	17.0	16.2	6.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5





masons and plasterers, and granite and stone-cutters reported lesser gains in activity though noteworthy, and the situation for plumbers and steamfitters was moderately better. Among electrical workers, however, there was a large falling off in employment from November last year, and curtailment of much lesser magnitude was evident among bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers.

Activity in the transportation industries during November eased off slightly from October, the 772 associations making returns with 53,607 members showing that 5,564 or a percentage of 10.4 were without work at the end of the month contrasted with 9.1 per cent in October. Conditions were, however, better than in November, 1933, unemployment for that month standing at 13.2 per cent. Navigation workers were considerably slackier than in October, and among steam railway employees, whose returns included over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, activity was slightly retarded. Among teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees there was but a nominal, adverse change from October. In making a comparison with the returns for November, 1933, in the transportation industries, the bulk of the expansion was reported by steam railway employees, conditions for navigation workers being much quieter than in November, 1933. The tendency for teamsters and chauffeurs was more favourable during the month under review, though the change was slight. Street and electric railway employees, however, reported the same percentage of idleness in both months compared.

Retail clerks were much better engaged during November than in the previous month, unemployment standing at 5.9 in comparison with a percentage of 11.0 in October. The November percentage was based on the reports received from 5 associations with a total of 1,769 members, 105 of whom were idle at the end of the month. In November a year ago, however, all members were reported at work.

According to the reports furnished by 74 associations of civic employees during November involving 7,433 members, 86 were reported as idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 1.2 contrasted with percentages of 2.4 in October and 3.2 in November last year.

There was little change from the previous month, in the unemployment level in the miscellaneous group of trades during November, though the tendency was less favourable as shown by the reports tabulated from 112 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 3,691 persons. Of these 567 or 15.4 per cent were without work at the end of the month contrasted with 15.2 per cent in October. Among theatre and stage employees there was a noteworthy drop in activity from October. On the other hand, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers reported advances in employment on a rather small scale, and hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers fractional gains only. Activity in the miscellaneous group of trades was in slightly greater volume than in November, 1933, when 16.8 per cent of the members were reported idle, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers accounting for this favourable movement. There was moderate curtailment evident among theatre and state employees from November a year ago, hotel and restaurant employees and barbers showing but nominal recessions.

Further and heavier contractions in employment than in the preceding month, were reflected by fishermen during November, the 2 unions making returns with 270 members reporting an unemployment percentage of 83.3 contrasted with 72.4 per cent in October. Distinctly unfavourable conditions were reflected from November, 1933, when 26.3 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Conditions for lumber workers and loggers during November, while slack, yet showed some improvement over the previous month, unemployment standing at 38.8 in contrast with 45.6 per cent in October. Reporting for November were 3 unions of these workers with 1,503 members, 583 of whom were idle at the end of the month. Activity was substantially curtailed from November, 1933, when unemployment stood at 20.3 per cent.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1934

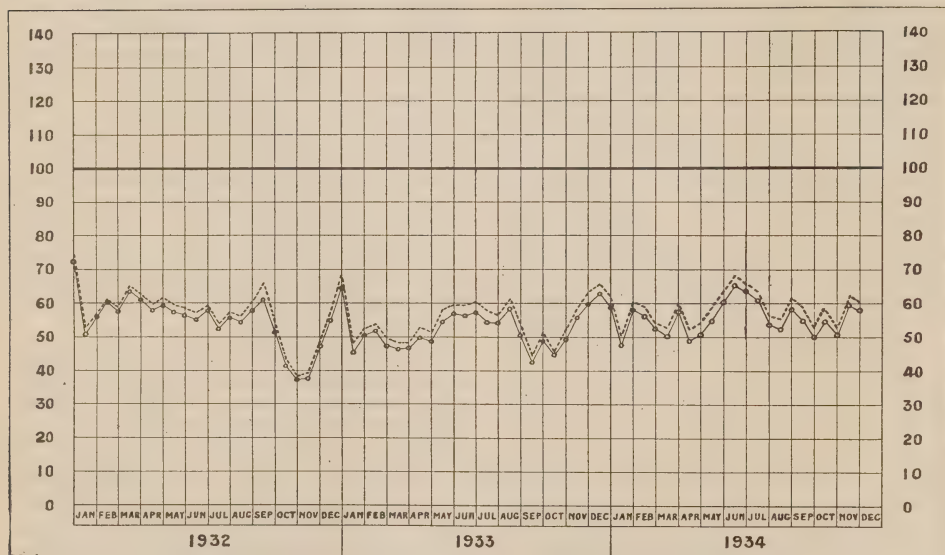
The volume of business transacted during the month of November, 1934, in offices operated by the Employment Service of Canada was 0.4 per cent more extensive than in October, but nearly 17 per cent below that of November a year ago, the gain in the former instance being due to increased placements in construction and maintenance and farming, all other groups recording losses, the highest of which were in services and logging. In comparison with November, 1933, a very heavy decline was registered in construction and maintenance, followed by other losses of lesser magnitude in farming and

November, but declined slightly during the latter half of the month, and at the close of the period under review showed levels somewhat lower than those recorded at the end of November, 1933.

The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 62.4 during the first half and 60.6 during the second half of November, 1934, in contrast with ratios of 58.4 and 62.5 during the corresponding periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 59.4 and 58.0 as compared with 55.8 and 59.9 in the corresponding month of 1933.

#### POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements ○-○-○-○-○-○



logging, the total of which much more than offset the gains shown in all remaining industries, the largest of these being in services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1932, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications recorded a sharp upward trend during the first half of

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1934, was 1,378, as compared with 1,383 during the preceding month and with 1,659 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,241, in comparison with 2,491 in October and with 2,747 during November, 1933.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during November, 1934, was 1,315, of which 745 were



in regular employment and 570 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,310 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,589 daily, consisting of 674 placements in regular and 915 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1934, the offices of the Service referred 36,202 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 34,189 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 19,363, of which 15,041 were of men and 4,322 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 14,826. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 27,560 for men and 8,249 for women, a total of 35,809, while applications for work numbered 58,243, of which 44,478 were from men and 13,765 from women. Reports for October, 1934, showed 35,954 positions available, 64,745 applications made, and 34,052 placements effected, while in November, 1933, there were recorded 41,475 vacancies, 68,660 applications for work, and 39,709 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (11 months).....	208,951	166,627	375,578

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of nearly 4 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during November, 1934, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 14 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1933. Placements also were nearly 5 per cent less than in October, but nearly 14 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. Increased placements in construction and maintenance and logging accounted for the gain over November, 1933, as small changes only were reported in all other groups. There were 819 placements in construction and maintenance, and in services 350; of the latter, 252 were of household

workers. During the month 215 men and 106 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during November called for nearly 24 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 40 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1933. There was a decline of over 21 per cent in placements, when compared with October and of over 39 per cent in comparison with November, 1933. Although there were fewer placements in all groups, except trade, than during November, 1933, the only declines of importance were in construction and maintenance and logging. Placements in construction and maintenance numbered 185, and in services, 516: of the latter, 384 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 193 men and 59 women during the month.

#### QUEBEC

During the month of November, 1934, positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec were nearly 29 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 43 per cent above the corresponding month of 1933. Placements also were 32 per cent less than in October but nearly 46 per cent above November a year ago. All industrial divisions, except mining and transportation, in which nominal declines only were reported, participated in the gain in placements over November, 1933, the most noteworthy increases being in services, construction and maintenance and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 80; logging, 956; construction and maintenance, 658; trade, 126; and services, 2,101, of which 1,833 were of household workers. There were 1,926 men and 1,469 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during November, 1934, were nearly 7 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 33 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were over 10 per cent higher than in October, but over 32 per cent less than in November, 1933. The decline in placements from November a year ago was due to fewer workers being provided with relief employment, supplemented by small reductions in logging and trade. These losses were partly offset by gains in services, farming, transportation and mining. Indus-

trial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 469; logging, 1,004; farming, 417; mining, 67; transportation, 244; construction and maintenance, 8,389; trade, 270; and services, 3,237, of which 1,819 were of household workers. During the month 3,202 men and 1,339 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba received orders for nearly 32 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 14 per cent more than during the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were nearly 30 per cent higher than in October and nearly 3 per cent above November, 1933. Increased placements over November a year ago were reported in services, farming, trade and construction and maintenance. The only decline of importance under this comparison was in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 236; farming, 2,116; construction and maintenance, 950; trade, 49; and services, 762, of which 682 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 3,117 men and 504 women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during November, 1933, was nearly 8 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 31 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1933. Placements were over 5 per cent more than in October, but over 30 per cent less than during November a year ago. There was a large decrease in farm placements when compared with November, 1933, and a somewhat smaller loss in construction and maintenance. Increases were reported in all other groups, except services, but none of these changes were important. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 31; logging, 108; farming, 1,325; mining, 69; construction and maintenance, 427; and services, 673, of which 537 were of household workers. There were 1,625 men and 380 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

There was a decline of nearly 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during November, 1934, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 33 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1933. Placements were 10 per cent less than in October, but over 32 per cent

higher than in November a year ago. With the exception of small losses in mining and services, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over November, 1933, those in construction and maintenance, farming and logging being the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 112; farming, 477; mining, 55; construction and maintenance, 2,064; and services, 408, of which 327 were of household workers. During the month 2,493 men and 264 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of November, 1934, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for nearly 5 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 17 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1934. Similar percentages of gains were reported in placements under both comparisons. A large increase in placements on highway construction was responsible for the gain over November, 1933, offset in part by declines in services and logging. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 43; farming, 48; construction and maintenance, 3,448; and services, 564, of which 383 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 2,270 of men and 201 of women.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,363 placements in regular employment, 9,281 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 552 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 448 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 104 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The labour movement in Quebec during November emanated from Hull and comprised the transfer of 73 bushmen to points outside the province. Of these, 66 went to situations in the Sudbury zone and 7 to Pembroke. Ontario offices issued 301 certificates for reduced transportation during November, all of which were for provincial centres. For



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>100</b>
Halifax.....	487	59	547	418	205	213	1,600	53
New Glasgow.....	281	2	338	334	89	215	405	46
Sydney.....	511	0	508	511	27	484	193	1
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>202</b>
Chatham.....	32	0	47	32	12	20	225	60
Fredericton.....	116	7	157	126	124	2	87	.....
Moncton.....	219	1	220	219	57	162	123	91
Saint John.....	365	0	380	364	59	305	480	51
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>8,284</b>	<b>5,258</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>2,195</b>
Chicoutimi.....	495	0	673	502	464	30	95	.....
Hull.....	481	9	1,077	606	591	1	395	225
Montreal.....	2,095	197	4,009	2,216	1,260	279	1,769	862
Quebec.....	877	85	1,560	1,195	592	155	455	786
Rouyn.....	73	9	89	55	48	7	78	85
Sherbrooke.....	169	8	425	207	121	23	179	98
Three Rivers.....	381	12	451	477	319	51	62	139
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>14,875</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>26,564</b>	<b>14,723</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>9,577</b>	<b>56,340</b>	<b>4,060</b>
Belleville.....	91	0	148	90	63	27	276	23
Brantford.....	2,438	4	2,392	2,438	109	2,329	2,287	50
Chatham.....	286	0	402	286	51	235	666	26
Fort William.....	272	0	292	270	114	156	228	238
Guelph.....	41	7	135	87	31	11	769	34
Hamilton.....	470	54	1,063	539	190	223	4,490	200
Kaladar.....	76	0	76	76	76	0	0	.....
Kingston.....	297	2	363	284	190	94	582	72
Kitchener.....	1,266	0	1,585	1,283	49	1,217	1,380	74
London.....	2,821	20	3,250	2,837	351	2,451	2,547	424
Niagara Falls.....	83	4	174	86	49	31	1,780	21
North Bay.....	125	0	171	127	112	15	296	226
Oshawa.....	1,017	0	1,119	990	95	895	1,020	65
Ottawa.....	846	17	1,983	850	659	108	2,274	263
Pembroke.....	176	4	338	173	102	71	94	285
Peterborough.....	107	3	179	128	99	12	459	59
Port Arthur.....	527	0	429	429	417	12	740	200
St. Catharines.....	182	1	244	176	87	89	2,063	73
St. Thomas.....	144	5	297	143	48	95	958	41
Sarnia.....	226	4	258	223	60	163	854	145
Sault Ste. Marie.....	330	1	577	334	293	27	145	144
Stratford.....	58	0	272	58	35	23	536	52
Sudbury.....	338	52	682	238	195	43	271	152
Timmins.....	393	0	970	393	210	183	1,060	316
Toronto.....	1,811	181	8,510	1,784	687	835	25,767	719
Windsor.....	454	21	655	401	169	232	4,818	158
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>3,621</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>16,081</b>	<b>3,505</b>
Brandon.....	219	4	452	216	209	7	1,016	152
Winnipeg.....	3,854	0	5,555	3,928	3,412	512	15,065	3,353
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>3,227</b>
Estevan.....	199	0	196	197	131	66	44	227
Moose Jaw.....	639	86	630	593	269	309	450	423
North Battleford.....	172	31	160	141	126	15	26	244
Prince Albert.....	358	70	308	279	251	28	69	321
Regina.....	552	11	712	553	461	92	822	778
Saskatoon.....	410	0	464	419	379	40	421	677
Swift Current.....	172	9	208	179	162	17	175	260
Weyburn.....	136	37	107	102	72	30	23	115
Yorkton.....	270	41	259	228	154	74	39	182
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>1,785</b>
Calgary.....	1,273	0	2,741	1,307	1,241	38	4,491	682
Drumheller.....	129	1	354	125	101	24	189	89
Edmonton.....	1,216	8	2,142	1,198	1,159	56	5,203	819
Lethbridge.....	383	18	639	363	158	205	667	85
Medicine Hat.....	223	0	234	221	98	123	170	50
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6,037</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>1,764</b>
Kamloops.....	301	4	320	296	285	9	28	274
Nanaimo.....	546	1	551	540	490	50	157	420
Nelson.....	275	26	291	273	127	146	16	101
New Westminster.....	152	0	245	152	149	3	194	39
Penticton.....	175	1	211	177	155	19	50	4
Prince Rupert.....	98	1	126	97	2	95	185	24
Vancouver.....	1,332	6	2,881	1,367	1,127	212	2,195	769
Victoria.....	1,268	0	1,412	1,268	136	1,132	293	133
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>35,809</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>58,243</b>	<b>36,202</b>	<b>19,363</b>	<b>14,826</b>	<b>94,474</b>	<b>16,842*</b>
Men.....	27,560	355	44,478	27,420	15,041	12,297	80,007	13,128
Women.....	8,249	770	13,765	8,782	4,322	2,529	14,467	3,714

\*64 Placements effected by offices since closed.

employment within the districts covered by their respective offices Port Arthur transferred 199 bush workers, 33 mine workers, 4 carpenters, 1 lumber yard man and 3 restaurant workers, Sudbury 10 bushmen, 4 mine workers, and 1 blacksmith, and Fort William 6 bush workers, 4 carpenters, 1 mine cook and 1 barber. From Sudbury also, 1 mine carpenter was sent to North Bay and 4 miners to Port Arthur, the Fort William office in addition, despatching 2 miners to Timmins. Destined to the Windsor zone were 11 patternmakers, 4 journeying from Oshawa, 3 from Hamilton, 2 from Peterboro, and 1 each from Kitchener and Niagara Falls. The North Bay office effected transfers of 11 mine bricklayers to Timmins, and the Pembroke office of 2 highway construction workers to Port Arthur. The balance of this provincial movement was of mine workers, 3 in number, who were carried at the reduced rate from Timmins to Fort William. Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during November numbered 44, 13 of whom went to provincial situations and 31 outside the province. All of these were granted their certificates at the Winnipeg office. Within the province the transfers were for the Winnipeg zone and included 11 bushmen, 1 blacksmith, and 1 mine mechanic. Travelling to centres in other provinces 29 bushmen proceeded to employment within the Port Arthur zone, 1 farm hand to Yorkton and 1 butcher to Prince

Albert. Offices in Saskatchewan issued 20 certificates for reduced transportation during November, all of which were secured by bushmen going to employment within the province. For centres within their respective zones Yorkton transferred 10 of these, Prince Albert 5, and Regina 4. The Prince Albert zone also received 1 bushman from Saskatoon. Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during November, 107 workers travelled to provincial employment. These were shipped by the Edmonton office which was responsible for the despatch of 2 farm hands to Drumheller, and of 82 bush workers, 13 fishermen, 31 saw mill workers, 2 farm hands, 2 farm house-keepers, 1 miner, 1 clerk and 1 hotel worker to centres within its own zone. Transfers at the reduced rate in British Columbia during November numbered 7 and were effected by the Vancouver office. Destined to the Kamloops zone were 2 mine workers, to Penticton 1 farm hand, and to centres in the Vancouver zone 3 mine workers and 1 hotel clerk.

Of the 552 persons who journeyed at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November 242 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 289 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 4 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during November, 1934

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 61 cities during November was \$2,601,418. This was a seasonal decline of \$120,501 or 4.4 per cent as compared with the October total of \$2,721,919, but an increase of \$977,280, or 60.2 per cent in the more significant comparison with the November, 1933, figure of \$1,624,138. The value of the building authorized during the first eleven months of 1934 amounted to \$24,326,224, an increase of \$4,533,020 over the total for the same period in 1933.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued 250 permits for dwellings estimated to cost more than \$900,000, and about 1,500 permits for other buildings estimated at almost \$1,605,000. In addition, authority was granted for an engineering project valued at \$24,120. During October, authority was granted for the erection of about 350 dwellings and 2,300 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$630,000 and \$1,565,000, respectively.

Ontario and Saskatchewan reported increases of 13.0 per cent and 37.2 per cent, respectively, in the value of the building authorized as compared with October, 1934. Reductions were indicated in the remaining provinces, those of \$132,504, or 21.2 per cent in Quebec and \$122,060 or 83.3 per cent in Manitoba being largest.

As compared with November, 1933, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases, of which the greatest was that of \$737,255 or 76.0 per cent in Ontario. There was a decline of \$26,635 or 52.1 per cent in this comparison in Manitoba.

Of the four largest centres, Toronto recorded an increase in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month, and also with November of last year; in Montreal and Vancouver, the aggregate value was higher than in November, 1933, but lower than in October of this year, while in Winnipeg there was a reduction in



both comparisons. Of the other centres, Fredericton, Westmount, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, London, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, East Windsor, Riverside, Woodstock, Regina, Kamloops and New Westminster reported greater building authorizations than in either comparison.

*Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1920-1934.*—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926—100).

The aggregate for the first eleven months of 1934 was higher by 22.9 per cent than in 1933, though it was lower than in other years since 1920; in this connection it should be noted that the average index numbers of wholesale prices

of building materials were also lower in 1934 than in any years from 1920 to 1930.

Year	Value of permits issued in November	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eleven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1934.....	2,601,418	24,326,224	16.8	83.1
1933.....	1,624,138	19,793,204	13.7	78.1
1932.....	2,553,373	40,750,142	28.1	77.4
1931.....	7,282,117	104,327,739	72.0	82.1
1930.....	11,821,292	150,939,044	104.2	91.4
1929.....	16,171,400	220,255,867	152.0	99.1
1928.....	15,830,836	203,010,555	140.1	96.9
1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	119.3	96.2
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	100.0	100.1
1925.....	7,988,765	117,665,590	81.2	102.9
1924.....	10,212,908	120,119,829	82.9	107.1
1923.....	8,228,206	126,547,365	87.3	111.8
1922.....	11,182,030	138,698,005	95.7	108.6
1921.....	12,192,414	111,257,084	76.8	123.9
1920.....	5,627,949	112,175,268	77.4	144.3

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1934, summarized the employment situation in November as follows:—

Employment at November 26, 1934, showed little change on the whole, as compared with a month earlier. It continued to improve, however, in the cotton, wool, hosiery, boot and shoe, and motor vehicle industries. There was a substantial reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, and some improvement in employment was also shown in shipbuilding and ship-pairing, dock and harbour service and the distributive trades. On the other hand, there was a further reduction in employment in the building and allied industries, hat and cap manufacture, and the shipping and hotel and boarding-house services. Employment also declined in tailoring, dressmaking, the tin-plate and pottery industries, and cocoa, chocolate, etc., manufacture.

Employment showed an improvement in the Midlands and in the North of England, but there was a slight decline in the South, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland; while in Wales there was little change. In London and Southeast England, employment remained fairly good, and in the Southwest and Midlands it was fair. In the North of England,

in Scotland and in Northern Ireland it was still bad, and in Wales very bad.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at November 26, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16.4, the same as at October 22, 1934, compared with 17.9 at November 20, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at November 26, 1934, was 13.9, as compared with 13.7 at October 22, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.5, as compared with 2.7. For males alone the percentage at November 26, 1934, was 18.8 and for females 10.0; ; at October 22 the corresponding percentages were 18.8 and 9.9.

At November 26, 1934, the number of persons on the registers of Unemployment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,729,838 wholly unemployed, 309,643 temporarily stopped, and 81,304 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,120,785. This was 1,150 more than a month before, but 159,232 less than a year before. The total included 1,704,139 men, 61,193 boys, 306,778 women, and 48,675 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at November 26, 1934, was 2,184,960.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Seasonal declines in factory employment and pay rolls were reported in November. Employment decreased 1.9 per cent over the month interval and pay rolls decreased 2.5 per cent. The slightly greater decrease in pay rolls was due, to a slight extent, to the observance of the Armistice Day holiday during the November pay period. Thirty-seven of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment from October to November and 38 industries reported increased pay rolls.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment for November 1934 is 76.8 (preliminary) and the November index of factory pay rolls is 59.5 (preliminary). The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls for October 1934 have been revised to include data supplied by a number of firms for which October information was not originally available and the revised indexes for October 1934 are 78.3 for employment and 61.0 for pay rolls. Employment in November 1934 stands at 0.8 per cent above the level of the November 1933 index (76.2) while pay rolls are 7.2 per cent above the level of the November 1933 index (55.5). The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in November from 25,507 establishments employing 3,554,573 workers whose weekly earnings were \$67,036,788 during the pay period ending nearest November 15. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

A comparison of the level of employment and pay rolls in November with the corresponding month of 1933 shows increased employment over the year interval in 52 industries and larger pay rolls in 64 of the 90 industries surveyed.

*Non-manufacturing industries.*—Five of the 18 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from October to November and 5 industries reported increase in pay rolls.

The changes in employment in November were largely of seasonal character. The increases of 3.8 per cent in anthracite mining

and 0.6 per cent in bituminous mining reflected increased production during the November pay period, while the increase of 1.5 per cent in retail trade was due largely to seasonal expansion in the general merchandising group of retail establishments. The subgroup of department, variety, general merchandise, and mail-order establishments reported an increase of 6.4 per cent in employment. Employment in the remaining 56,766 retail trade establishments for which data were available decreased 0.1 per cent over the month interval. The remaining two industries reporting increased employment from October to November were wholesale trade and banks, in which gains of 0.9 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively, were shown.

Declines in employment of 5.6 per cent in the dyeing and cleaning and 4.3 per cent in the quarrying and non-metallic mining industries reflect seasonal recessions.

According to reports supplied by 10,010 contractors employing 78,354 workers, employment in the private building construction industry declined 2.2 per cent. This decline is not as pronounced as those that have occurred in November during the past three years. These building construction figures do not include employees on construction projects financed from Public Works funds. Laundries reported a seasonal decrease in employment from October to November of 1.7 per cent. Brokerage firms reported a further decrease of 1.2 per cent in number of employees over the month interval.

The remaining decreases in employment ranged from 0.9 per cent in crude petroleum production to 0.3 per cent in the metalliferous mining and real estate.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec on January 8, it was stated that "the great problems of the hour chiefly consist in colonizing, sending back our people to the land and keeping the farmers' sons on the farm. The government will ask you to vote \$10,000,000 for such purposes and approve a vigorous colonization policy. The finances of the Workmen's Compensation Commission," the Speech continued, "had improved at the close of the year. It will therefore be possible to re-establish the indemnities which had been reduced and to extend from 16 to 18 years the age of the children of the injured workers who have a right to compensation. Unemployment, which has almost become a permanent institution, must be submitted to strict legislation in order to control it and enable municipalities to protect themselves against the invasion of unemployed workers from outside."



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rate of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any ques-

tions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Supplying and applying insulation and built-up roofing on the Headquarters and Instructional Building, Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. R. P. White, Belleville, Ontario. Date of contract, November 7, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,865. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Man in charge of felt and gravel roofing.....	\$0.60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of December, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Leather gloves.....	W. H. Gurney, Wingham, Ont.
Bedstead springs.....	Simmons Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Soap.....	London Soap Co., London, Ont.
Greatcoats.....	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Drill for trousers.....	Dominion Textile Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Fleece-lined drawers.....	Galt Knitting Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Fleece-lined drawers.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Fleece-lined drawers.....	Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Fleece-lined drawers.....	Zimmerknit Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Socks.....	Royal Knitting Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Woollen shirts.....	C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Fleece-lined shirts.....	Galt Knitting Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Fleece-lined shirts.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.



Goods contracted for	Contractor
Fleece-lined shirts.....	Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Fleece-lined shirts.....	Zimmerknit Co., Ltd., Hamil- ton, Ont.
Winter caps, peak.....	Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Drill for shirts.....	Dominion Textile Co., Mont- real, P.Q.
Steel sash.....	George W. Reed & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloth trousers.....	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Woolen drawers.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sweater jackets.....	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd., Hespeler, Ont.
Gum rubber boots.....	Northern Rubber Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Cloth.....	Oxford Woollen Mills, Oxford, N.S.
Gum rubber boots.....	Woodstock Rubber Co., Wood- stock, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Alterations, repairs, etc., to the Observatory, Toronto, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. Harry Jennings, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, November 28, 1934. Amount of contract, \$7,895. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day per week
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 60	8 44
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8 44
Stone masons.....	0 90	8 44
Stone cutters.....	0 87½	8 44
Bricklayers.....	0 90	8 44
Tile setters.....	1 07½	8 44
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8 44
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 80	8 44
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8 44
Motor truck drivers.....	0 50	8 44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8 44
Man in charge of felt and gravel roofing.....	0 70	8 44
Lathers (metal—when nailed on wood furring).....	0 62½	8 44
Lathers (metal—when tied on metal furring).....	1 00	8 44
Plasterers.....	1 00	8 44
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 65	8 44
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8 44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8 44
Electricians.....	1 00	8 44
Labourers.....	0 50	8 44
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8 44
Drivers.....	0 50	8 44

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Riviere a la Martre, Gaspé County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. William Harvey, Grand River, P.Q. Date of contract, December 21, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,662. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-ax, hammer, X-cut saw, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Firemen.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Construction of a public building at Norwood Grove, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Claydon Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, December 18, 1934. Amount of contract, \$17,823 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operators.....	\$0 50	48
Cement finishers.....	0 60	48
Stone masons.....	1 00	44
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 90	44
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers.....	0 47½	48
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	44
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	44
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	44
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 60	48
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	44
Plasterers.....	1 00	44
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 47½	48
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	44
Plumbers.....	0 90	44
Plumbers' helpers.....	0 47½	48
Steamfitters.....	0 90	44
Steamfitters' helpers.....	0 47½	48
Electricians.....	0 85	44
Electricians' helpers.....	0 47½	48
Labourers—skilled.....	0 42½	48
“ —unskilled.....	0 37½	48
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	48
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	48

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Baie St. Paul, Charlevoix County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. George Villeneuve, Pointe au Pic, P.Q. Date of contract, December 13, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,522.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as: broad-ax, X-cut saw, auger, adze, hammer).....	0 37½	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 72½	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 65	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Cement mixers.....	0 40	8
Cement operator (gasoline mixer).....	0 50	8
Cement worker.....	0 40	8
Labourers, common.....	0 40	8
Labourers' foreman.....	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 62½	8
Powdermen.....	0 50	8
Teamsters, with team and wagon.....	0 95	8
Tool sharpeners.....	0 75	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8

Underbrushing and cutting of trees on Saanich Mountain, Victoria B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Contracting and Fencing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 7, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Riggers.....	\$0 62	8
Labourers, common.....	0 40	8
Labourers' foreman.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Truck drivers with 1 ton truck.....	1 00	8
“ “ “ 2 “ “.....	1 50	8
“ “ “ 3 “ “.....	2 00	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	0 85	8
Teamsters with team (wagon supplied by employers).....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 65	8
Tool sharpeners.....	0 75	8

Repairing elevators in the Examining Warehouse, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Heatley Machine Works, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 5, 1934. Amount of contract, \$5,549.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 87½	8
Electrician (wiremen).....	1 00	8
Electrician helpers.....	0 50	8
Elevator contractors.....	1 04	8
“ “ “ helpers.....	0 73	8
Elevator maintenance.....	0 94	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
“ “ “ helpers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers with 1 ton truck.....	1 50	8
“ “ “ 2 “ “.....	2 00	8
“ “ “ 3 “ “.....	3 00	8
“ “ “ 4 “ “.....	3 50	8

Alterations to the plumbing system and toilet rooms of the Langevin Block, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, November 28, 1934. Amount of contract, \$12,474. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	1 00	8
Tile setters.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B. In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Repairing and resurfacing the road at the Astrophysical Observatory, Saanich Mountain, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Alexander Lockley, Esquimalt, B.C. Date of contract, November 21, 1934. Amount of contract, \$6,850. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



*Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of new interior fittings in the public building, Truro, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, November 26, 1934. Amount of contract, \$1,768. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in December, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount
	\$ cts.
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seats, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	324 57
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	320 79
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms</i>	
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q..	480 73
Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.....	153 66
<i>Mail bag fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	3,457 72
G. W. Sadler Belting Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	249 01
Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q.....	1,590 00
<i>Stamping machines, etc.—</i>	
Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	13,120 99
<i>Satchels—</i>	
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	1,527 00
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont...	1,263 82
<i>Stamping Ink—</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.....	388 95

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Manufacturing: Wood Products

STRATFORD, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN FURNITURE MANUFACTURER AND A COMMITTEE OF EMPLOYEES.

Following a dispute with one firm which was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1091, the agreement between certain furniture manufacturers and their employees, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, page 1124, was renewed for that firm for one year without change.

The same piece rates as formerly in effect are to continue and the hours also continue at 44 per week.

## Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CAP MANUFACTURERS AND THE HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 49.

Agreement reached with several firms following the dispute reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE,

November, 1934, page 998. Agreement to be in effect from October 1934.

Only union members to be employed. Union representative to have access to the shop.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Wage rates vary in different establishments, but are reported to be between 10 and 15 per cent higher than those previously in effect.

Equal division of work among employees at all times during slack as well as busy season, such division to be arranged between the shop chairman and the manufacturer or his nominee.

No strike or lockout to occur while the agreement is in effect.

## Service: Recreational

CALGARY, LETHBRIDGE AND DRUMHELLER, ALBERTA. CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 302.

Agreements to be in effect from September, 1933, and later dates to September 1, 1935.

Only union members to be employed.

Overtime to be paid *pro rata*, Sunday work at double time, midnight shows at time and one half.

The total amount of wages paid projectionists per week in each theatre is stated and not the amount to each operator in most cases. In each of three large theatres in Calgary, total wages paid projectionists are \$160, in another \$150 and in another \$120 (apparently four projectionists in each theatre). In two other theatres in Calgary wage rates are \$25 for each operator for a 36 hour week. In Lethbridge, total wages per week at one theatre \$80 and at another \$66 (apparently two projectionists in each case). At one theatre in Drumheller total wages of \$60 per week (apparently two operators).

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

The movement in prices during the month was slight, both the cost per week of the family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being practically unchanged from the November level.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.54 at the beginning of December as compared with \$7.58 for November; \$7.37 for December, 1933; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.00 for December, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of beef, pork and potatoes, while the prices of eggs, butter and bread showed the most important advances. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.02 at the beginning of December as compared with \$16.03 for November; \$15.83 for December, 1933; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$21.40 for December, 1926; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.28 for December, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher owing to increases in the prices of coal and wood. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was unchanged in December from the level of November at 71.2. Comparative figures for previous dates are 69.1 for December, 1933; 96 for December, 1929; 97.9 for December, 1926; 96.4 for December, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.4 for December, 1914. Ninety-seven prices quotations were higher, 69 were lower and 401 were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were higher, but advances in these were offset by declines in the other two. The groups which advanced were; the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of higher prices for barley, corn, flax, rye, bran and shorts; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of higher prices for raw cotton and raw silk; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of higher prices for tin plate; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of gains in the prices of antimony, copper and zinc; The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of higher prices for coal and sulphur; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Animals and their Products group and the Wood, Wood

Products and Paper group declined, the former because of reduced quotations for cured meats, fish and eggs, and the latter because of lower prices for lumber.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were fractionally lower, mainly because of lower prices for certain foods, chiefly fish, fruits, vegetables and eggs. Producers' goods showed some advance, because of higher prices for materials for metal-working industry, for the chemical using industry, for the meat packing industry and for the milling industry.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only

(Continued on page 84)



**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1931	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1933	Nov. 1934	Dec. 1934
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	33-4	50-8	46-0	29-4	28-6	31-2	42-6	44-4	37-2	26-6	21-8	20-4	21-4	20-6
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-6	27-5	28-0	19-0	18-0	19-8	23-4	24-9	21-8	16-0	12-2	11-3	11-7	11-6
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-7	34-2	33-4	24-3	26-5	28-6	30-0	30-2	26-7	21-9	16-9	17-4	18-6	18-9
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	19-7	36-7	38-8	26-5	26-4	28-7	27-1	28-9	26-8	16-6	12-9	15-6	20-0	19-1
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	36-8	69-6	70-6	51-8	52-2	54-2	53-2	54-6	53-2	36-0	28-4	30-8	38-6	38-2
Bacon, break- fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-5	51-3	57-0	40-3	41-0	42-6	39-0	39-7	39-0	22-3	18-6	21-1	34-5	32-7
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	36-2	73-8	70-4	43-8	46-0	47-2	45-2	42-8	41-6	26-0	26-0	26-8	29-2	29-4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	45-1	71-3	88-8	67-7	60-3	64-9	64-1	65-2	58-5	49-5	45-4	48-4	40-4	41-4
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	34-5	59-7	73-9	56-2	46-1	50-8	50-8	50-5	45-9	36-7	32-1	30-9	31-7	31-0
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	52-8	82-2	93-6	80-4	71-4	72-6	74-4	76-8	72-6	63-6	57-0	58-2	61-2	61-2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	60-0	104-4	118-6	84-8	76-4	79-0	87-4	87-6	69-8	47-4	45-2	44-4	43-2	44-2
Butter, cream- ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	34-9	58-1	65-3	48-0	44-4	43-2	47-8	47-5	38-2	27-2	25-9	25-6	24-4	25-1
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	22-1	34-8	40-0	32-7	\$30-6	\$33-6	\$33-6	\$33-1	\$29-9	\$22-5	\$19-8	\$19-6	\$19-2	\$19-4
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	20-3	32-8	37-9	29-1	\$30-6	\$30-4	\$33-6	\$33-1	\$29-9	\$22-5	\$19-8	\$19-6	\$19-2	\$19-4
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	67-5	118-5	133-5	106-5	100-5	114-0	115-5	118-5	99-0	90-0	84-0	88-5	88-5	90-0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	37-0	69-0	70-0	49-0	\$44-0	\$52-0	\$50-0	\$53-0	\$38-0	\$31-0	\$27-0	\$31-0	\$34-0	\$34-0
Rollod oats.....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-5	40-5	38-5	28-5	27-5	30-0	31-0	32-5	27-0	23-5	23-0	25-5	26-0	26-0
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	13-2	25-2	30-8	19-0	\$20-8	\$21-6	\$20-6	\$20-6	\$19-6	\$17-6	\$16-4	\$16-0	\$15-8	\$16-0
Beans, hand- picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-4	32-0	21-8	17-2	16-8	16-2	20-6	21-6	16-2	9-8	8-0	8-6	9-8	9-6
Apples, evapor- ated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-2	22-8	28-2	22-3	22-5	20-0	21-0	21-5	19-7	17-4	15-2	15-1	15-2	15-3
Prunes, med- ium size.....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-8	19-4	26-1	18-2	19-1	15-6	13-5	15-8	12-9	11-8	10-6	12-4	12-8	12-6
Sugar, granu- lated.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	31-2	49-6	53-6	38-0	37-2	32-4	30-4	29-2	25-6	24-8	23-2	32-0	26-0	26-0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	14-4	22-6	25-2	18-0	17-6	15-4	14-4	13-8	12-4	11-8	11-2	15-4	12-6	12-6
Tea, black.....	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-7	15-6	15-1	13-6	\$14-8	\$18-0	\$17-6	\$17-6	\$14-4	\$13-2	\$11-0	\$11-0	\$13-2	\$13-3
Tea, green.....	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-7	15-1	16-1	15-0	\$14-8	\$18-0	\$17-6	\$17-6	\$14-4	\$13-2	\$11-0	\$11-0	\$13-2	\$13-3
Coffee.....	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-7	11-6	15-2	13-5	13-5	15-1	15-1	15-1	13-5	11-3	10-3	9-9	9-6	9-5
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	32-7	62-0	75-3	52-8	37-9	68-0	41-4	75-5	42-2	23-3	29-2	35-4	25-2	24-1
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8	-9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	-9	-9	-9	-9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 4-8</b>	<b>\$ 5-96</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 7-34</b>	<b>\$ 7-96</b>	<b>\$ 13-65</b>	<b>\$ 14-84</b>	<b>\$ 11-00</b>	<b>\$ 10-39</b>	<b>\$ 11-18</b>	<b>\$ 11-31</b>	<b>\$ 11-83</b>	<b>\$ 10-10</b>	<b>\$ 7-85</b>	<b>\$ 7-04</b>	<b>\$ 7-37</b>	<b>\$ 7-58</b>	<b>\$ 7-54</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal anthra- cite.....	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	54-1	81-8	125-9	110-1	114-3	105-2	101-9	101-4	101-0	101-2	95-9	95-0	94-6	94-8
Coal, bitumin- ous.....	"	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-2	63-6	92-3	72-6	75-3	64-9	62-9	63-1	62-8	60-8	58-8	57-9	58-5	58-9
Wood, hard.....	" ed.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-2	79-8	87-8	81-1	78-8	76-0	74-9	76-2	75-6	69-8	64-1	59-2	60-8	61-9
Wood, soft.....	"	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-1	57-7	69-1	60-0	58-9	55-8	55-3	54-3	54-1	51-3	48-0	45-4	46-0	46-4
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-4	27-8	40-5	31-6	31-1	31-5	31-0	31-1	30-7	27-2	27-3	27-6	27-6	27-3
<b>Fuel and light.....</b>		<b>\$ 1-50</b>	<b>\$ 1-63</b>	<b>\$ 1-76</b>	<b>\$ 1-91</b>	<b>\$ 1-88</b>	<b>\$ 3-11</b>	<b>\$ 4-16</b>	<b>\$ 3-55</b>	<b>\$ 3-58</b>	<b>\$ 3-33</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-24</b>	<b>\$ 3-10</b>	<b>\$ 2-94</b>	<b>\$ 2-85</b>	<b>\$ 2-88</b>	<b>\$ 2-89</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2-37</b>	<b>\$ 2-89</b>	<b>\$ 4-05</b>	<b>\$ 4-75</b>	<b>\$ 4-39</b>	<b>\$ 4-83</b>	<b>\$ 6-62</b>	<b>\$ 6-90</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 6-85</b>	<b>\$ 6-94</b>	<b>\$ 6-98</b>	<b>\$ 7-07</b>	<b>\$ 6-77</b>	<b>\$ 5-99</b>	<b>\$ 5-57</b>	<b>\$ 5-54</b>	<b>\$ 5-54</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>\$ 9-37</b>	<b>\$ 10-50</b>	<b>\$ 12-79</b>	<b>\$ 14-02</b>	<b>\$ 14-26</b>	<b>\$ 21-64</b>	<b>\$ 25-67</b>	<b>\$ 21-49</b>	<b>\$ 20-97</b>	<b>\$ 21-40</b>	<b>\$ 21-56</b>	<b>\$ 22-11</b>	<b>\$ 20-46</b>	<b>\$ 17-76</b>	<b>\$ 16-01</b>	<b>\$ 15-83</b>	<b>\$ 16-03</b>	<b>\$ 16-02</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-76	13-92	14-63	11-27	10-51	11-18	11-29	11-76	10-42	8-44	7-37	7-64	7-72	7-75	7-75
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-90	12-00	12-79	10-08	9-48	10-21	10-26	10-85	9-85	7-88	7-22	7-21	7-54	7-32	7-32
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-76	13-58	14-76	11-05	10-51	11-26	11-28	11-60	10-37	8-29	7-44	7-67	7-82	7-94	7-94
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-37	13-07	14-05	10-58	10-00	10-37	10-54	11-02	9-45	7-29	6-51	6-72	6-97	7-00	7-00
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-74	13-62	14-91	10-83	10-31	11-31	11-33	11-75	10-05	7-74	7-00	7-37	7-62	7-53	7-53
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-25	13-29	14-38	10-63	9-87	10-51	10-95	11-64	9-59	7-40	6-83	6-85	7-22	7-21	7-21
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-80	13-86	14-52	11-04	10-25	11-12	11-36	12-03	9-83	7-54	6-69	7-02	7-24	7-33	7-33
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-47	13-80	14-56	10-63	10-09	11-07	11-37	12-13	9-90	7-59	6-87	7-14	7-42	7-34	7-34
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	8-94	14-54	15-93	12-02	11-45	11-95	12-34	12-99	11-14	8-61	7-76	8-22	8-30	8-19	8-19

†December only.      \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	19-3	15-6	14-7	10-3	8-5	11-6	18-9	19-1	19-1	32-7	36-2	47-9
Nova Scotia (average).....	19-0	15-3	14-2	10-3	8-3	9-5	18-7	19-1	18-3	31-1	34-0	48-2
1—Sydney.....	20-9	17-0	14-9	11-9	10	8	18	20-2	18-1	30-6	33-2	47
2—New Glasgow.....	21	18	15	10	8	10	.....	20	18-7	30-2	32-8	46
3—Amherst.....	15	12-7	11-7	8	6	.....	18	18	15-2	31-7	35	50
4—Halifax.....	19-7	14-7	14-8	11-3	10	9	20	20-4	18-2	33-2	36-2	48-1
5—Windsor.....	19	15	15	12	9	.....	.....	17-5	17-7	29	32-2	47-5
6—Truro.....	18-3	14-3	13-7	8-7	7	11	.....	18-7	21-8	31-7	34-7	49-1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	21-5	17-7	16	13-2	10-7	9	20	18-7	15-3	30-2	33-7	42
New Brunswick (average).....	23-7	17-8	17-2	11-8	9-3	11-4	19-7	20-6	20-5	33-6	36-4	49-0
8—Moncton.....	20-5	15	14-7	11-2	7-7	7	25	20-3	18-5	33-2	35-9	48
9—Saint John.....	22-4	17	16-7	11-3	8-5	13	20-6	21-2	18-8	32	36-9	49-1
10—Fredericton.....	27	19-2	18-5	12-5	10	13-7	18-3	22	23	34-5	36-5	49
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	19	12	11	12	15	19	21-7	34-5	36-2	50
Quebec (average).....	17-5	14-6	15-3	9-8	6-4	9-3	19-2	16-0	17-8	31-3	34-6	48-9
12—Quebec.....	20-3	15-7	16-2	11-3	7-5	10	19	16-1	18	31-4	33-5	43-4
13—Three Rivers.....	14-1	14-2	15-1	10-1	6-5	10-2	20	16-1	16-5	32-2	36-6	50-8
14—Sherbrooke.....	21	16-2	20	11-9	7-2	9-7	20-7	16-8	18-4	30-6	32-8	52-1
15—Sorel.....	17-5	15-5	15	8-5	6	6-5	13-5	15-5	21-5	33-3	36-7	50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15-4	13-3	12-7	8-3	6-3	12-4	17-2	14-1	15-6	29-7	35-2	48
17—St. Johns.....	15	14	14	10-5	5-6	11-3	22	16	15-8	31-3	35	48-2
18—Theftford Mines.....	13-5	12-5	10-2	8-5	4-5	6-5	18	14-5	18-6	30	35	48-3
19—Montreal.....	21-1	15	18-3	9-3	7-5	8-1	20-4	17-3	18-5	31-6	32-9	49-5
20—Hull.....	19-5	15-3	16	9-7	6-9	8-9	21-6	17-9	17-7	31-5	33-4	49-1
Ontario (average).....	19-8	16-1	15-2	10-9	9-3	13-6	19-7	19-8	19-8	31-9	35-1	47-9
21—Ottawa.....	21-6	16-1	17-0	12	7-3	11	21-3	18-1	18-0	30-8	34	50
22—Brookville.....	23	18-2	17-4	11-8	9-9	11-5	20-2	18-6	17	33-8	34-9	47-7
23—Kingston.....	19-9	15-7	16-3	11-7	7-9	12	17-2	18-5	17-2	30-6	33-7	45-1
24—Belleville.....	16	13-4	14-9	10-2	7-7	12-5	19-3	18-2	16	31-9	34-8	47-4
25—Peterborough.....	17-5	13-9	14-4	9-9	7-8	12-8	18-6	19	20	30-3	34-2	45
26—Oshawa.....	17	15	15	9-5	10	12-5	21	19	23	30-7	35-8	49-2
27—Orillia.....	18	14-4	14-9	10-2	9	14-4	18-3	19-5	21	32-5	34-2	48
28—Toronto.....	22-7	18-1	17-6	11-8	11	13-7	20-7	20-4	21-2	33-5	37-6	48-9
29—Niagara Falls.....	20-3	17-7	14-3	11-3	12-7	15	20	20	15	31-8	34-3	47-5
30—St. Catharines.....	17-7	15-1	14-8	10-4	7-6	13-4	21-7	20	20-5	29-9	33-1	47
31—Hamilton.....	20	16-3	16-5	11-2	10	14-1	19-3	19-4	26	30-7	34-4	47
32—Brantford.....	19-9	16-9	15-4	11-3	8-4	13-9	22-3	20-9	20	32-6	35-4	49
33—Galt.....	23-2	19	17-6	13-5	11-5	14-7	21-2	23	15	30-5	34-1	47-5
34—Guelph.....	19-2	15-8	15-4	10-8	10-8	15-2	.....	17-3	22	30-2	33-8	46-5
35—Kitchener.....	17-7	15-9	13-4	10-7	9-2	13-7	20-5	18-9	18-3	28-4	31-3	44-6
36—Woodstock.....	22-6	18-8	15-6	11-6	9-6	13-7	17-5	19-2	18	30	32	48
37—Stratford.....	20-3	17	14-7	11-3	9-3	13-7	20	19-7	.....	30-7	34-4	46-4
38—London.....	20-9	16-6	15-3	11-1	8-7	13-3	18-3	20-3	17-5	31-7	34-5	48-7
39—St. Thomas.....	19-8	15-8	16-7	11-6	9-2	14-1	21-3	18-3	19-5	30-5	33-9	47-4
40—Chatham.....	19	16	14-7	10-7	7-8	14-8	17	19-6	20	31-5	35-2	48-8
41—Windsor.....	18-5	15-4	13-4	10-7	8-9	13-9	20-7	18-5	21-3	28-8	30-7	47
42—Sarnia.....	20-6	16-6	15-8	11-5	10-8	15-1	16-5	20	21-5	29-7	34-2	48-2
43—Owen Sound.....	17-8	14-3	13-4	10-6	8-8	13-8	18	18-4	15	30-9	35-9	48-4
44—North Bay.....	20	15	15	8	8	12	.....	20	22-5	30-7	33	47-5
45—Sudbury.....	19-8	17-3	17	11-8	9-4	15-6	23	23-2	19-8	31-5	36-1	48-4
46—Cobalt.....	22	13	10	9	9	.....	.....	19	26	35-2	37-2	47
47—Timmins.....	21-8	20-3	15-8	12-5	9-8	16-4	20-8	25-3	20-6	36-1	39-5	51-1
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	18-2	15-3	14	10-5	7-8	13-7	18	19-5	19-7	35-3	38-7	49-2
49—Port Arthur.....	19	15-4	14-8	9-8	11	10-5	20-5	20-8	20-4	37-7	40-9	50-8
50—Fort William.....	20	15-4	15-5	10-5	10-7	13-2	19-5	21	22-8	33-6	41-4	51-1
Manitoba (average).....	16-2	13-0	12-9	8-5	7-1	9-1	15-4	18-6	18-4	34-9	38-3	47-4
51—Winnipeg.....	17-7	14	13-2	8-3	7-9	9-2	16-8	20-1	18-7	34-6	38-2	46-9
52—Brandon.....	14-7	12	12-6	8-7	6-2	9	14	17	18	35-2	38-4	47-8
Saskatchewan (average).....	17-3	13-3	12-2	7-8	6-3	8-3	14-5	17-8	15-7	35-8	40-5	48-5
53—Regina.....	17-7	12	12-4	7-6	6-5	7-9	13-3	15-8	.....	35-1	39-4	47-6
54—Prince Albert.....	16	13-3	11-7	7	6	8	16	20-7	14	39	43-4	48-7
55—Saskatoon.....	15-8	12-5	11-1	7-8	5-7	8-4	14-5	17-4	17-4	34-8	40-5	49-1
56—Moose Jaw.....	19-7	15-3	13-4	8-9	6-9	8-7	14-2	17-1	.....	34-3	38-8	48-7
Alberta (average).....	15-9	12-7	11-1	7-6	5-6	8-3	15-2	16-4	16-7	33-3	37-9	44-7
57—Medicine Hat.....	15	12-2	11-3	7-3	5-3	8	15	14-7	17	35-5	39	45
58—Drumheller.....	16-5	13-5	10-5	9	4-5	10	16-5	18	17	33-3	37-7	43-3
59—Edmonton.....	14-8	11-7	10-3	6-7	5-6	8-2	13-8	15-8	16	30-7	34-9	43-3
60—Calgary.....	17-3	13-8	12-9	8-9	7-7	9-5	17-6	18-3	16-8	34-1	41-1	46-3
61—Lethbridge.....	15-7	12-5	10-3	6-3	4-8	6	13-3	15	.....	33-1	36-7	45-5
British Columbia (average).....	21-0	17-0	15-3	10-5	10-4	13-0	20-9	21-6	21-0	36-3	40-2	48-4
62—Fernie.....	20	16-7	14	9-5	9	10-5	19	21	20-7	37-4	41-7	48-3
63—Nelson.....	20	16-5	14-5	9-5	8	11-5	22-5	25	23-2	36	40-8	53
64—Trail.....	20-7	16-7	15	11	10	13-7	23	24-7	21	37-6	41-4	46
65—New Westminster.....	17-7	15-5	11-9	9-1	11-2	10-4	19-5	19-4	20-2	35-5	39-1	46-4
66—Vancouver.....	22-6	18-1	16-4	11-1	11-5	13-2	21-5	20-1	20-8	35-9	39-6	49-5
67—Victoria.....	24-2	18-9	17-5	12-3	11-9	14-4	21-5	22-3	20-7	37-8	41-2	46-8
68—Nanaimo.....	22-7	18-3	17-7	11-7	13-3	16-8	21	20	.....	34-6	40-3	47
69—Prince Rupert.....	20	15	15-2	9-5	8	13-1	19-5	20	20-5	35-5	37-6	50

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1934

[illegible]

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	19.4	6.0a	14.1	3.4	5.2	8.0	10.9	11.2	12.5	11.4
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	18.8	6.5	14.7	3.8	5.1	7.7	13.2	11.4	12.3	11.1
1—Sydney.....	17.8	7.3	16	3.3		7.1	13	10.8	12.3	10.9
2—New Glasgow.....	18.8	6.6-7	14.5	4	5.1	8.1	11.4	10.7	11.2	10.4
3—Amherst.....	18.4	6.7	13	3.7		7.6	12	10.4	12.5	10.4
4—Halifax.....	18.8	4.6-7	15.6	3.8	5.4	8.7	15	11.6	12.3	11.1
5—Windsor.....	19.4	6.7		3.9		7.3		12.4	12.4	12.4
6—Truro.....	19.3	6.6-7	13.8	3.9		7.3	12.7	12.6	12.8	11.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	17.8	6.7	16	3.4		7.6	13.8	11.8	12.6	11.6
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19.2	6.9	14.8	3.7	1	7.7	12.7	11.4	12.0	11.0
8—Moncton.....	18.9	7.3	15	3.7		8.8	13.5	11.9	12.1	11.5
9—Saint John.....	19	6.6-7	16.3	3.6		7.1	13.4	10.8	12.1	10.6
10—Fredericton.....	19.1	6.7	15	3.6		7.3	13.7	10.7	11.8	10.8
11—Bathurst.....	19.6	6.7-7.3	12.7	3.8	4.8	7.5	10	12.2	12	11.2
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	17.5	5.0	13.3	3.5	5.1	6.7	10.7	9.6	12.4	10.6
12—Quebec.....	19.5	6.5-7	14.4	3.5	4.9	7.1	10.7	9.7	12.4	11.2
13—Three Rivers.....	18.4	4.7-5.3	13.6	3.4	5	7	12.6	9.8	12.4	9.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	17.6	4.7	12.8	3.5	5.1	7.1	12.2	9.5	12.6	10.6
15—Sorel.....	17.6		13.7	3.3	5	6	10	9.2	13	10.4
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.5	4	14	3.5	5.7	7.4	10.3	9.8	13.3	11.8
17—St. Johns.....	15.1	4.7-5.3	12.7	3.3	5	6.6	9.4	9.7	12.7	11
18—Thetford Mines.....	18.4	4	12.5	3.5	5.4	5.1	10.8	9.8	11.3	10
19—Montreal.....	18.6	4.7-6	14	3.6	5	7.7	10	9.7	12.2	10.4
20—Hull.....	15.8	4.7-5.3	11.8	3.6	5.1	6.2	10.7	9.6	11.4	9.8
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	18.7	5.7	13.7	3.2	5.0	8.9	11.1	10.5	12.3	10.9
21—Ottawa.....	16.6	6.7-3	12.8	3.7	5	8.4	10.7	9.7	11.7	10.4
22—Brockville.....	15.2	5.3	12.7	3.4	5	9.2	12	9.7	11.9	10.1
23—Kingston.....	16.2	5.3	14.2	3.3	4.9	8.7	10.4	9.9	11.5	9.8
24—Belleville.....	18.6	4.7	11.3	3.1	4.9	7.9	10.7	10	11.7	10
25—Peterborough.....	18.1	5.3-6.7	14.5	3.1	5.1	8.6	10.5	9.7	11.4	10.6
26—Oshawa.....	18.9	5.3-6.7	15	3.4	5.3	8.5	10	10.4	11.6	11
27—Orillia.....	19.7	5.3c	13.2	3.1	5	9.1	12.1	9.9	12.3	11.2
28—Toronto.....	20.7	5.3-6.7	14.8	3.4	5	8.8	10	10.3	11.7	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	17.7	5.3-6.7	14.7	3.5	4.7	8.4	11.8	9.7	11.7	11.4
30—St. Catharines.....	18.3	5.3-6.7	14.2	3.1	5	8.2	11.4	9.9	12	10.6
31—Hamilton.....	23.2	5.3-6.7	14.2	3	4.9	8.4	10.4	10.6	11.6	10.4
32—Brantford.....	19.6	5.3-6.7	12	3.2	4.8	9.7	10.1	10.5	12.6	10.7
33—Galt.....	22	5.3-6	14.4	3	4.9	9.2	11.1	10.8	12.2	10.8
34—Guelph.....	19.4	4.7-6	14	2.8	5	10.1	11.4	10.6	12.9	11.4
35—Kitchener.....	19.8	5.3-6	13.2	2.9	5.1	9.1	10.2	10.1	11.6	10.6
36—Woodstock.....	18.5	4.7-5.3	12.5	2.7	4.6	8	9.5	11.2	13.8	11.6
37—Stratford.....	17.7	5.3-6	14.4	2.8	5.1	9.7	10.8	10.8	12.4	10.9
38—London.....	19.1	5.3-6	15.4	3.1	5	9	11.3	10.5	12.7	10.5
39—St. Thomas.....	19.1	4.7-5.3	16.2	2.9	5.3	10	12.3	11.8	12.6	11.2
40—Chatham.....	18	4.7	14.2	3.1	5	9.8	10.9	11	11.2	11
41—Windsor.....	17.8	5.3-6.7	12.7	3.1	4.8	8.9	10.6	10.4	12.2	10.5
42—Sarnia.....	18.8	5.3	12.5	2.8	5	8.8	11.2	11	12.9	11.3
43—Owen Sound.....	17.9	5.3	13.2	2.7	4.7	8.8	11.3	10.5	11.4	10.5
44—North Bay.....	18.3	6c	12.5	3.6	5.3	8.8	13	10	11	10.7
45—Sudbury.....	18.2	6	12.2	3.6	5.3	8.7	13.5	10.2	13.1	11
46—Cobalt.....	19.6	6.7	15	3.9	5.7	8.4	12	12.5	12.7	12.5
47—Timmins.....	19.2	5.6	12.9	3.7	5.3	9.3	11.5	11.3	13.3	11.9
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16.6	5.3-6.7		3.5		9		11.2	12.6	11.4
49—Port Arthur.....	19.3	4.7-6	16.0	3.3	5	9.1	11.7	10.5	12.2	10.7
50—Fort William.....	19.2	4.7-6	13.2	3.4	5.2	8.2	10.6	10.9	12.9	11
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	21.9	5.3	12.3	3.4	5.3	9.6	10.9	12.5	13.7	13.2
51—Winnipeg.....	21.6	5.6-7	12.5	3.3	5.2	9.2	10.5	12	13.3	13.1
52—Brandon.....	22.2	4.4-4	12	3.4	5.4	10	11.3	12.9	14	13.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	20.7	5.5	13.7	3.2	5.0	9.2	11.3	13.7	14.1	13.6
53—Regina.....	20.3	4.8-5.6	13.5	3.2	4.7	9.3	10.5	13.5	14	13.5
54—Prince Albert.....	23.6	4.8		3.1	5	8.9	13	14	14.2	14.2
55—Saskatoon.....	18	5.7	12.5	3.3	5.1	9.3	10.3	13.2	13.9	13.2
56—Moose Jaw.....	21	6.4	15	3.2	5	9.1	11.2	14	14.2	13.6
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	21.6	6.4	14.5	3.3	5.7	7.3	10.3	12.8	13.5	13.1
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.4		12	3.4	5.7	7.2	10.2	12.7	13.5	13.2
58—Drumheller.....	20.2	6.7		3.5	5.6	6.1	10.7	13.2	13.6	13.6
59—Edmonton.....	20.7	6.7b	16.5	3.2	5.6	7.3	10.1	12.1	12.6	12.9
60—Calgary.....	22.6	5.6	14.9	3	5.6	6.9	9.5	12.9	13.5	13.1
61—Lethbridge.....	22.6	6.7		3.4	5.9	8.8	11.2	12.9	14.2	12.9
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22.5	7.5	16.5	3.7	5.7	5.8	7.5	12.3	12.1	12.3
62—Fernie.....	22		15	3.6	5	7	8	13.2	13.7	14
63—Nelson.....	22.1	8.3	17.5	3.8	5.5	5.9	8.3	12.5	13.4	13.3
64—Trail.....	21.2	7	15	3.6	5.7	6.7	7.5	12.5	12.3	13
65—New Westminster.....	21.1	7.7-5	17.5	3.6	5.7	5.2	7.5	12.2	11.8	10.8
66—Vancouver.....	24.1	7.7-5	16.8	3.6	5.4	6	7	12.3	12.1	11.8
67—Victoria.....	21.5	7.7-5	19	3.8		5.6	7.1	12.1	11.2	11.5
68—Nanaimo.....	24	7.5	15	3.2	6	5.2	7.7	11.2	10.6	10.9
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.3	6.3-8.3		4	6.5	5	7	12.5	12	13.2

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pikt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4-8	3-3	723	16-0	21-1	15-3	12-6	16-5	15-3	56-5	20-9	54-9	43-4
5-1	3-8	672	14-8	19-1	13-7	12-7	16-3	15-2	55-0	20-6	58-5	44-1
5-4	3-7	628	14-7		15	12-3	16-6	15-1		20-3	49	42-3
5	3-6	683	15-1	25		13	15-6	14-2	55	20-2	55	40
5-1	4-1	727	13-7			11-7	15-3	15		19-4		2
5-1	4	619	14-7	15-6		12-3	17-2	17		22	60	45
5-2	3-8	80	18-6	20		14	17	14-7		21		50
4-9	3-8	575	11-9	15-7	12-4	13-1	15-9	15-4		20-4	70	43-2
4-6	3-7	583	10-2	16-7		14	15-4	15		20		37-5
5-0	3-7	533	13-3	21-1	13-1	13-4	15-3	14-5		19-7	58-3	45-7
5-2	3-8	601	13-7	20-8		14	13-2	15-9		20	55	49-7
5-2	3-8	564	13-5	18	13	12-8	14-8	13-4		20-4	60	41-3
4-8	3-8	623	13-9	20-4	14	14	15-4	14-3		19-4	60	44-3
4-8	3-3	542	12	25	11-5	13-5	15	15		19		47-5
4-8	4-3	590	13-4	22-0	13-8	12-4	16-5	14-7	57-1	20-6	61-1	41-9
5	4-4	564	13	26-7	12-5	13	16-9	14-8		21-5	66-4	41-2
4-6	4-7	57	13-8	23-3	15-4	12-6	16-8	14-8	52-8	19-9	59	44-2
4-2	4-5	592	12-9	21	14-4	12-1	17-1	14-7		23-5	59	42-7
4-9	4-9	617	14		13-2	12-2	16-5	13-3	50	18-8		42
4-8	4-5	651	13-5	21-7	14	13-2	16	14	49	18-1	58	39-1
5	3-9	545	13	18	14	12-5	17	17	60	20	60	40-8
4-9	3-8	583	13-7	20	13-7	11-4	16-7	13-7	53-3	21-8		46
4-8	4-1	614	12-9	24-1	12-7	12-1	16-3	14-4	81-7	21-8	60-6	38-7
4-7	3-7	572	14-1	21-1	14-1	12-1	15-1	15-3	53	20-4	65	42-1
4-6	3-1	654	14-7	21-2	15-7	12-9	16-4	15-6	56-5	20-6	54-6	49-2
4-7	4-1	665	15-1	21-9	13-4	12-8	16-2	16-2		21-0	59-6	40-8
4-8	3	70	18-5	26-2		11-6	17-2	16		22-4	60	42-6
4-7	3-4	622	13-8	24-2	17	12-3	16-7	15-5		19-4	54-4	38-3
4-8	3-9	589	14	26-7		13-4	17-1	15-4	49-5	18-8	48	39-6
5-2	2-7	581	12-2	21-3		12-6	15-6	14-3	65	20-4	56-3	39-2
5	2-6	55	13	21		14	16-3	15-5		21	60	40-2
4-4	2-5	561	13-5	25		13-2	16-6	15		20-7	57-5	40
4-5	3-3	544	11-8	17-1		12	16-1	15-5	67	19-3	59-7	37-9
5-4	3-3	52	11-8	23-5		12-5	18	15-2	65	22-7	57	41
4-8	2-9	521	12-1	32-5		13-1	16-2	14-8	60	19-7	55	39-2
4-8	3-3	542	13-2	23-7		12-1	16-1	15-6	50	18-7	44	39
4-4	2-5	553	11-8	23-4		12-7	16-9	14-9	50	20	45	38-1
4-5	2-9	536	12-4	14-5		14-1	16-7	16-6	65	20-3	55	39
5	3-3	575	13-6	19		13-4	17-7	16-2	45	20-6	59	39
4-5	2-8	513	13-1	18-7		12-6	16-5	15-3		19-4	60	39-4
4-5	2-7	577	14	15		12-7	15	13-5		18-7		38
4	2-9	521	11-6	20		13-3	16-6	15		21-1	59-5	38-9
4-5	2-3	538	11-2	17-1		12	14-8	14-9	50	19-9	54-5	37-7
4-7	2-8	514	11-6	13-5	13	12-9	16-1	15-2	45	19-7		40
4-1	2-8	633	12-9	15-9		12-5	16-3	15		20-3	58	39-3
4-3	2-2	654	12-9	14-5		12	16-4	15-4		21-2		39-7
4-8	3-2	52	12-3	16-7		11-7	15-8	15-8		21-2		38-4
4-5	2-6	492	11-2	13-2		12-2	15-5	15		19-2	60	39-8
4-1	3-5	74	17-7	20		13	16	18		19-7		40-3
4-6	3-5	849	18-9		20	12-7	16-8	17-8	61-2	23-5	44-5	43-2
5	4-5	925	23	30	17-5	13-7	17-7	16-2	61-7	22	55	45-7
5	4	1-061	25-1	25-1	15-8	13-1	13-8	17	62-4	21-9	49-5	44-2
5	3-2	90	18			15		12-5	60	20		48
4-2	3-2	1-06	20-8	29-4	16-1	13-8	17-7	18	52-1	22-9	47-8	42-1
4-5	3-3	1-05	21-8	23-1	13-1	13-2	17-1	17-3	51-9	20-9	50-5	43-6
4-9	2-8	753	15-3		15-1	12-3	17-0	15-8	57-4	19-9	52-3	43-2
5	2-6	574	12-8		13-6	11-8	16-9	15-6	56	19-4	48-1	42-1
4-7	3	932	17-7		16-5	12-8	17	16	58-8	20-4	56-5	44-3
5-3	3-3	1-016	22-1		18-8	12-8	17-4	16-5	59-3	22-8	55-0	47-5
5-2	2-7	915	23-1		20	13-5	17-6	15-8	62-3	21-8	55-2	47-3
6-2	3-7	95	20		20	12-8	19-6	17-7	58-7	24-7	54-3	48-6
5-1	3	1-09	22-3		15	12	16	15-8	58-1	22-6	54-2	46-9
4-8	3-6	1-11	23-3		20	13	16-5	16-5	57-9	21-9	56-4	47
5-2	2-6	880	19-2		15-2	12-2	17-3	15-9	57-2	22-9	52-7	51-2
5-4	2-2	937	22-5		15	12-6	17-5	16-4	58-6	23-9	54-4	51-4
5	3	1-14	23-7		15	12-5	17-2	15-8	61-3	21-7	53-3	53-3
5-5	2-9	74	14-3		14-8	12-3	16-8	16-3	55-6	22-8	51-6	49-6
5	2-3	891	19-7			11	15-9	15-2	54-4	22-1	49-3	49-1
5-1	2-6	69	15-6		16	12-8	19-2	15-8	56	23-8	54-8	52-5
5-6	2-9	1-010	22-5	25-0	17-1	11-6	16-4	14-5	53-9	21-1	49-3	48-8
6-3	3-1	1-01	25		17-5	13-2	18-2	16-9	58-3	22-5	60	53-3
6-7	3-3	1-177	25	25		15	12-3	14-6	56-8	22-4	50-8	52
6-2	2-6	1-11	25		20	10-8	17-3	15	56-7	22-7	50	51
5-2	2-8	707	18		15	11-1	16-4	13-8	49	20-7	46-2	44
5-2	2-4	776	15-5			11	15	13-8	53-3	20-7	46-7	44
4-8	2-8	1-02	24-1		17-5	11-2	15-3	12-9	50-2	19-3	48-2	46-1
5	3-1	1-007	21			12-3	14-5	14-2	50	20	42-5	50
5	3-3	1-27	26-2		17-7	10-7	16-5	15	56-7	20-8	50	50

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar			Tea (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, net 1 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States' stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	\$
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	6-5	6-3	38-0	53-1	20-8	14-3	3-0	46-0	49-5	11-5	4-9	15-166
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	6-5	6-2	42-5	49-0	18-6	10-3	3-2	41-1	37-1	12-2	4-8	15-500
1—Sydney.....	6-6	6-2	.....	48-2	18-4	12-4	3	42	39-2	12	4-9	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	6-5	6-3	43-5	48	18	10-2	2-9	46	35-2	11-6	5	.....
3—Amherst.....	6-6	6-1	46-7	49-3	17	10	3-2	40	36	12	4-9	.....
4—Halifax.....	6-2	6-2	43	49-2	22-5	10	3-6	.....	.....	13-3	5	15-50
5—Windsor.....	6-7	6-3	37-5	50	16-7	9-7	3-4	40	40	13	4	.....
6—Truro.....	6-6	6-2	41-7	49	19-2	9-7	3-2	37-5	35-3	11-4	5	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6-2	5-7	46-2	48	16-7	14-2	2-6	44	38-7	11-8	4-7	13-90
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	6-8	6-5	43-4	48-8	18-1	10-2	2-9	41-3	38-5	11-8	4-8	14-750
8—Moncton.....	6-6	6-5	44-8	49	18-2	10-2	3	46-1	39-1	12-5	5-1	b & g
9—Saint John.....	6-5	6-2	41-4	48-1	17-2	9-7	3	38-5	38-6	11-6	5	14-75
10—Fredericton.....	7	6-7	43-6	49-2	15-3	10-6	2-8	37-7	36-1	11-6	4-8	.....
11—Bathurst.....	7	6-7	43-8	49	21-7	10-4	2-7	42-7	40-2	11-5	4-4	.....
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	6-0	5-8	38-5	53-2	20-1	13-1	3-0	43-9	52-6	10-2	4-4	14-571
12—Quebec.....	6	5-8	37-1	59-7	20-6	14-6	3-2	40-4	57-5	10-2	4-2	14-50
13—Three Rivers.....	6-3	5-9	39-7	55-9	21-3	14-7	3-2	47-4	50	10-8	4-3	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5-8	5-7	40-2	55-1	21	13-2	2-8	45	54-6	10-7	4-4	15-00-15-25
15—Sorel.....	6-1	5-8	34-5	50-2	20-7	11-7	3	38-7	60	10	4-1	14-00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5-9	5-8	49-2	54-4	18-1	13	3-4	45-5	51-4	10	4-6	14-00
17—St. Johns.....	6	5-9	35	42-4	17-3	13-2	3-2	48-7	50	10	4-4	.....
18—Thetford Mines.....	6-1	5-8	36-7	52-7	17-7	12-6	2-8	41-7	45	10	4-3	.....
19—Montreal.....	5-9	5-7	38-1	54-9	21-5	13-2	2-6	46-1	52-3	10-2	4-6	14-75-15-00
20—Hull.....	6	5-8	35-8	53-5	22-5	11-6	2-8	41-9	52-4	10-1	4-3	15-25-15-75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6-3	6-2	38-6	56-8	20-9	13-1	2-8	40-8	48-6	11-0	4-7	15-028
21—Ottawa.....	6	5-9	38-8	56-1	18-6	12-8	2-6	40-6	50-9	10-1	4	15-25-15-75
22—Brockville.....	6-3	6-1	32-2	49-9	21	11	3-9	40	46-2	10-4	5	14-50
23—Kingston.....	6-1	5-9	36-8	52-9	18-4	12-6	2-9	40	49-2	10	4-8	15-00
24—Belleville.....	6-2	6	38-5	51-4	19-5	12-6	3-1	38-9	55	10-6	5	15-00
25—Peterborough.....	6-1	5-9	40	53-3	19-1	13-8	2-9	41-4	47-1	10-4	4-9	15-00-15-25
26—Oshawa.....	6	6	40-5	55-3	22	12-6	3-1	41-7	53-3	10-8	4-8	13-95
27—Orillia.....	5-9	5-8	42-2	57-8	23-1	12-7	2-9	44-2	42-8	10	4-3	15-00
28—Toronto.....	5-9	5-8	40-5	54-6	20	11-8	2-5	43-5	43-6	9-9	4-3	14-25-14-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5-8	6-1	36-3	62-4	17-5	13-8	2-6	40	56-7	10	5	13-00-13-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	5-7	38-7	63-5	20-3	12-4	2-5	40-8	45	10-6	4-9	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	6-1	6-1	38-5	58-3	22-9	11-4	2-6	38-4	50	10	4-8	14-00
32—Brantford.....	6-1	6	40-8	59-3	22-7	12-3	2-7	40-2	45-8	10-3	5-1	14-25-14-50
33—Galt.....	6-2	6-1	35-7	53-9	20-7	13-7	2-7	45-7	53-8	10-7	4-3	14-50-14-75
34—Guelph.....	6-2	6-2	40-1	53-1	20-6	12-4	3-2	43-7	50	10-6	4-9	14-25-14-50
35—Kitchener.....	6-1	6-1	32-3	51-7	20-2	11-8	2-7	38-9	43-3	10-2	4	14-50
36—Woodstock.....	6	6	34-7	60	21	10-7	2-7	38-3	44-5	11	4-7	14-00
37—Stratford.....	6-4	6-5	42-2	57-5	20	12-3	2-8	42-8	51-7	10-9	5-1	14-50
38—London.....	6-1	5-9	42	56-2	18-6	13	2-9	43-6	43-3	10-3	4-7	15-00
39—St. Thomas.....	6-3	6-2	40-5	56-5	20-4	12-8	2-8	45-4	50	10-2	5-2	14-50
40—Chatham.....	6-1	6-1	41-4	54	20-9	13-8	2-4	41-7	50	10	4-5	14-50-15-00
41—Windsor.....	6-1	6	35-6	58-4	18-6	12-4	2-6	39-8	46-7	9-9	4-4	14-00
42—Sarnia.....	6-6	6-5	38-8	55-2	19-8	12-7	2-7	35	40	10	5	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	6-3	6-3	44	50-8	21-3	11-1	2-8	37-5	55	10	4-5	14-50-14-75
44—North Bay.....	6-3	6-1	42-7	56-7	24-3	14-6	2-8	40	50	14	4-3	16-00-16-50
45—Sudbury.....	6-7	6-4	35-5	64-2	23-4	15-8	2-7	43-3	40	15	4-5	16-25-16-50
46—Cobalt.....	7-4	7	42-4	60	23-2	15	2-9	34-2	60	12-3	4-7	19-00
47—Timmins.....	6-8	6-5	37-6	64-3	22	15-9	3-3	37-5	35	15	4-1	18-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	7	.....	65	25	15	2-5	40	.....	.....	5	14-50
49—Port Arthur.....	6-3	6-2	34-4	56-7	21-6	16-1	2-7	44-4	57-7	12-9	4-6	15-75-16-00
50—Fort William.....	7	6-7	38-4	54-3	21-7	14-8	2-8	42-5	55	11-5	4-5	15-75-16-00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7-0	7-0	36-7	51-0	22-9	14-4	3-2	35-4	53-5	12-6	6-2	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	7	7-1	34-7	50-8	21-1	14	3-1	39-2	55-2	11-4	6	18-50
52—Brandon.....	6-9	6-8	38-7	51-2	24-7	14-7	3-2	37-5	51-7	13-7	6-4	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7-2	7-4	35-5	51-8	21-8	19-7	3-5	42-9	60-9	13-9	6-5	.....
53—Regina.....	7-2	8	35-6	50	19-6	18a	3-2	42-5	60	13-3	5-7	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	7-4	7-2	35-6	54	22-9	20-7a	4-1	45	.....	.....	7-6	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7-4	7-6	32-1	52-2	21-2	19-4a	2-8	40	.....	15	6-2	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	6-9	6-9	38-8	50-9	23-3	20-8a	3-8	44	60	13-5	6-4	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	7-1	7-3	33-3	48-7	23-8	17-4	3-5	40-1	55-7	13-5	5-4	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	7-5	7-4	34-7	50-8	25-6	18-7a	3-2	43-3	50	12-5	5-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	7-5	7-7	31-7	48-3	25-7	18-4a	3-8	35	60	13	6-7	.....
59—Edmonton.....	6-7	6-5	37-3	49-7	22-5	17-3a	3-5	41-2	52-5	13-7	5-5	g
60—Calgary.....	6-8	7-1	30-5	46	20	15-6a	3-4	40	60	13-5	4-5	g
61—Lethbridge.....	7	7-7	32-1	48-8	25-1	16-8a	3-5	40-8	56-2	15	4-4	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	6-6	6-3	33-7	49-0	21-7	20-8	3-3	46-2	56-4	11-6	5-1	.....
62—Fernie.....	7-7	7-2	37-5	52-5	21	17-5a	3-3	45	50	13-7	5	.....
63—Nelson.....	6-9	6-5	34	59	23	22a	4-1	49	58	13-7	4-7	.....
64—Trail.....	6-8	7-2	30	50	19-7	25a	3-4	45	50	11	7	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6-2	6-1	31-6	45	21-9	18-9a	2-8	44-2	60	11	5-1	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6	5-8	34-9	44-2	20-8	20a	2-9	52	60	10-4	4-6	.....
67—Victoria.....	6-9	6-4	35-1	45-8	24	22a	2-9	45-6	53-3	10-3	5-3	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	6	5-4	33	44-2	21-6	20a	3-9	42-5	60	10	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	6-3	6	33-3	51	21-7	20-8a	3-1	.....	60	12-5	4-3	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50, according to condition. \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-430	\$ 12-211	\$ 9-901	\$ 11-712	\$ 7-420	\$ 8-967	\$ 7-616	c.	c.	\$	\$		
8-050	10-000	6-667	7-583	5-500	6-500	6-500	27-3	9-9	22-174	15-900		
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				30-0	10-0	21-167	14-250		1
6-50-6-75	9-00	6-00	6-00	4-00	5-00	6-00	30-0	9-8	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00		2
7-00-9-50	10-50						29-3	10-3	15-00-18-00	10-00		3
8-00-10-50	11-00	9-00	9-75	7-00	8-00	7-00	30-7	10-0	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00		4
							30-0	10	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00		5
9-25							30-0	9-9	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00		6
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	9-00	28	10	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00		7
10-344	11-583	7-000	8-500	5-500	6-500	7-500	31-4	9-8	22-750	17-375		
9-75-11-75g	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	6-00g	6-00g	7-00g	29-5	9-8	18-00-23-00	15-00-20-00		8
10-75-12-00	12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00c	29-2	9-8	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00		9
9-00-11-00	11-50						28-2	9-7	25-00	18-00		10
9-25							29	9-7	18-00	15-00		11
9-100	11-700	10-466	11-800	8-068	9-068	8-550	23-5	9-6	19-833	13-438		
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-3	9-8	20-00-28-00			12
8-00	11-00	9-00c	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	25-5	9-7	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00		13
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	25-4	9-5	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00		14
	12-50	11-33c	12-67c	8-67c	10-67c	8-00c	20-3	9-4	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00		15
							21	9-9	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00		16
8-00	11-00	12-00c	13-33c	8-00	9-00	12-00c	21-2	9-8	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00		17
10-25	12-209	10-750	12-602	8-663	10-863	9-313	25-9	9-7	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00		18
10-185	12-25-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	25-9	9-6	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00		19
8-00-9-00	12-50						24-9	9-3	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00		20
7-50-8-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	10-00	25-5	9-4	23-107	16-893		
10-00-12-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	25-8	9-4	20-00-29-00	15-00-22-00		21
9-50	13-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	23-8	9	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00		22
10-50	11-20	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	9-00	24-7	9-3	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00		23
9-75	13-00	9-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-7	9-5	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00		24
11-00	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	24-4	9-2	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00		25
7-50g	11-50g	g	g	g	g	g	18-5	9-5	17-00-26-00	10-00-17-00		26
7-50g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24-8	9-8	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00		27
9-00	11-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	25-3	9-3	22-00-32-00	18-00-22-00		28
11-75	12-25	15-00	16-00	11-00	13-00	13-00	25-9	9-5	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00		29
10-00	12-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	13-00	24-5	9-8	21-00-30-00	13-00-20-00		30
9-50-11-50	12-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-00	25-4	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00		31
11-50	12-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00	13-00	24-5	9-5	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00		32
9-00-11-00	12-50						25	9-4	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00		33
11-50	12-50	14-00	15-00-16-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	24-1	9-6	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00		34
10-00	11-50-13-00		12-00c	10-50c	12-00c	12-00c	23	8	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00		35
10-50-11-50	11-25-12-50		14-00-16-00c	12-00c	14-00c	12-00c	23-8	9-9	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00		36
9-00	10-50						24-2	9-4	22-00-30-00	16-00-22-00		37
8-00	10-00-10-50		16-00-18-00c	12-00-14-00c	12-00-16-00c	12-00-16-00c	25	9-7	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00		38
9-50	12-00						23-7	9-5	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00		39
12-75	14-50						25	10	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00		40
9-00-13-50	13-50						25-2	9-4	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00		41
14-50	16-00	10-00	11-00	9-00	10-00	10-00	30	9-4				42
7-50-11-00	9-50	6-25	5-00	6-50	6-50	6-50	29-6	9-7	23-00-33-00	20-00-23-00		43
10-50-12-50	12-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-50c	6-50c	31-2	9-1	20-00	14-00		44
9-50-12-50	12-00	7-00	7-75	6-00	6-75	6-75	35	9-3	p	p		45
10-150	14-625			6-938	7-688	6-500	25	8-3	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00		46
9-60-12-00	14-00-15-50			5-25-8-75	6-00-9-50	6-50	26-9	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00		47
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50			5-75-8-50	6-25-9-00	6-50	27-5	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00		48
8-406	16-625			5-250	7-781	8-500	26-2	10-2	23-750	16-250		49
8-50-12-25h	14-50f				7-00-8-00		25-6	10-3	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00		50
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00		29-6	12-5	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00		51
6-75-8-50h	17-50			6-25-6-75	6-75-9-50	7-00	29-7	10-7	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00		52
5-25-9-00h	15-50				8-00-12-00	10-00	30-4	10	20-00-25-00	13-00-18-00		53
5-406	10-000			5-500	6-000	4-000	29-4	10-2	22-000	15-375		54
g 6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	32-5	9-4	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00		55
2-75-4-25h	g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	6-00g	30-7	11-1	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00		56
7-00-7-50h	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	6-00g	26-7	10-2	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00		57
4-00-5-75h							27	10-2	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00		58
9-850	11-100			6-313	6-714	4-887	34-3	11-6	20-938	15-500		59
9-00-10-00	11-50			6-00-7-50	7-00-8-00	5-50	38-7	13-7	16-00	14-00		60
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-00	7-00-7-50	6-50c	30	12	20-00-26-00	16-00-20-00		61
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30	11-1	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00		62
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-25	33-3	11	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00		63
8-75-10-75	9-00			4-50-5-50	6-20c 7-30c	4-77c	31-2	12	17-00-22-00	12-00-17-00		64
7-70-8-20h					4-50		35	9	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00		65
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00	7-00-12-00	4-80c	33-3	11-3	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00		66

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including  
tion and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms,

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1931	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1933	Nov. 1934	Dec. 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	97.9	94.6	96.0	77.7	70.4	64.0	69.0	71.2	71.2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	95.0	86.3	93.9	59.3	56.4	50.1	60.4	66.5	66.6
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.0	109.4	109.8	90.5	66.4	57.4	63.7	66.3	66.0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	96.2	93.2	89.6	76.9	71.8	68.5	71.7	72.4	72.6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.6	154.4	129.4	106.3	99.0	98.3	93.2	85.2	76.7	63.8	64.4	64.9	64.5
V. Iron and Its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.3	93.0	93.4	89.0	87.3	86.2	86.7	86.7	86.8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.7	95.1	96.5	71.6	66.3	57.5	66.5	63.1	63.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	103.1	93.4	93.4	89.4	87.5	86.1	85.8	86.0	86.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.3	94.2	95.1	90.3	86.6	83.5	80.8	80.5	80.6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.3	94.5	95.3	83.2	73.6	70.0	73.3	73.3	73.2
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	99.0	97.4	103.3	81.0	65.4	59.5	67.4	68.2	67.9
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.1	92.5	90.0	84.6	79.0	77.0	77.3	76.7	76.7
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	93.4	95.9	71.3	67.4	58.5	64.3	68.1	68.4
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	110.4	94.5	96.2	91.5	91.1	87.7	87.2	89.5	89.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	96.4	93.3	95.9	69.0	64.8	55.3	61.8	65.7	66.0
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	97.8	98.1	97.9	85.0	79.3	75.7	80.6	81.9	81.5
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	96.1	92.3	95.5	65.5	61.6	50.8	58.6	62.9	63.4
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	95.2	86.0	91.5	60.5	57.1	51.0	60.3	64.8	65.1
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	99.8	106.5	106.7	88.0	97.0	58.8	53.3	68.0	68.0
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	97.7	95.5	104.5	61.8	53.8	42.6	53.6	61.2	61.6
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	103.7	107.7	107.0	87.0	71.6	60.0	66.8	72.0	69.6
III. Forest.....	52	63.0	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	99.0	98.3	93.1	85.1	76.7	63.9	64.7	64.9	64.6
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	100.2	92.3	92.3	85.3	83.4	81.2	82.2	82.0	82.2
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	98.2	94.0	98.9	67.3	60.2	51.0	58.9	64.3	64.3
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	97.5	93.8	93.2	81.5	72.6	67.8	72.0	72.6	72.7

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 76)

fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage

changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again lower in most localities, sirloin steak averaging 19.3 cents per pound as compared with 20.3 cents in November, rib roast 14.7 cents as compared with 15.4 cents and shoulder roast 10.3 cents per pound as compared with 10.7 cents. Fresh pork declined from an average price of 20 cents per pound in November to 19.1 cents in December, and bacon from 34.5 cents per pound to 32.7 cents.

The price of fresh eggs was up from an average price of 40.4 cents per dozen in November to 41.4 cents in December. Lower prices were the rule in Ontario and British Columbia but other localities averaged considerably higher. Butter prices were higher in most localities, dairy averaging 22.1 cents per pound as compared with 21.6 cents, and creamery averaging 25.1 cents as compared with 24.4 cents the previous month.

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1934\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	98	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	138	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	158	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

The price of bread was fractionally higher at an average price of 6 cents per pound. Potatoes were slightly lower, averaging 72 cents per ninety pounds as compared with 76 cents in November and \$1.09 in January. Anthracite coal averaged slightly higher at \$15.17 per ton. Hardwood, in stove lengths, was up from \$11.62 per cord to \$11.71. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16; Windsor, Nova Scotia, \$16.50; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.50; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$16.50; Peterborough, \$16.50; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$15; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$15; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$14; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices showed relatively little change during the month. The price of No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, fluctuated between 78 cents per bushel and 80 cents, the average being 79.2 cents as compared with 79.6 cents in November. Rye was up from 55.9 cents per bushel in November to 58.9 cents in December, barley from 51.9 cents per bushel to 54.9 cents and flax from \$1.34 per bushel to \$1.40. Flour at Montreal was 10 cents per barrel lower at \$5.40, while rolled oats at Toronto advanced from \$3 per ninety pound bag to \$3.15. Raw sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.90 per hundred pounds. Raw Ceylon rubber at New York was fractionally higher at 12.8 cents per pound. The price in December, 1933, averaged 8.8 cents per pound. In livestock prices, good steers at Toronto advanced from \$4.78 per hundred pounds to \$5.38 and at Winnipeg from \$3.45 per hundred pounds to \$3.80. Calves at Toronto were up from \$6.62 per hundred pounds to \$7.12 and at Winnipeg from \$4.76 per hundred pounds to \$5.72. Bacon hogs at Toronto advanced from \$7.89 per hundred pounds to \$8.12 and lambs from \$6.73 per hundred pounds to \$7.26. Fresh eggs were substantially lower, the price at Montreal averaging 38.9 cents per dozen as compared with 44 cents the previous month. At Toronto the price was 35.3 cents per dozen as compared with 41.4 cents in November. A factor in this decline was the accumulation at several points of unusually large supplies. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 22.2 cents per pound to 22.6

cents and at Toronto from 22·7 cents per pound to 23·7 cents. The price of raw cotton at New York advanced from 12·2 cents per pound to 12·6 cents. The price of raw wool declined from 15 cents per pound to 13·14 cents. Sawn spruce lumber was \$1 per

thousand board feet lower at \$15·50, while common fir was down from \$17 per thousand board feet to \$16. Electrolytic copper at Montreal advanced from \$7·26 per hundred pounds to \$7·43, while tin was slightly lower at an average price of 55·3 cents per pound.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries is included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1934," which is a Supplement to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62·7 for November, showing no change from the previous month. Foods on the whole decreased 0·1 per cent due to a small decrease in cereals, while meat and fish were unchanged and other food advanced. Non-foods were 0·1 per cent higher on the average, due to a small advance in textiles other than cotton.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 81·0 at the end of November, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. All groups showed some decreases with the exception of the textile group, which advanced 5·9 per cent due to higher prices for cotton, flax, jute, wool and silk.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 144 at December 1, showing no change from the previous month either in the total or in any of the groups.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 71 for November, a decrease of one point for the month. Decreases were noted in both national and imported products and in all groups except textiles which advanced slightly.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 101·2 for November, an ad-

vance of 0·2 per cent for the month due to slightly higher prices for agricultural products, colonial products and manufactured goods. Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods were slightly lower, the principal decreases occurring in rubber and in non-ferrous metals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122·3 for November, an advance of 0·2 per cent for the month. Small increases were noted in all groups except rent which showed a fractional decrease.

### United States

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$9·2913 at December 1, an increase of 0·1 per cent, which rise was fairly well distributed throughout the thirteen groups, of which only three, fruits, textiles and miscellaneous commodities were lower than in the previous month.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$170·199 at December 1, an advance of 1·3 per cent over the previous month, reaching the highest point since September 1, 1930. Declines in metals and miscellaneous commodities were more than offset by advances in all other groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 134·7 for November, a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. Food prices declined one per cent, while clothing was slightly higher than for October.

The Medical Practitioners' Union was affiliated with the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain on December 19. It has a membership of nearly 5,000 doctors, many of whom are engaged in the public health and municipal services. The National Union of County officers also was accepted as an affiliate of the T. U. C.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Dominion Law Governs Non-payment of Wages Earned by Workers

The question of the validity of section 113 of the Companies Act, which provides for the liability of directors for unpaid wages, was considered by the Manitoba Court of Appeal when the claim was advanced that such liability involved "property and civil rights", and was therefore reserved for provincial jurisdiction. The Court ruled that the section was within the legislative competence of Parliament. The circumstances of the case are set forth in the judgment of Mr. Justice Robson, which follows:—

"This is an appeal by defendants from a judgment of Bernier, Co. Ct. J. The plaintiff sued in the County Court of Winnipeg alleging that on February 1, 1932, she was employed by the Mercantile Collectors Ltd., a company incorporated under the Companies Act of Canada, as a stenographer at \$85 per month; that the defendants were directors of the company during 1932; that in that employment plaintiff worked for the said company from February 1, 1932, until December 31, 1932, being 11 months; that there is a balance of salary due plaintiff of \$420.50; that the plaintiff sued the company in the said County Court and on May 4, 1933, recovered judgment for \$420.50 wages and \$105.85 costs; that on May 12, 1933, a writ of execution was issued and on May 18, 1933, it was returned unsatisfied.

"The plaintiff founds her action on section 113 of the Companies Act (Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, chapter 27). That section reads as follows:—

113. The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the clerks, labourers, servants and apprentices thereof, for all debts not exceeding six months' wages due for service performed for the company whilst they are such directors respectively; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor, unless the company is sued therefor within one year after the debt becomes due, nor unless such director is sued therefor within one year from the time when he ceased to be such director, nor unless an execution against the company in respect of such debt is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

2. The amount unsatisfied on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs from the directors.

"There was ample evidence here that the writ of execution was returned wholly unsatisfied and the only other question was that which is called a constitutional one, namely, whether section 113 was within the power of Parliament.

"In *Macdonald v. Drake* (1906), 16 Man. Reports 220, the main contest seems to have been whether a *de facto* director was liable

under such provision as that now in question and it was held that he was; the case was under the Provincial Act so that the 'constitutional' question could not arise. The case is, however, important, for the view of Richards, J.A., stated on p. 224, as follows:—

"The claim that the liability under section 33 is a penalty seems to me incorrect. Providing that such liability shall exist on the part of directors is, I think, withholding from them, in respect of wages, the freedom which the statute would otherwise give them from personal liability for debts of the Company. As pointed out in *Fitzgerald v. Weidenbeck*, 76 Fed. Rep. 695, persons doing business jointly together without the benefit of a limited liability Act, are each liable for all the debts of the joint concern. That is the ordinary position. The limited liability granted by some statutes to shareholders in corporations is a special privilege, abrogating the ordinary liability of each for all debts. In granting such limit to liability there is nothing unjust in providing that the ordinary liability shall still exist in certain cases. That is all that the legislature has done by enacting section 33.'

"The defendants relied strongly on *Meyer Malt & Grain Co. v. Coombs*, (1933), 2 Dominion Law Reports, page 374, O.R. 259, wherein it was held in the Court of Appeal for Ontario by Masten and Middleton, J.J.A., Latchford, C.J., dissenting, that s. 110 was *ultra vires* of Parliament in that s. 110 would impose personal liability on directors who pay a dividend when their company is insolvent or the payment of which would render the company solvent or impair its capital. As I read the judgment of Masten, J. A., the holding of the majority was that s. 110 imposed a liability on directors so guilty, which liability touched on 'property and civil rights' and so could only flow from provincial jurisdiction. Since the argument, here, however, the question referred by the Governor General to the Supreme Court of Canada as to s. 110 has been answered in favour of its validity (*Reference re Section 110 Dominion Companies Act*, (1934) 4 D.L.R. 6). I think we must hold, following the opinion of Richards, J.A., quoted above and applying the decision in the recent reference, that s. 113 is a limited exception from the exemption to liability as shareholders granted by s. 180 of the Act, and that it is valid and binding on defendants.

"The appeal was dismissed with costs."

*Schumacher versus Moore* (Manitoba) 1934, Dominion Law Reports, vol. 4, page 585.

### Employee is Bound by Agreement not to Engage in Competitive Business

A travelling salesman was employed for several years by a dairy company at Montreal, and in March, 1933, he signed an agreement with the company in which he expressly bound himself that he would not, within sixty days of his leaving their service, secure employment with any similar company in the Island of Montreal, as salesman, agent or otherwise. In June, 1933, a new agreement was made, the employee undertaking that he would not, for a period of 90 days, work for another employee engaged in similar business, over any territory covered by himself at any time while in the company's service, and that he would not, during this period, assist in introducing others to any of the company's customers. This agreement was to be valid even though the employee should be dismissed. The employee continued working for the company under this new agreement until March 31, 1934, when his engagement with the company terminated. He immediately started in the same line of business as the agent of another milk company, known as "The Co-operative," and solicited orders from customers of his former employer. The former employer warned him that if he did not desist from this course of action they would take action, but the employee continued to solicit their customers.

Mr. Justice Curran, in the Superior Court at Montreal, issued an interlocutory injunction, at the request of the employer, restraining their former agent. The judgment stated that the petitioner suffered grave prejudice and damages by the action of the respondent. The contention of the latter that he had signed the agreement under duress and through fear of losing his job, was found to be unjustified. "The court does not find the contract immoral nor in restraint of freedom of the individual, as the respondent must have known what he was doing when he signed the last mentioned contract, as he had been working for the company, as he says himself, for six years, during which period he had ample time to discuss the company's contracts with his fellow drivers, and he had signed at least one other agreement with a very similar restricting clause, and he continued to work for nine months after he signed and had every chance of reading it over, and only stopped working for the petitioner when he was dismissed."

*Mount Royal Dairies, Limited, versus Russian, (Quebec), 1934, Rapports Judiciaires de Québec (Cour Supérieure) vol. 72, page 240.*

### Army Officers and Dominion Civil Servants Subject to Income Tax on Wages Earned in Manitoba.

The Manitoba Court of Appeal, in an action brought by the Attorney General of Manitoba to recover income tax under the Special Income Tax Act, 1933, from a member of the active militia (Permanent Force), found that the Act is applicable to such employees while resident in the Province. The Act imposes a tax of 2 per cent upon all wages, earned or accruing, due to employees after May 1, 1933. It defines "employee" as "any person who is in receipt of or entitled to wages," and provides that "wages" includes all wages, salaries, and emoluments from any source whatsoever, including (i) any compensation for labour or services, measured by the time, piece or otherwise; (ii) the salaries, indemnities, or other remuneration of senators, members of the House of Commons, provincial legislatures, and municipal councils, judges, "and of all persons whatsoever, whether such salaries, indemnities, or other remuneration are paid out of the revenue of His Majesty in right of the Dominion or in right of any province thereof, or any person; (iii) the profit or remuneration of the employee; and (iv) emoluments, perquisites, or privileges incidental to the office or employment of the employee which are reducible to a money value." It also requires employers to collect the tax at the time of payment of wages and to pay it over to the income tax administrator; and imposes a penalty for failure to do so; and also provides if wages are paid without the tax being deducted it shall be the duty of the employee to pay the tax forthwith and all the provisions of certain sections of "The Income Tax Act shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the collection and recovery of the tax so imposed from the employer and employee or either of them."

The majority of the Court (Mr. Justice Trueman, Chief Justice Prendergast and Mr. Justice Richards) held that the tax imposed by the Act is a direct tax, and that an officer of the Active Militia, Permanent Force, is liable therefore with respect to his wages while resident in Manitoba, and that his "wages" included, not only his cash pay, but also allowances for lodging, fuel and light in married officers' quarters in barracks, and the amount deducted under the Militia Pension Act but did not include the deduction of ten per cent under the Income War Tax Act.

Mr. Justice Dennistoun, in a dissenting judgment, held that the soldier has no enforceable contract with the Crown for the payment of wages. What he receives is the King's bounty, not an earned wage, and no one but the King can interfere with it. The King in relation



to the soldier is the King in right of the Dominion. The status of the soldier, is, therefore, different from that of those classes of persons specifically mentioned in sec. 2 (d) (ii) as in receipt of "wages" and the final general words of the subsection do not make taxable the pay and allowances of His Majesty's Forces for the above reasons, and because to attempt to do so would be to derogate from the Kings' prerogative in respect to his troops; the tax on the rental value of the apartment in the barracks is equivalent to a tax on militia quarters belonging to Canada, which is prohibited by sec. 125, the B. N. A. Act; the heat and light, the value of which is sought to be taxed, are necessary to enable the soldier to perform his duty; the possibility that under the provisions of the Act all the military forces in the provinces may be liable to imprisonment for contravening it is a direct interference with the powers of the Dominion to use its troops for military purposes as it sees fit; there is the further objection that deductions for pensions are sought; to be taxed though they have never come into the soldier's hands and will never be available to him unless the Crown so determines; moreover the tax on the ten per cent deduction from the soldier's pay is something the Act never contemplated; finally there is the rule that no tax can be imposed except by words which are clear and the benefit of the doubt is the right of the subject.

Mr. Justice Robson, concurred with the dissenting judgment of Mr. Justice Dennistoun, pointing out that the pay of an army is of importance to its upkeep and morale, and since Militia and Defence is exclusively a Federal subject, the matter of pay is wholly within the Federal power. Taxing an officer's pay is infringing on his status; the alleged right to tax with respect to his quarters and allowances merely emphasizes the objections to the tax itself. The terms "employee" and "wages" should not be strained to cover a doubtful category.

*Attorney-General of Manitoba (Plaintiff) respondent v. Worthington (Defendant) appellant (Manitoba) 1934, Western Weekly Reports, vol. 3, page 658.*

Suits were brought in the County Court of Winnipeg by the Attorney General of Manitoba against certain employees of the Civil Service of Canada, for taxes, being 2 per cent of wages, under the Special Income Tax Act, 1933, chapter 44. Judgment was given against the defendants, and they appealed to the Manitoba Court of Appeal, which dismissed the appeals. The Court of Appeal held that the tax on wages imposed by the Act was a

direct tax, and was therefore *intra vires*. The fact that a person otherwise subject to this tax is employed in the Civil Service of the Dominion does not render the Act inapplicable to him. The expression "wages" as defined in the Act, includes the salary "of any judge of any Dominion or Provincial Court." With respect to the consequent apparent disqualification of the County Court Judge and of the Court of Appeal to deal with this case, the Court held that, there being no judges who are not in a like position, the Court must of necessity proceed with the case.

*Attorney-General for Manitoba vs. Harper, etc. (Manitoba) 1934, Western Weekly Reports, vol. 3, page 681*

### **Workman agreeing to low wages cannot Sue for Arrears**

A plumber's helper claimed arrears of wages alleged to be due to him for work performed for a contractor who was engaged in the construction of the Institute of Neurology for McGill University, Montreal. The claim was made under the Professional Syndicates Act, as amended by the Quebec Legislature in 1931. One of the amendments in that year provided as follows:

14a. If it be stipulated in any contract that workmen, or the members of the syndicate, union or federation of syndicates shall receive a stated wage, such workmen or members, although not a party to the contract, are entitled to the rate of wages therein stated, notwithstanding any renunciation thereto afterwards agreed upon by them, whether express or implied.

During 1933 the University established a scale of minimum wages to be observed on the job, providing that common labourers should receive 30 cents an hour. The defendant company, which held the contract for plumbing, was bound by this scale. The plaintiff was hired by the company on August 24, and worked for 392 hours. He claimed that although plumbers' helpers were not specifically mentioned in the list of trades covered by the scale, the lowest rate there given was 30 cents an hour and a plumber helper should not be paid at a lower rate than a day labourer. Instead he had received the "ridiculous and unreasonable" sum of 15 cents an hour, and he claimed that he should have been paid \$117.60, instead of half that amount which he had accepted under constraint, and with the knowledge that he could claim the difference when the work was over.

The defendant company denied the plaintiff's allegations as not being in accordance with the facts. They held the contract for plumbing, and were bound by the minimum

scale. The plaintiff, they stated, worked 440 hours, and was paid \$66, or at the rate of 15 cents an hour. In regard to the plaintiff's right to be covered by the schedule it was pointed out that plumbers' helpers were not named therein; that they belonged to the apprentice class, learning their trade from the master plumbers, and not being held responsible for plumbing work; that 15 cents an hour was the usual wage for such workers at Montreal; that the plaintiff knew in advance what he would be paid, undertook the work on that condition, and accepted his wages without protest.

Mr. Justice Archambault, in the Superior Court at Montreal, pointed out that there were two questions to be decided in this case: (1) should plumbers' helpers be included in the definition of "common labour," as mentioned in the schedule? and (2) was the plaintiff hired as a plumber's helper?

He answered the first question in the negative. As to the second question, he said the plaintiff was engaged by a master plumber, whose regular helper was sick, and accepted wages at 15 cents an hour in this capacity, being then unemployed. He was not an apprentice plumber, and had no intention of following the plumbing trade. Should he, for that reason, receive the wages of a day labourer? The learned Judge pointed out that nothing in the Professional Syndicates Act hindered a tradesman from working at another trade, in which case his contract would be governed by common law and freedom of contract would then have free play.

In the present case the company had previously had in their employ a plumber's helper to whom they paid 15 cents an hour. The plaintiff knew of this arrangement, and agreed to take the place of this workman at the same rate of pay, and the obligations resulting from the contract were carried out by both parties. The Court held therefore that the plaintiff had no valid claim to the arrears of wages which he claimed.

*Boisvert versus Garth Company (Quebec) 1934 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec (Cour Supérieure)*, vol. 72 page 524.

### **Contract for employment for term of years is severable.**

The owner of a quarry sold out his interests therein as "a going concern", the agreement of sale providing that the purchaser should engage him as superintendent of the quarry for a period of ten years, to date from October 1, 1929, at a salary of \$500 per month. On April 10, 1930, he was dismissed by the company,

who paid him his salary up to April 15. The dismissed superintendent (the plaintiff in this case) alleged that the company had no right to dismiss him; and he demanded acknowledgment of the fact that he was always ready to give all his time to the work; and without prejudice to his right to claim his salary as soon as it should become due, with damages, he instituted an action in the Superior Court to recover the sum of \$250, the balance of his salary for April. The company pleaded that it had dismissed the plaintiff for cause, that is, because he was not observing the conditions of his engagement. The Superior Court dismissed the action, but on appeal by the claimant, the majority of the judges of the Court of King's Bench reversed that judgment and maintained the action. The claimant then obtained a special leave from the Court of King's Bench to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. The latter Court maintained the appeal and restored the judgment of the Superior Court with costs both in the Court of King's Bench and in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Rinfret, in the Supreme Court of Canada, remarked that this was one of those cases in which the trial judge is in a better position than the appellate judges to appreciate the facts adduced. "Even if we had gathered a different impression from the evidence," he said, "we should greatly hesitate to substitute our opinion of this question for that of the trial judge." The trial judge came to the conclusion that the plaintiff's dismissal was justified, and that it had been proved that he was not qualified for the duties of his position or for the exercise of the authority which it entailed.

"In the present case," his Lordship said, "there is no doubt that the appellant has dismissed the respondent and that it has therefore repudiated its obligation to keep him in its employ. If it has so acted without legal grounds, it is a breach on its part, and the respondent is entitled to damages. But the contract for hire of services, on account of the personal nature of the obligations it entails, is not susceptible of an order for specific performance. It is not included in the 'cases which admit of it' and in which 'the creditor may demand also a specific performance of the obligation.' The appellant could not physically be compelled to keep the respondent in its employ, any more than the respondent could be physically compelled to remain in the employ of the appellant. In such a case there is involved a question of human will and liberty against which direct execution is powerless. The recourse of the respondent, if he was wrongly dismissed, was



by way of a claim for the damages resulting therefrom. He could not ask the Court to compel the appellant to keep him in its employ. That would have been an impossible sanction.

"The claim of the respondent that the appellant could not, of its own decision, cancel the contract of lease and hire, but that it had to apply to the Court for its cancellation, may therefore be of academical interest, but its discussion is wholly unpractical. The appellant dismissed the respondent from his functions and thus ended the lease of his services. If it acted with no valid reason, the only effectual sanction for its breach would be an order to pay damages. If it acted on sufficient grounds, that is to say with legal justification, the Court has only to decide that point when the case is submitted to its judgment. That is the logical and reasonable solution"...

"We have no hesitation in saying that, in the circumstances, if the respondent neglected his duties and failed to discharge the obligations deriving at the same time from his agreement and from the general law governing the contracts for hire of services, his default made him subject to the penalties provided for in Art. 1065 of the Civil Code; the appellant had the right of cancellation, and that

right could be limited to the contract of engagement, without any effect on the sale made simultaneously."

The judgment was to the effect that a contract, such as was made in this case, selling a business, with an undertaking that the vendor should be employed for a period of years, is severable; and that the purchaser may discharge the vendor for cause as in other contracts of employment. In such a case it is not necessary that the company should have the employee's agreement cancelled by the Court before discharging him.

*Dupré Quarries Limited, versus Dupré* (Quebec, and Supreme Court of Canada) 1934 *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 4, page 618.

By legislation adopted at the last session of the Quebec Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 438) it was provided that when male labour is substituted for female labour on work habitually done by women the rates of wages fixed by the Minimum Wage Commission shall be paid to such male labour. Judgment in the first prosecution under this provision was given recently by Chief Judge Perrault when he fined a Montreal firm \$200 and costs, or, in lieu of payment of fine, seizure of the assets of the company to that extent.





DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister, HON. W. A. GORDON

Deputy Minister, W. M. DICKSON

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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

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REPORT NO. 18

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WAGES AND HOURS OF  
LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1933 and 1934

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE  
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# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

## 1929, 1933 and 1934

THE present bulletin is the eighteenth in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, the first having been issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, giving figures as to wages and hours of labour in certain trades in various cities in Canada from 1901 to 1920, with index numbers by groups based on wages in 1913 as 100. Subsequent reports, in most cases issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January each year, brought these figures down to date with extensions from time to time to include more industries and classes of labour.

Certain of these reports, however, contained special features. Report No. 5 (1923) dealt with Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries. Report No. 3 (January, 1922) included an appendix with statistics of wages and hours in coal mining in Canada from 1900 to 1921 with index numbers for the three principal districts. Report No. 7 (January, 1925) included an appendix with figures for agriculture from 1914 to 1923. Report No. 11 (January, 1928) contained an appendix on wages of employees of steam railways, considerably increasing the information for the years since 1917 with a more extensive record from 1901 to 1927 and also a new series of index numbers. Each report from No. 7 (January, 1925), to No. 14 (January, 1931), contained data not only for the previous year but back to 1920, except that figures for 1922, 1923 and 1924, the years of least change, were omitted from some of the tables owing to lack of space. Report No. 15, issued in January, 1932, contained data for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, with figures for 1920 also in some cases. Report No. 16, issued in January, 1933, afforded figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932 with figures for 1920 and 1926 also in some tables. Report No. 17, issued in January, 1934, contained data for 1929, 1932 and 1933 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 in some tables. For coal mining and steam railways wages for the years 1920 to 1933 were given.

The present report gives data for the years 1929, 1933 and 1934, but the tables on building, printing, metal trades and electric railways contain data for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1934, and the table on steam railways for the years from 1920 to 1934, inclusive. Appendices on minimum wage rates in 1934 under provincial legislation, on wages in agriculture for 1933 and previous years, and on earnings of steam railway employees in recent

years with numbers employed in 1933, are included in the report, as before. An appendix on average daily earnings of coal miners, the average number of days worked and the average number of wage earners each year since 1921, given for the first time in Report No. 16, is included with figures down to 1933.

In Report No. 15 (January, 1932) the number of cities for which data was given in Table I as to building trades and electric railways was increased to approximately forty, and in the case of printing trades to fifteen, and these cities are again covered in the present report. Previously this table covered only thirteen cities, except that data for building trades in Windsor, Ont., was included, beginning with the report for 1928. Sheet metal workers employed in building and construction have been included with building trades since 1927, while sheet metal workers in factories have been included in the table on manufacturing industries. The section of the table on metal trades previously given was omitted from Reports No. 15 and 16 for 1931 and 1932 but figures for these trades appeared in the tables of sample rates of wages and hours in the sections of Table X on foundries and machine shops and other metal manufacturing industries. This section of Table No. I was, however, included in Report No. 17 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 and is again included in the present report. As in previous reports figures on wages for the metal trades in mines and on railways appear in the tables on those industries. Table No. IX on common labour in factories has been enlarged to include a larger number of cities and more samples for each, especially in the larger cities.

### Nature and Scope of Report

The main object of these reports is to show the changes in wages rates and in hours of labour during the periods covered. The figures given in each report afford a continuous record for the years included, the data being from the same sources as far as is possible. Whenever a new source of information becomes available, the figures for previous years are secured, if possible, and the record is revised accordingly.

Information is compiled from reports of representative employers and of trade unions secured annually, and also from union agreements. These reports are supplemented by

figures obtained by officers of the Department and by resident correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in the principal industrial centres.

Wages in manufacturing are shown by samples numbered one, two, etc., each sample showing the predominant rate in a certain establishment; in some cases, for large establishments two or three samples are given. For common labour in factories, sample rates are given by localities for the principal manufacturing centres.

For the following industries wages are given in the form of samples as in the case of factory labour: grain elevators, electric current production and transmission, telephones, laundries, logging and sawmilling, and metal mining. The locality in each case is not given as it would in many instances make possible the identification of the particular establishment.

Figures for particular localities are given for building, metal, and printing trades, electric railways and civic employees in Tables I and II, and for trucking and cartage, and longshoremen in Table III, also for common labour in factories in Table IV.

The statistics as to building trades show the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour for nine classes of labour for the years 1920, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 for the building season beginning in the spring of each year. During the year 1931, however, changes occurred later in the season more extensively than is usual, and the rates in effect at the end of the year were therefore obtained and included. For 1933 a similar survey was made again toward the end of the year in several cities. As in all previous years, changes in rates reported down to the end of the year, from the sources mentioned above, are included.

On steam railways, wages of employees on the regular staffs are fixed according to agreements between the several railways and the employees, members of the organizations of railway employees, the principal railways having the same rates for nearly all the principal classes. The figures published are taken from these agreements.

In coal mining, the wages in the principal districts are arranged by agreements between the coal mining operators and the employees, in some cases represented by unions and in others by committees of employees. The figures published from 1920 to 1933 were taken from such agreements. The figures for average earnings of contract miners, however, were received from representative employers in each district. In some of the mines in these districts the wages of unorganized employees are somewhat lower than the rates in such agreements. For the present report, state-

ments as to wage rates and hours of labour have been requested from the operators of all the larger mines throughout Canada and the figures so secured have been compiled by provinces or districts. The resulting figures include those for many mines not operated under agreements as to wages and working conditions, and cover the mines in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the interior of British Columbia for which figures were not previously published.

In metal mining the rates of wages and hours of labour are shown as samples for mines in the various parts of Canada, secured from representative employers.

In logging, Table VII, the data each year is for the season beginning in the autumn and ending in the spring in Eastern Canada.

### Hours of Labour

In earlier reports the hours of labour shown throughout were the standard or regular hours per week, per day, etc., and did not indicate the hours actually worked either overtime or on short time. During 1931 a number of establishments in many of the manufacturing industries reported operations on a short time basis. In the report covering that year, No. 15, wages for such establishments were given on an hourly basis or brought to a basis of full time earnings per week, per day, etc., the resulting figures as to wage rates being therefore on the same basis with those for 1926 and 1930 in the tables.

In Report No. 16, with figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932, in the tables on manufacturing industries, the hours of labour for these years were those reported by employers, whether short time or regular hours, and the wage rates were brought to an hourly basis, except in certain industries, clothing, bread, cake, biscuit, candy, brewing and paper box making for which regular hours were reported mainly. The same procedure was followed in Report No. 17 and in the present report except that wages for boot and shoe manufacturing are given on a weekly basis with the hours shown as reported. In this industry, as in some instances in clothing manufacturing, the hours actually worked by individual piece workers are usually not reported and the hours shown are those on which the department or factory is operated.

### Changes in Wages since 1920

It will be seen from the tables of index numbers that by 1920 wages had reached levels almost one hundred per cent higher than in 1913, in some groups the increase being over one hundred per cent while for building and printing trades the increases were appreciably less, being only about eighty



per cent. After 1920 all groups showed some decreases, although printing trades and coal mining reached the peak in 1921 instead of 1920, declining somewhat thereafter. The decreases in coal mining in 1925 were comparatively steep and tended to reduce the average for the six groups averaged for the period back to 1901. From 1925 to 1930 the movement was upward in each group.

In 1930 the index numbers for most of the groups were slightly higher but that for lumbering declined slightly. In 1931 all groups were downward except printing trades and coal mining. In 1932 and 1933 all groups were down, the greatest decreases being in lumbering and building trades.

In 1934 lumbering showed substantial increases, factory labour also advanced appreciably and coal mining slightly while the other groups were lower.

In the building trades up to 1919 there were smaller increases than in any of the other groups, but in 1920 there were considerable increases. In 1921 decreases of 10 cents per hour were general and in 1922 decreases of 5 cents per hour were numerous. In 1923, 1924 and in 1925 while there were upward movements in the average it was due to increases in particular trades and in certain cities, and not to an upward movement general for most of the trades and localities. From 1926 to 1930, the upward movement was somewhat more general. During 1931 there were numerous decreases, in some localities the reduction being general while in others it was confined to certain trades. During 1932 and 1933 the decreases were general averaging about ten per cent, while in 1934 there were decreases in some trades in certain cities but no general downward

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA  
1901-1934  
(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	* Average	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Saw-milling (g)
1901.....	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	68.8	82.8	67.4			
1902.....	64.2	70.2	61.6	68.0	72.0	83.8	70.0			
1903.....	67.4	73.3	62.6	71.1	75.1	85.3	72.5			
1904.....	69.7	75.9	66.1	73.1	76.9	85.1	74.5			
1905.....	73.0	78.6	68.5	73.5	74.5	86.3	75.7			
1906.....	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	79.3	87.4	78.6			
1907.....	80.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	81.0	93.6	82.8			
1908.....	81.5	84.7	80.5	81.8	86.1	94.8	84.9			
1909.....	83.1	86.2	83.4	81.1	86.3	95.1	85.9			
1910.....	86.9	88.8	87.8	85.7	90.1	94.2	88.9			
1911.....	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	95.7	97.5	92.4	94.9	95.4	96.3
1912.....	96.0	95.3	96.0	92.3	97.9	98.3	96.0	98.1	97.1	98.8
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	100.8	100.5	102.4	101.0	101.4	101.9	101.3	101.0	103.2	94.7
1915.....	101.5	101.5	103.6	97.8	101.7	102.3	101.4	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916.....	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	105.9	111.7	105.8	110.4	115.1	109.5
1917.....	109.9	128.0	111.3	114.6	124.6†	130.8	119.9	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918.....	125.9	155.2	123.7	142.9	158.0	157.8	143.9	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919.....	148.2	180.1	145.9	163.2	183.9	170.5	165.3	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920.....	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	221.0	197.7	197.9	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921.....	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	195.9	208.3	191.2	190.6	202.0	152.6
1922.....	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	184.4	197.8	182.5	183.0	189.1	158.7
1923.....	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	186.4	197.8	183.3	181.7	196.1	170.4
1924.....	169.7	175.5	191.9	186.4	186.4	192.4	183.7	183.2	197.6	183.1
1925.....	170.4	175.4	192.8	187.8	186.4	167.6	180.1	186.3	195.6	178.7
1926.....	172.1	177.4	193.3	188.4	186.4	167.4	180.8	187.3	196.7	180.8
1927.....	179.3	178.1	195.0	189.9	198.4	167.9	184.8	187.7	199.4	182.8
1928.....	185.6	180.1	198.3	194.1	198.4	168.9	187.4	187.1	200.9	184.3
1929.....	197.5	184.6	202.3	198.6	204.3	168.9	192.7	187.8	202.1	185.6
1930.....	203.2	186.6	203.3	199.4	204.3	169.4	194.4	188.2	202.3	183.9
1931.....	195.7	182.9	205.1	198.6	199.2†	169.4	191.8	183.4	197.3	163.0
1932.....	178.2	174.7	194.2	191.1	183.9	164.0	181.4	173.6	184.3	141.3
1933.....	158.0	169.2	184.3	182.7	179.7	161.9	172.6	168.1	175.7	121.7
1934.....	154.8	168.0	183.5	182.4	173.7	162.9	170.9	170.8	180.5	145.1

\*Simple average of six preceding columns.

†Including some increases effected near the end of the year.

‡Including a ten per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.

(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927 to 1934; 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, thereafter 32 to 42 cities.

(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927 to 1934.

(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1934.

(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1934.

(e) Twenty-three classes.

(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1934.

(g) The number of samples (and industries) increased each year 1920 to 1930; machine operators, helpers, etc. also included.

tendency appeared. In some cases there were increases so that the average decrease was about three per cent.

In the metal trades the increase in wage rates from 1915 to 1918 was greater than in most of the other groups, there being a good demand for labour in the manufacture of munitions. During the industrial activity in 1919 and 1920 further increases were made, but in 1921 and 1922 considerable decreases occurred. In 1923 and 1924 some recovery was experienced, in 1925 there was practically no change, from 1926 to 1930 there were some slight changes upward, but during 1931 the changes were downward, while during 1932 and 1933 the decreases averaged five per cent and three per cent respectively. In 1934 there were comparatively few changes, with some increases, so that the average was down less than one per cent.

In the printing trades up to 1920 increases were about the same as in the building trades, but in 1921 when many of the three or five-year agreements between employers and the unions expired, rates were advanced and hours were reduced in many cases. Increases appeared each year thereafter down to 1931. During 1932 decreases of ten per cent were general in the western provinces and were made in some cities in the east. In 1933 the decreases were general, averaging five per cent. In 1934, while there were further decreases, there were some increases, the average being down less than one per cent.

In electric railway service, rates had almost doubled by 1920, but declined slightly in 1921 and 1922, recovering somewhat in 1923 and very gradually each year thereafter until 1931 after which reductions occurred each year.

Since 1930, on many of these railways, with reduced traffic, operating costs were lowered to some extent by reducing hours per day, and therefore daily wages, instead of reducing hourly rates. In 1934 very few changes in wages were made so that the index member was practically unchanged.

In steam railway employment, wage increases were considerable in 1918, 1919 and 1920, but in 1921, decreases averaging about twelve per cent for all classes were made and in 1922 decreases for shop crafts, maintenance of way employees and for freight handlers, clerks, etc., were made, averaging about ten per cent. In 1926, at the end of the year, wages of conductors, trainmen, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen were advanced about 6 per cent, that is by half the amount of the reduction in 1921, and during 1927 similar increases were made in rates for other classes. In 1929, increases were secured by shop and maintenance of way employees and by certain classes of train crews on some lines.

In 1931, while practically all classes were to a great extent on short time, changes in rates were not made until the end of the year when a ten per cent deduction from each employee's pay was made for train, engine and telegraph service employees from December first. In the early months of 1932 the same deduction was applied to other classes.

In 1933, earnings of employees in engine, train and telegraph service were subjected to a deduction of twenty per cent from May to October, inclusive, and fifteen per cent thereafter. The deduction for most of the other classes was increased to fifteen per cent in December.

Toward the end of 1934 it was arranged that the general deduction of fifteen per cent would be changed to one of twelve per cent on January, 1935 and to ten per cent on May 1, 1935.

In coal mining the index number reached its peak in 1921, increases having been made in the closing weeks of 1920. In 1922 decreases were made in Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island and in 1923 and 1924 slight decreases occurred in the latter. A substantial decrease occurred in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia in 1924. In 1925 decreases occurred in the three principal districts, being especially steep in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Slight increases, however, were provided for a number of classes in some of the mines in Alberta toward the end of the year. In 1926, reductions were effected in Nova Scotia but in the other chief fields were practically unchanged. Slight increases were made in some mines in Alberta in 1928. In Nova Scotia in February, 1930, rates for labourers were changed by increases of 5 cents to 15 cents per day and certain other datal classes were slightly increased. During 1931 rates of wages were steady but the industry suffered greatly from short time, that is, collieries were operated less than six days per week to a great extent. In 1932 in Nova Scotia rates were reduced ten per cent in March, except that a minimum of \$3.25 per day was provided for in the principal mines. In the other districts rates were reduced only in a few of the smaller mines. In 1933, wages in the Drumheller district in Alberta were reduced over ten per cent. In Nova Scotia, rates were unchanged in the principal mines but there were reductions of about fifteen per cent in certain mines of medium size. In 1934 partial restorations of these reductions were made in some of these and some increases occurred in other districts, while decreases occurred in New Brunswick. The index number, therefore, shows a slight increase. The index number for 1901 to 1934 does not include New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the



Princeton district in British Columbia. The inclusion of these figures for 1934, when weighted according to numbers of miners employed, makes no change in the result.

Factory labour had shown almost the greatest percentage increases up to 1920, both for common labour and for the various trades, but steep decreases appeared from 1921 to 1923 after which the trend was upward until 1931 when a considerable number of decreases occurred. In 1932 decreases in rates were numerous and steep in some cases. There was, however, a pronounced tendency to reduce hours per week or per day or both, frequently on a short time basis, with relatively small reductions in hourly rates. In some cases, where hours per day were reduced more than daily wages, the hourly rate became higher. In 1933, rates were again generally downward but less steeply. In 1934 there were numerous increases in nearly all of the manufacturing industries but comparatively few decreases so that the index number rose by nearly three per cent.

In logging and sawmilling steep increases in wages appeared up to 1920, followed by particularly steep decreases in 1921, after which substantial increases occurred in 1923 and 1924, with a decrease in 1925 and slight increases each year thereafter until 1930 when more decreases than increases appeared. During 1931 decreases were general, and again in 1932, wage reductions of twenty per cent being quite common. In 1933, wages were still downward but there was a pronounced upward trend toward the end of the year for the ensuing season. In 1934, substantial increases in wages were general both in logging and in sawmills so that the index number rose by about twenty per cent.

### Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In Report No. 1 tables of index numbers were given in order to show the general trend of the movement in rates of wages. The first set of index numbers was for the rates of wages from 1901 to 1920 in the thirteen selected cities. For each series of rates, that is, for each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers were calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers were averaged for all localities, by groups, thus indicating the relative changes in weekly rates and in hourly rates. The year 1913 was taken as the base period, that is, the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers showed the percentage changes in rates from time to time prior to and since that date. An average was also made for all of the series in these tables, in order to indicate the general trend in wages in such

trades as a whole. In making the average index numbers for the six groups the simple arithmetical averages were taken, no allowance being made for the importance of each trade or group by using a system of weighting. In Report No. 3 this table of index numbers for the thirteen cities was brought down to September, 1921.

In subsequent reports the index numbers of hourly rates from 1901 to 1921 have been reproduced, with figures since 1921 calculated by ascertaining the average increase or decrease per cent in the figures for each group each year from the figures for the preceding year and adjusting the group index number accordingly. The index numbers therefore show approximately the movement of wage rates in each group for the past year as compared with the movement in previous years and show current levels as compared with levels in 1913. In Report No. 3 index numbers of daily wages in coal mining were given, calculated in the same manner as the index numbers in Report No. 1. The index number for the coal mining group since 1921 has been calculated in the same manner as those for the other groups. The index numbers for metal trades, previously calculated from Section *b* in Table I, omitted for 1931 and 1932, were calculated from the average percentage changes in the samples for such trades in Table X for those years.

A table of index numbers of wages for factory trades, for common labour in factories, and for lumbering, logging and sawmilling, calculated from the sample rates published was also given for the period 1911 to 1920 in Report No. 1. These figures have been brought down to 1934 in the same manner as the other index numbers since 1921 were calculated.

The classes of labour for which rates were used for the calculation of the index number table for the full period 1901 to 1934 are, in the main, skilled trades; and practically all of these classes, including the unskilled, are organized to a great extent in trade and labour unions. These index numbers, therefore, show the trend of wage rates in a number of organized occupations whose members, except coal miners and steam railway employees, work chiefly in cities. They do not, however, indicate the changes in wages outside of industrial centres.

The index numbers calculated from sample rates of wages in factories show the trend of wages for labour in manufacturing industries in which there are many establishments in small centres as well as in cities. The figures for lumbering cover sawmilling in both large and small centres and logging in the principal districts.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF  
(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
NOVA SCOTIA								
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
<i>Sydney—</i>								
1920.....	.95	48	.75	48	.80	48	.75	48
1926.....	1.00	48	.80	48	.80	48	.80	48
1930.....	1.05-1.10	48	.80	44	.80	48	.80	44
1931.....	1.05	48	.80	44	.80	48	.75	44
1932.....	.95	48	.70	44	.70	48	.65-.70	44
1933.....	.95	48	.70	44	.50	48	.65	44
1934.....	.90	48	.70	44	.50	48	.65	44
<i>Halifax—</i>								
1920.....	.75	44	.66	44.54	.70	44	.66	44
1926.....	.90	44	.57	44	.60	44	.57	44
1930.....	1.15-1.25	44	.73	44	.90	44	.73	44
1931.....	1.15	44	.73	44	1.00	44	.73	44
1932.....	.97½	44	.67½	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1933.....	.80-.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1934.....	.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								
<i>Charlottetown—</i>								
1920.....	.75-1.00	54	.40-.60	54	.45-.60	54	.41-.60	54
1926.....	.70-.80	54	.40-.60	54	.45-.60	54	.35-.50	54
1930.....	.85-.90	48	.45-.60	54	.50-.60	48-54	.40-.60	48-54
1931.....	.85-.90	48	.45-.55	54	.50-.60	48-54	.40-.60	48-54
1932.....	.80	48	.40-.50	54	.50	54	.40-.50	54
1933.....	.75	48	.45	54	.50	48	.45	54
1934.....	.75	48	.40-.50	48-54	.50	48	.40-.50	48-54
NEW BRUNSWICK								
<i>Moncton—</i>								
1920.....	.91	48	.70	48	.65-.70	48	.55-.65	48-54
1926.....	.91-.94	48	.50-.60	59	.....	.....	.50	48-54
1930.....	1.12½-1.15	44	.60-.65	54	.65	48	.50-.60	48-54
1931.....	1.12½	44	.50-.65	54	.65	48	.50-.60	48-54
1932.....	.90	44	.50	48	.60	48	.50	44
1933.....	.50-.70	44-48	.35-.40	44-60	.....	.....	.25-.55	44-60
1934.....	.50-.75	44-48	.35-.55	44-48	.60	44-48	.40-.50	44-48
<i>St. John—</i>								
1920.....	.75-.80	48-50	.60-.65	48-54	.50	48	.75	44-48
1926.....	1.00	44-48	.50-.60	48-54	.50	48	.50-.65	44-48
1930.....	1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65	48	.65	44-48
1931.....	1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65	48	.65	44-48
1932.....	1.00	44-48	.60	44-48	.65	44-48	.65	44-48
1933.....	.90	44	.50-.60	44-48	.60-.75	44-48	.55	44-48
1934.....	.90	44	.50-.60	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.50-.60	44-48
QUEBEC								
<i>Quebec—*</i>								
1920.....	.75	50	.50-.60	48-60	.50-.65	54	.50-.60	54
1926.....	.90	54	.45-.55	54-60	.45-.55	54	.40-.60	48-54
1930.....	1.00	44-54	.50-.60	44-54	.50-.65	44-54	.50-.60	44-54
1931.....	1.00	44-54	.50-.60	44-54	.50-.65	44-54	.50-.60	44-54
1932.....	.90-1.00	44-54	.50-.55	48-54	.50-.60	48	.50-.60	48-54
1933.....	.75	40-54	.40-.55	40-54	.45-.55	40-48	.40-.50	40-54
1934.....	.70	40-48	.35-.50	40-48	.40-.55	40-48	.30-.50	40-49
<i>Montreal—*</i>								
1920.....	1.00	44	.67½	48	.65-.80	54	.65	50-54
1926.....	1.00	50	.65-.75	44-60	.60-.70	44-46½	.60-.70	44-49½
1930.....	1.20	44	.75-.85	44-55	.75-.90	44-46½	.65-.85	44-49½
1931.....	1.00-1.20	44	.65-.85	44-55	.75-.90	44-46½	.65-.85	44-49½
1932.....	.75-.85	44	.60-.75	44-55	.75	54	.65	44-49½
1933.....	.50-.75	40-50	.30-.65	40-60	.65	44	.45-.60	40-50
1934.....	.40-.70	40-50	.30-.60	40-55	.50-.65	40-48	.30-.60	40-50
ONTARIO								
<i>Ottawa—</i>								
1920.....	1.00	44	.85	44	.80	44	.75	44
1926.....	1.10	44	.75	44	.80	44	.65	44
1930.....	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1931.....	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1932.....	1.00-1.12½	44	.80	44	.70-.80	44	.60	44
1933.....	.75-1.12½	44	.70	40	.70	44	.50-.60	44
1934.....	.75-1.00	40	.70	40	.70	44	.50-.60	44

\* During the 1934 building season agreements approved by Order in Council under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, established minimum rates of wages for various trades in several localities and surrounding districts. Such rates are given in Appendix "A." The rates of wages in the above table include those paid before the agreements came into force. Hours of labour in the building industry are



## LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

## TRADES

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.95	48	.75-.80	48			1.00	48	.45-.50	48
		.70-.75	44						
		.75	44					.35-.40	44
1.00	44	.75	44					.35-.40	44
.80	44	.75	44					.30-.35	44-54
.80	44	.75	44					.25-.35	48-54
		.75	44					.30-.40	44-54
.75	44	.70	44	.70	44	.75-.80	44	.40-.45	48-54
.90	44	.60	44	.60	44	.80	44	.25-.35	44-54
1.00	44	.90	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35-.45	44-54
1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44-54
.85	44	.85	44	.75	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44-48
.70	44	.70-.85	44	.65-.70	44	.70-.80	44	.30-.40	44-54
.70	44	.75	44	.55-.70	44	.70	44	.30-.40	44-54
.60-.80	54	.60	48-54	.55	54	.50-.75	54	.35-.40	54
.55-.65	48	.60	48	.45-.60	54	.45-.50	54	.35-.50	54
.70-.75	48	.60	48	.70-.75	48	.90	48	.30-.45	54
.70	48	.60	48	.79-.75	48	.90	48	.30-.40	48-54
.70	48	.50-.60	48	.70	48	.80	48	.25-.35	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25-.35	48-54
.91	48	.77-.85	48	.60-.68	48	.91	48	.40-.50	48
.91-.94	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30-.35	48-60
.90	48	.85-.90	44	.60	48	.90	48	.30-.40	48-54
1.00	48	.90	44	.60-.65	48	.75-.90	48	.30-.40	48-54
.90	44	.80	44	.55	48	.60	48	.30-.35	48-54
.50-.70	44	.70	44	.50	48			.25-.35	44-60
.50-.75	44-48	.70	44-48	.55-.60	44-48	.70	44-48	.25-.35	44-54
.80	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.45	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30-.45	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.75	48	.80	44	.35-.40	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65-.75	48	.80	44	.35-.40	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65-.75	44-48	.65	44-48	.80	48	.30-.40	48-54
.90	44	.60	44-48	.50-.60	44-48	.80	44	.30-.35	44-54
.90	44	.50-.65	44-48	.50-.65	44-48			.30-.35	44-54
.70	54	.50-.60	54-60	.50-.55	54	.65-.70	48-54	.45	54
.85	54	.45-.60	54-60	.45-.55	54	.45-.60	54	.30-.40	54-60
1.00	44-54	.50-.60	44-60	.50-.65	44-54	.60-.80	44-60	.30-.45	44-60
1.00	44-54	.50-.60	44-54	.50-.60	44-54	.60-.80	44-55	.30-.45	44-60
.90-1.00	44-48	.50-.60	44-48	.50-.60	44-49½	.60-.80	44-48	.30-.40	44-54
.75	40-54	.40-.55	40-48	.40-.55	40-48	.50-.65	40-48	.30-.35	40-54
.70	40-48	.40-.55	40-55	.40-.55	40-55	.50-.65	40-55	.25-.35	40-54
.80	54	.75	44	.60-.65	44-50	.75	44	.45	50
1.00-1.12½	44-49½	.65-.80	44-49½	.70	44-50	.75	44	.30-.40	50-60
1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.35-.45	44-60
.85-1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.85	44-49½	.75	44	.65	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.50-.75	40-50	.50-.75	44	.50-.65	44	.70	44	.15-.40	44-60
.67	40	.50-.75	40-54	.50-.60	40-50	.65-.70	40	.15-.40	40-60
.85	44	.80	44	.75	44	.87½-1.00	44	.60	44-50
1.00	44	.85	44	.83	44	1.00	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45-.50	44-54
.85	44	.92½	44	.90	44	.90	44	.40-.45	44-54
.75	44	.75	40	.75	40			.35-.40	44-54
.75	44	.75	40	.75	40			.35-.40	44-54

governed by Orders-in-Council under the Quebec Hours of Work Act, 1933, namely eight hours per day, forty hours per week; on provincial and municipal undertakings, a two-shift system of six hours per day, thirty-six hours per week is compulsory.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ONTARIO—Continued								
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
<i>Kingston—</i>								
1920.....	.85	48	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926.....	1.00	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1930.....	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1931.....	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1932.....	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70-.80	44
1933.....	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1934.....	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
<i>Bellville—</i>								
1920.....	.75	54	.65	60				
1926.....	.90	54	.75	54	.75	48	.60-.75	54
1930.....	1.00	44-54	.80	44-54	.75	48	.70-.75	54
1931.....	1.00	44-54	.80	44-54	.75	48	.70-.75	54
1932.....	.90	54	.50-.70	54	.60	48-54	.50-.65	54
1933.....	.75	54	.50-.60	54	.60	54	.40-.50	54
1934.....	.65-.75	48-54	.50-.60	48-54	.60	48	.50	48
<i>Peterborough—</i>								
1920.....	.85	48	.75-.85	44-54	.75-.85	48	.60-.70	44
1926.....	1.00	44	.60-.75	44-54	.62½	48	.50	44
1930.....	1.10	44-48	.60-.80	44-54	.60-.90	44-48	.50	44
1931.....	1.10	44-48	.60-.70	44-54	.70-.80	44-48	.50	44
1932.....	1.00	44-48	.60-.70	44-54	.70-.80	44-48	.50	44
1933.....	.75-.85	40-44	.50-.60	44-48			.45	44
1934.....	.75	44	.45-.50	44-48			.40-.50	44
<i>Toronto—</i>								
1920.....	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44	.75	44
1926.....	1.12½	44	.80-.90	44	.80	44	.65-.75	44
1930.....	1.35	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.85-.90	44
1931.....	1.10	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.75-.85	44
1932.....	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.75-.82½	44
1933.....	.90	40-44	.60-.80	40-44	1.00	40	.50-.75	44
1934.....	.75-.90	40-44	.60-.80	40-44	.85-1.00	40	.50-.75	44
<i>Niagara Falls—</i>								
1920.....	1.00	44	.85	44			.60	44-48
1926.....	1.25	44	.85	44	.80	44	.70-.80	44-48
1930.....	1.25	44	1.00	44	.80	44	.80	44-48
1931.....	1.12½	44	.90	44	.75-.80	44	.80	44
1932.....	1.00-1.12½	40-44	.80-.90	44	.80	44	.70-.75	44
1933.....	.75-1.00	40-44	.60-.80	44	.70-.80	44	.50-.70	44
1934.....	.65-.75	40-44	.50-.65	44	.50-.60	44	.50	44
<i>St. Catharines—</i>								
1920.....	.90	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926.....	1.00	44	.85	44			.75	44
1930.....	1.25	44	1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.80	44
1931.....	1.25	44	.90	44	.60-.75	44	.80	44
1932.....	1.10	40-44	.90	44	.60-.70	44-50	.70	44
1933.....	.90	44	.60-.75	44	.65	44-50	.65	44
1934.....	.90	44	.60-.75	44	.65	44-50	.65	44
<i>Hamilton—</i>								
1920.....	1.02½	44	.85	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1926.....	1.12½	44	.80	44	.75	44	.70	44
1930.....	1.25-1.35	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44
1931.....	1.25	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1932.....	1.10	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1933.....	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.60-.70	40-44
1934.....	.90	40	.75-.80	40	.75	44	.60	40
<i>Brantford—</i>								
1920.....	1.00	44	.80	44	.75	44	.60	50
1926.....	1.00	44	.80	44	.70-.75	44	.60-.65	44
1930.....	1.15	44	.90	44	.60-.70	44	.65-.70	44
1931.....	1.00	44	.90	44	.65-.70	44	.60-.75	44
1932.....	.90	44	.70-.80	44	.60-.70	44	.60	44
1933.....	.75-.90	44	.70	44	.60	44	.55	44
1934.....	.90	44	.70	44	.50	44	.50	44
<i>Guelph—</i>								
1920.....	1.00	44-48	.75	44	.60	50	.60	48
1926.....	1.10	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1930.....	1.20	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1931.....	1.12½	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1932.....	1.00	44	.60-.70	44	.50-.60	44	.50	48
1933.....	.50-.75	44	.40-.60	44	.40-.50	44	.40	44
1934.....	.75-.90	44	.60-.70	44	.50-.75	44	.40-.60	44



## LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

TRADES—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.85	48	.80	44	.80	44	.75	48		
1.00	44	.90	44	.80	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44
1.10	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30-.40	44
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30-.40	44
1.10	44	.75-.90	44	.70-.90	44	1.10	44	.35	44
.95	44	.75-.80	44	.80	44	.95	44	.35	44
.95	44	.65-.80	44	.65-.80	44	.95	44	.35-.40	44-50
.75	54	.70	54	.60	48				
.90	54	.70-.75	48	.60-.75	48	.90	54	.40-.45	54
1.00	44-54	.70-.90	48	.60-.70	48	1.00-1.25	44-54	.35-.40	54
1.00	44-54	.70-1.00	48	.60-.70	48	1.00	44-54	.35-.40	54
.90	54	.70-.90	48-54	.70	48-54	.90	48-54	.30-.40	54
.75	54	.60-.70	40-54	.50-.70	40-54	.75-.80	48-54	.30-.40	54
.65-.75	48-54	.60	40-48	.55-.60	40-50	.80	48	.25-.40	48-54
.85	48	.75-.90	48	.65-.75	48	1.00	48	.40-.60	48-54
1.00	48	.65-.75	44	.55-.75	48-54	1.00	48	.35-.40	48-54
1.00-1.10	44	.70-.90	44	.60-.80	44-50	1.00-1.10	48	.35-.45	48-54
1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.80	44-50	.90-1.00	48	.35-.45	48-54
1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44-48	.90	44	.35	48-54
.75	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	40-48			.30-.35	44-50
.75	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	40-48			.25-.35	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55-.65	44-60
1.25	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.35-.65	44-60
1.37½	40	1.25	40-44	1.15	44	1.25	44	.40-.65	44-60
1.12½	40	1.25	40	1.07½	44	1.25	44	.40-.60	44-60
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.30-.50	40-48
.75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.35-.50	40-48
.75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.40-.60	40-48
1.00	44	.90	49			1.00	44	.60	49
1.25	44	.90-1.00	44	.85	44	1.10	44	.40-.45	49
1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.40-.50	44
1.12½	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.12½	44	.40-.45	44
1.00-1.12½	44	.75-.80	44	.80	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44
.75-1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.75	44	1.00	44	.30-.40	44
		.75-.90	44	.60	44	.87½	44	.30-.35	44-50
.90	44	.70-.80	44	.70	44	1.00	44	.35-.50	44-50
1.00-1.15	44	.90	44	.90	44			.40-.50	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44			.40-.45	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44			.40-.45	44-50
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44			.40	44-50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44			.35	44-50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44			.35	44
1.00	44	.85	44	.85	44	.87½	44	.50-.60	44-50
1.12½	44	.90	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.40	55-60
1.25	44	1.10	40-44	1.00-1.06½	44	1.25	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.25	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40-.45	44-60
1.00	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40	44-60
.90	40	.80-.90	40	.75	44	.87½	44	.40	44-60
.90	40	.80	40	.75	44	.87½	40	.40-.45	44-50
1.00	44	.85	44	.75	50	1.00	44		
1.00-1.25	44	.85	44	.60-.70	50	.90	44	.30-.50	44-60
1.15	44	.85-.90	44	.60-.75	44	1.15	44	.30-.45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90	44	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.25-.45	44-60
.80	44	.90	44	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.40	44-60
.75-.90	44	.75	44	.60-.65	44			.35-.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60-.65	44			.35-.40	44
1.00	48	.75	50			1.00	48	.50	54
1.10	44	.65	48			1.00	48	.40-.50	44
1.12½-1.20	44	1.00	48			1.12½	44	.45-.50	44
1.12½	44	1.00	48			1.12½	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	48			1.00	44	.35-.40	44
.75	44	.55-.75	44					.30-.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.70	44	.80	44	.30-.40	44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
<b>ONTARIO—Con.</b>								
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
<i>Kitchener—</i>								
1920.....	1.00	50	.85	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926.....	1.00-.105	50	.50-.85	55	.65-.75	50	.60	50-59
1930.....	1.00-1.20	50-59	.60-.85	50-55	.60-.80	48-50	.50	50-59
1931.....	1.00	44-50	.60-.85	45	.60-.70	48-50	.50	50
1932.....	.80	44	.65	44	.50-.65	48	.50	50
1933.....	.80	44	.40-.60	44-55	.50-.60	48	.60	44
1934.....	.80	44	.40-.60	40-50	.50-.60	.50	.40-.50	44
<i>London—</i>								
1920.....	1.00	44	.75	44	.75	44	.70	44
1926.....	1.10	44	.60-.80	44	.75-.90	44	.60-.65	44
1930.....	1.20	44	.70-.80	44	.70-.85	44	.60-.75	44
1931.....	1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.70-.75	44	.55-.70	44
1932.....	1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.55-.70	44
1933.....	.80	44	.40-.65	44	.40-.60	44	.40-.60	44
1934.....	.80	44	.40-.65	44	.50-.60	44	.50-.60	44
<i>St. Thomas—</i>								
1920.....	1.00	54	.60-.70	60	.50	55	.65-.70	54
1926.....	1.00-1.10	54	.60-.62½	55-60	.52½	48	.60	54
1930.....	1.10	54	.60-.65	54	.57½	54	.65	48-54
1931.....	1.10	50	.50-.65	50-54	.60	54	.65	48-54
1932.....	1.10	50-54	.50-.62½	44	.60	54	.60	48-54
1933.....	.95	44-54	.50-.60	44	.50-.60	54	.60	44-54
1934.....	.95	44-54	.50-.60	44	.60	54	.50	44
<i>Windsor—</i>								
1920.....	1.25	44	1.00	54	1.00	48	.75	48
1926.....	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.85	44
1930.....	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.37½	44	.85	44
1931.....	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1932.....	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1933.....	.90-1.25	40-44	.75-1.00	44	1.25	40	.50-.75	44
1934.....	.90	40-44	.80	44	1.00	40	.50-.60	44
<i>Port Arthur—</i>								
1920.....	1.25	44	1.00	44-54	.90	48	.65-.70	54
1926.....	1.10	44	.55-.75	44-54	.75	44-54	.65	54
1930.....	1.25	44	.60-.75	44-54	.75-1.00	44-50	.60-.75	44-54
1931.....	1.00	44	.55-.75	44-54	.75-1.00	44-50	.50-.70	44-54
1932.....	1.00	44	.55-.75	44-49	.75-1.00	48	.50-.60	44-54
1933.....	1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.60-.75	44-48	.50-.60	44-54
1934.....	1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.60-.75	44-48	.50-.60	44-54
<i>Fort William—</i>								
1920.....	1.25	44	1.00	44-54	.85	48	.65	44-50
1926.....	1.10	44	.60-.75	44-54	.75	44-54	.65	54
1930.....	1.25	44	.55-.75	44-54	.75-1.00	44-54	.60-.75	44-54
1931.....	1.00	44	.55-.75	44-54	.75-1.00	44-54	.50-.70	44-54
1932.....	1.00	44	.55-.75	44-49	.75-1.00	48	.50-.60	44-54
1933.....	1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.60-.75	44-48	.50-.60	44-54
1934.....	.90-1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.60-.75	44-48	.50-.60	44-54
<b>MANITOTA</b>								
<i>Winnipeg—</i>								
1920.....	1.25	44	1.00	44	.92½	44	.87½	44
1926.....	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1930.....	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931.....	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1932.....	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.70-.80	44
1933.....	1.05	44	.75	44	.90-1.00	44	.70	44
1934.....	1.00	44	.75	44	.85-.90	44	.70	44
<i>Brandon—</i>								
1920.....	1.15-1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926.....	1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1930.....	1.30-1.45	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1931.....	1.10-1.25	44	.90	44	.75	44-50	.....	.....
1932.....	1.00	44	.70-.85	44	.75	44-54	.....	.....
1933.....	.75-1.00	44	.50-.70	44	.75	44	.40-.65	44-50
1934.....	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.45-.65	44-48
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>								
<i>Regina—</i>								
1920.....	1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44
1926.....	1.25	44	.80-.95	44-60	1.00	44	.75-.82½	44
1930.....	1.45	44	1.00	44-50	1.10	44-49	.87½	44
1931.....	1.35	44	.90	44-50	1.05	44	.75	44
1932.....	1.35	44	.90	44	.90	44	.65-.75	44
1933.....	1.00	44	.50-.75	44-48	.80-.90	44	.60	44
1934.....	1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.80	44	.60	44



## LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

## TRADES—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1.00	50	.75	50						
1.00-1.05	50	.80	44	.70-.85	44	.80-.90	44	.40-.50	50
1.00-1.20	50-59	.80	44	.65-.85	44	1.00-1.20	44	.30-.50	50-59
.80	44	.80	44	.65-.85	44-49	.90-1.00	44	.40	48-59
.80	44-50	.80	44	.70-.75	44	.80	44	.35	48-59
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.65	44	.65-.80	44	.30-.40	44-50
.80	40-44	.60-.70	44	.50-.70	44			.30-.40	44-50
.85	44	.75	44	.69	50	1.00	44	.50-.55	44-50
1.10	44	.75-.90	44	.70-.80	44	1.00-1.10	44	.40-.55	44-50
1.20	44	.75-.90	44	.50-.60	44	1.20	44	.35-.55	44-50
1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.55-.65	44	1.20	44	.35-.50	44-50
1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.55-.65	44	1.00	44	.35-.45	44-48
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44			.30-.45	44
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.87½	44	.30-.45	44
.85	54	.70						.45-.50	60
.85-.90	54	.75	44-50	.60-.65	44	.85	54	.40-.45	60
1.00	54	.70-.75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35-.45	50-60
1.00	54	.70-.75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35-.45	50-60
.85	54	.70-.75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35-.40	50
.75-.85	50	.60-.75	44-54			.75	54	.30-.40	44-50
.65-.75	50	.60-.75	44-54	.62½	48	.75	54	.25-.30	44-60
1.00	44	1.06½	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.65	50
1.50	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.37½	44	.60	54
1.50	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45-.65	44-54
1.25	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.12½	44	.45	44-49½
1.25	40-44	1.00	40-44	.90	40	1.12½	40	.40-.45	44-50
1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.75	40-44	.85	40	.40-.50	44
1.00	44	1.00	44			1.25	48	.60	48-60
1.00	44	.90	44-48					.35-.40	48-60
1.00-1.25	44-54	1.00	44-48	.75-.90	44-54	1.00	48	.35-.50	48-60
1.00	44-54	.75-1.00	44-48	.60-.75	44	1.00	48	.30-.45	48-60
.75-1.00	44-48	.75-1.00	44-49	.60-.75	44	.90	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75-.85	44-49	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75-.85	44	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
1.00	44	1.00	44			1.25	48	.60	48-60
1.00	44	.90	44-48					.35-.40	48-60
1.00-1.25	44-54	1.00	44-48	.75-.90	44-54	1.00	48	.35-.50	48-60
1.00	44-54	.75-1.00	44-48	.60-.75	44	1.00	48	.30-.45	44-60
.75-1.00	44-48	.75-1.00	44-49	.60-.75	44	.90	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75-.85	44-49	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75-.85	44	.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
1.12½	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55-.60	50
1.25	44	1.12½	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.40-.50	50-60
1.45	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.42½-.50	44-60
1.45	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.35	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.05	44	1.00	44	.70-.85	44	.95	44	.30-.45	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.70-.85	44	.90	44	.37½-42½	44-48
1.05	44	.80	50-54	.80	50			.55	50
1.25	44	.80	44-54	.80	44			.80	48
1.35	44	.80-1.12½	44-54	.80	44			.35-.55	48-60
1.25	44	.90-1.12½	44-54	.80	44			.30-50	48-60
1.00	44	.90-1.00	44	.60-.75	44			.30-.40	44-60
.70-1.00	44	.80-1.00	44	.65-.70	44			.25-.40	44-54
.90	44	.80-1.00	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½-.37½	44-48
1.20	44	1.00	44	.80	50	1.00	44	.55	54
1.15-1.30	44	1.00	44	.80-.90	44-49	1.10	44	.35-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.25	44	1.00	44-49	1.25	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.30	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.40	44-60
1.10	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.30-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44-50

TABLE 1.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF  
(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
SASKATCHEWAN—Con.								
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
<i>Saskatoon—</i>								
1920.....	1.25	44	.75-.85	50	.80½	47	.70	55
1926.....	1.25	44	.75-.85	50-54	.70-1.00	49-54	.60-.80	49½-55
1930.....	1.45	44	.70-.90	50-59	1.00	44	.75-.85	44-50
1931.....	1.35	44	.70-.90	50-55	1.00	44	.60-.80	44-60
1932.....	1.35	44	.60-.90	50-55	.70-1.00	44	.60-.70	44
1933.....	.75-1.00	44	.60-.75	44-54	.70-1.00	44	.50-.70	44
1934.....	.75-1.00	44	.50-.75	44-54	.70-1.00	44	.50-.60	44
ALBERTA								
<i>Calgary—</i>								
1920.....	1.25	44	1.00	44	.85-1.00	48	.75-.80	44-49½
1926.....	1.15	44	.90-.95	44	.90-1.00	44	.70-.75	44-49½
1930.....	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931.....	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.75-.90	44
1932.....	1.25	44	.85	40-44	1.00	44	.75	44
1933.....	.90-1.00	40	.75-.85	40-44	.80	44	.75	44
1934.....	.90	40	.75	40-44	.90	44	.75	44
<i>Edmonton—</i>								
1920.....	1.25	44	.85	44	.85-.92	44	.85	44
1926.....	1.25	44	.80	44	.85	44	.70-.80	44
1930.....	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00-1.10	44	1.00	44
1931.....	1.40	44	1.00	44	1.00-1.10	44	1.00	44
1932.....	1.20	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1933.....	.90-1.05	40-44	.60-.75	44	.85	44	.60-.80	44
1934.....	1.00	40-44	.60-.75	44	.85	44	.60-.75	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
<i>Vancouver—</i>								
1920.....	1.12½	44	.87½-.90½	44	1.00	44	.87½	44
1926.....	1.12½	44	.93½	44	.90-1.00	44	.87½	44
1930.....	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00-1.17½	40-44	.90	44
1931.....	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00-1.17½	40-44	.80	40-44
1932.....	1.22½	40	.87½	40-44	1.00	44	.75	40-44
1933.....	1.22½	40	.65-.87½	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.62½-.80	40-44
1934.....	1.00	40	.62½-.87½	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.62½-.80	40-44
<i>Victoria—</i>								
1920.....	1.00	44	.75-.85	44	1.00	44	.70	44
1926.....	1.12½	44	.75-.81½	44	.87½	44	.70	44
1930.....	1.25	40	1.00	44	1.00-1.10	40-44	.85	40
1931.....	1.25	40	.87½	40	.87½	40	.75	40
1932.....	1.00	40	.75	40	.75-.87½	40	.75	40
1933.....	1.00	40	.65	40	.65-.75	40	.62½	40
1934.....	.75-.87½	40	.50-.65	40	.60-.75	40	.50-.62½	40
<i>Prince Rupert—</i>								
1920.....	1.25	44	.87½	44	.90	44	.90	44
1926.....	1.25	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1930.....	1.25	44	.93½	44	.93½-.97	44	1.00	44
1931.....	1.25	44	.93½	44	.93½-.97	44	1.00	44
1932.....	1.25	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1933.....	1.25	44	.85	44	.93½	44	.90	44
1934.....	1.00-1.25	44	.85	44	.93½	44	.90	44



## LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

TRADES—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages W per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	W Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1.25	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40-.50	0
1.15-1.25	44	1.00-1.10	44	.80-1.00	44-54	1.10-1.25	44	.35-.45	55-60
1.25-1.45	44	1.25-1.30	44	1.00-1.15	44-60			.35-.55	55-60
1.25-1.35	44	1.30	44	1.00-1.15	44-60	1.35	44	.30-.45	44-60
1.00-1.35	44	1.05-1.30	44	.80-1.15	44-48	1.00	44	.25-.45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90-1.05	40-44	.75-1.00	44-48			.25-.40	44-60
.90-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-48				
1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.30	4
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.20	40-44	1.12½	44	1.25	44	.35-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.20-1.25	40-44	1.10-1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.30-.50	44-64
1.15	40	1.05	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	.30-.45	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.35-.45	48
.90	40	.90-1.00	40	.80-.90	40	1.00	40	.35-.45	44-4
.80-.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.65-.70	4
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40-.50	44-48
1.50	44	1.20	44	1.12½	44	1.10	44	.45-.60	44-48
1.40	44	1.20	44	1.15	44	1.10	44	.45-.55	44-44
1.15	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	1.10	44	.45	44
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	40			.35-.45	44
.90-1.00	44	1.05	44	.75	40-44	1.00	44	.35-.50	44
1.12½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.06½	44	.60-.65	44
1.18½	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.45-.56½	44
1.35	40	1.25	40	1.12½	44	1.25	40	.50-.62½	44
1.28½	40	1.12½	40	1.06½	40-44	1.25	40	.50	44
1.00-1.25	40	1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.25	40	.40-.50	40-44
1.00	40	.90-1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.35-.50	40-44
1.00	40	.75-1.00	40-44	.65-.90	40-44	1.00	40	.35-.50	40-44
.87½	44	.90	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.55	44
1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	40-44	.45-.66½	44
1.25	40	1.12½	40	1.06½	40	1.25	40	.50-.56½	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	1.00	40	1.25	40	.50-.56½	40-44
.75-1.00	40	1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40-.50	40-44
.75	40	.80-1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40-.50	40-44
.62½-.75	40	.75-1.00	40	.62½-.75	40	.75	40	.40-.50	40-44
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44			.50-.62½	44-48
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44			.57½	44
1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.12½	44			.50-.57½	44
1.25	44	1.06½	44	1.06	44			.50-.57½	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44			.50	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44			.40-.50	44-48
1.25	44	.90	44	.75-.90	44			.40-.50	44-48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—

Continued

## (b) METAL TRADES\*

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>								
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
<i>Halifax—</i>								
1920.....	.72½ - 80	44-54	.72½ - 90	50-54	.72½ - 84½	44-54	.76½	48
1926.....	.55 - 75	44-50	.55 - 75	44-50	.55 - 75	44-50	.70	48
1930.....	.65 - 75	44-50	.80 - 75	44-50	.60 - 75	44-50	.70	48
1931.....	.55 - 75	44-50	.55 - 75	44-50	.65 - 75	44-50	.72½ - 80	44-48
1932.....	.55 - 75	40-50	.55 - 75	44-50	.58½ - 75	40-50	.67½ - 75	40-48
1933.....	.55 - 75	40-44	.55 - 75	40-44	.58½ - 75	40-44	.62 - 65	44
1934.....	.55 - 75	40-44	.55 - 75	40-44	.58½ - 75	40-44	.65	44
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>								
<i>St. John—</i>								
1920.....	.60 - 65	50-54	.60	54	.50 - 73	50-54	.50 - 60	48-54
1926.....	.55 - 65	44-54	.60	54	.50 - 60	44-54	.50 - 55	48-54
1930.....	.55 - 65	44-54	.60 - 70	44-54	.50 - 65	44-54	.50 - 65	50-54
1931.....	.55 - 65	50	.60 - 70	50	.50 - 70	44-54	.45 - 60	48-50
1932.....	.50 - 65	44-54	.58½ - 60	44-54	.50 - 70	44-54	.45 - 60	44-48
1933.....	.50 - 60	44-54	.45 - 55	44-54	.50 - 60	44-54	.35 - 55	44-48
1934.....	.50 - 60	40-44	.45 - 55	44-54	.35 - 60	40-54	.35 - 55	40-44
<b>QUEBEC</b>								
<i>Quebec—</i>								
1920.....	.55 - 62½	60	.50 - 60	54	.56½ - 64	60	.45 - 62	48-60
1926.....	.50 - 60	50-54	.40 - 55	49½	.50 - 78½	45-54	.40 - 65½	60
1930.....	.50 - 72½	50-54	.40 - 65	54	.45 - 80	50-54	.40 - 68	60
1931.....	.50 - 77½	40-48	.40 - 65	48-54	.45 - 80	40-54	.45 - 68	40-60
1932.....	.50 - 77½	40-48	.40 - 65	44-48	.45 - 80	40-48	.40 - 68	40-50
1933.....	.50 - 77½	40-48	.40 - 65	44-54	.45 - 80	40-48	.36 - 68	40-60
1934.....	.50 - 77½	40-48	.40 - 67½	44-48	.45 - 80	40-48	.36 - 68	40-60
<i>Montreal—</i>								
1920.....	.55 - 80	45-60	.80	47	.55 - 85	45-60	.75 - 87½	45-60
1926.....	.52½ - 78	44-58	.50 - 75	47-58	.50 - 75	44-60	.60 - 75	40-55
1930.....	.60 - 78	44-55	.50 - 85	47-55	.50 - 80	44-55	.55 - 88	44-49
1931.....	.55 - 78	40-55	.50 - 78	44-55	.50 - 75	40-55	.50 - 79	40-45
1932.....	.55 - 78	40-55	.50 - 78	44-55	.50 - 75	40-55	.50 - 75	40-45
1933.....	.55 - 78	40-55	.50 - 78	40-55	.50 - 75	40-55	.50 - 65	40-45
1934.....	.55 - 78	40-55	.50 - 78	40-55	.50 - 75	40-55	.50 - 65	40-50
<b>ONTARIO</b>								
<i>Ottawa—</i>								
1920.....	.60 - 70	50	.68 - 75	50	.50 - 77	50	.62 - 70	50
1926.....	.51 - 65	44-50	.58½ - 75	50	.50 - 65	44-50	.50 - 65	44-50
1930.....	.55 - 65	50	.60 - 75	44-50	.60 - 70	44-50	.55 - 68	44-50
1931.....	.50 - 65	44-50	.60 - 75	44-50	.50 - 75	44-50	.50 - 70	44-50
1932.....	.50 - 65	44-50	.55 - 68	44-50	.50 - 68	40-50	.50 - 70	44-50
1933.....	.38 - 60	40-50	.50 - 61	44	.50 - 63	40-50	.38 - 60	44-50
1934.....	.35 - 60	40-50	.50 - 61	44	.50 - 70	40-50	.40 - 60	44-50
<i>Toronto—</i>								
1920.....	.60 - 81	48-50	.78 - 88	44-48	.50 - 77	44-50	.70 - 80	48-50
1926.....	.50 - 65	44-50	.60 - 75	44-48	.50 - 70	44-54	.50 - 70	45-54
1930.....	.60 - 65	44-50	.60 - 75	44-48	.60 - 80	44-54	.60 - 90	45-54
1931.....	.50 - 75	44-55	.55 - 75	44-50	.50 - 80	40-50	.60 - 90	44-50
1932.....	.50 - 70	40-50	.50 - 75	44-48	.50 - 80	44-50	.50 - 80	40-50
1933.....	.50 - 70	40-50	.44½ - 70	44-48	.50 - 80	40-50	.50 - 80	40-50
1934.....	.50 - 70	40-48	.44½ - 70	40-48	.50 - 80	40-50	.50 - 80	40-50
<i>Hamilton—</i>								
1920.....	.65 - 80	48-55	.53 - 70	50	.65 - 80	48 - 59	.70 - 85	48-50
1926.....	.50 - 70	48-59	.45 - 60	50-59	.40 - 65	44 - 59	.50 - 80	44-54
1930.....	.60 - 70	48-59	.45 - 60	50-59	.50 - 75	49½ - 59	.60 - 80	44-54
1931.....	.50 - 70	44-58½	.45 - 65	50-58½	.40 - 75	44 - 59	.50 - 80	44-50
1932.....	.50 - 63	44-58½	.38 - 48½	50-58½	.40 - 75	40 - 59	.50 - 75	44-50
1933.....	.50 - 63	40-58½	.38 - 48½	50-58½	.40 - 70	40 - 59	.45 - 72	40-50
1934.....	.50 - 63	40-58½	.38½ - 53	59	.40 - 70	40 - 59	.45 - 72	40-50
<i>London—</i>								
1920.....	.47 - 62	50	.66 - 75	50	.60 - 76	50	.75 - 87	50
1926.....	.50 - 60	50	.50 - 70	50	.60 - 70	50-55	.58 - 80	50
1930.....	.50 - 60	44-50	.55 - 70	44	.60 - 68½	44-50	.53 - 75	50
1931.....	.41 - 54	40-59½	.49 - 57	44	.50 - 68½	40-50	.54 - 70	40-50
1932.....	.41 - 49	40-49½	.49 - 57	44	.45 - 60	40-50	.54 - 70	40-50
1933.....	.44 - 49	44	.49 - 57	44	.42 - 50	40-50	.54 - 60	40-50
1934.....	.29 - 43	40-44	.41 - 55	44	.33 - 48	40-50	.50 - 60	40-50

\*The range of hours shown are full-time weekly hours; since 1931 actual shop hours in many establishments have been on a short time basis as low as 24 hours per week; a 40 hour week has been reported as standard in many cases. Data for metal trades on steam railways and in mines appear in tables for those industries.



TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—  
*Continued*(b) METAL TRADES—*Concluded*

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
<b>ONTARIO—<i>Con.</i></b>								
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
<i>Windsor—</i>								
1920.....	.85 - .90	49½			.67 - .90	50	.80	50
1926.....	.55 - .75	49½			.55 - .85	44-50	.60 - .90	44-54
1930.....	.50 - .66	49½			.60 - .85	44-50	.60 - .90	44-55
1931.....	.40 - .65	49½-55			.60 - .85	44-50	.45 - .80	44-55
1932.....	.40 - .65	49½-55			.50 - .75	44-50	.42 - .80	40-55
1933.....	.40 - .65	44-55			.45 - .70	44-50	.40 - .80	40-55
1934.....	.40 - .65	44			.45 - .70	40-44	.40 - .70	40-50
<b>MANITOBA</b>								
<i>Winnipeg—</i>								
1920.....	.70 - .80	50	.65 - .82	50	.60 - .80	50	.57½ - .80	45
1926.....	.60 - .75	50	.60 - .72	50	.60 - .75	50	.55 - .70	45-50
1930.....	.60 - .77	40-50	.60 - .74	44	.60 - .74	40-50	.60 - .75	44-50
1931.....	.40 - .70	44-50	.60 - .80	44	.50 - .78	40-50	.50 - .75	40-50
1932.....	.40 - .68	40-50	.58 - .71	44	.50 - .75	40-50	.50 - .75	40-50
1933.....	.40 - .68	40-50	.56 - .68	44	.50 - .75	40-50	.50 - .72	40-50
1934.....	.40 - .68	40-50	.54 - .68	44	.50 - .70	40-50	.50 - .86	40-50
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>								
<i>Regina—</i>								
1920.....	.85	50			.90	50	.78	50
1926.....	.60 - .85	44	.85	48	.66 - .85	48	.65	44
1930.....	.60 - .85	50	.85	48	.66 - .85	48	.65	44
1931.....	.60 - .85	44-50	.85	40	.66 - .85	40-44		
1932.....	.60 - .85	40-44	.85	40	.45 - .85	40-44		
1933.....	.65 - .85	40-44	.85	40	.45 - .85	40-44	.55	44
1934.....	.85	40	.85	40	.45 - .85	40-44	.45 - .85	44
<b>ALBERTA</b>								
<i>Calgary</i>								
1920.....	.80 - .85	44	.85	44	.85	44	.85	44
1926.....	.70 - .80	44	.77	44	.65 - .77	44	.75 - .77	44
1930.....	.80 - .85	44	.80	44	.77 - .85	44	.77 - .82	44
1931.....	.70 - .85	40-52	.80	40	.65 - .80	44-52	.69 - .78	44
1932.....	.70 - .85	40-52	.80	40	.65 - .80	40-52	.69 - .74	44
1933.....	.70 - .85	40-44	.80	40	.60 - .80	40-44	.69 - .74	44
1934.....	.70 - .85	40-44	.80	40	.60 - .80	40-44	.60 - .74	44
<i>Edmonton—</i>								
1920.....	.70 - .80	44-50			.70-1.00	44-50	.70 - .87½	44
1926.....	.60 - .85	44-54			.60 - .95	44-54	.75	44-54
1930.....	.60 - .85	44-54			.60 - .85	44-54	.80	44
1931.....	.60 - .85	44-50			.65 - .85	44-54	.80	44-54
1932.....	.50 - .85	44-50			.60 - .85	44-50	.55 - .80	44-50
1933.....	.50 - .75	44-50			.50 - .85	44-50	.55 - .80	44-50
1934.....	.50 - .75	40-50			.50 - .85	44-50	.60 - .80	44-50
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>								
<i>Vancouver—</i>								
1920.....	.75 - .87½	44	.78 - .92½	44	.75 - .95	44	.75 - .90	44
1926.....	.75 - .87½	44	.75 - .81½	44	.75 - .81½	44	.75 - .81½	44
1930.....	.75 - .87½	44	.75 - .85	44	.75 - .85	44	.75 - .81½	44
1931.....	.65 - .85	44	.75 - .90	44	.65 - .85	44	.68½ - .85	44
1932.....	.65 - .83	44	.75 - .83	44	.60 - .80	44	.67½ - .75	44
1933.....	.62½ - .83	40-44	.75 - .83	40-44	.60 - .75	40-44	.66 - .75	44
1934.....	.60½ - .83	40-44	.75 - .83	40-44	.60 - .75	40-44	.60½ - .75	44
<i>Victoria—</i>								
1920.....	.75 - .90	44	.77½ - .90	44	.82½ - .84½	44	.87	44
1926.....	.72½	44	.75	44	.68 - .74	44	.68	44
1930.....	.80 - .84	44	.84	44	.75 - .82	44	.75	44
1931.....	.75 - .84	44	.84	44	.68 - .82	44	.75	44
1932.....	.68 - .75	44	.75	44	.68 - .75	44	.68	44
1933.....	.68 - .75	44	.75	44	.65 - .75	44	.68	44
1934.....	.68 - .75	44	.75	44	.65 - .75	44	.68	44

TABLE I. — RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

—Continued

## (c) PRINTING TRADES\*

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
<b>Halifax—</b>												
1920.....	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00-35.00	48	10.00	48
1926.....	32.00	48	30.00-35.00	44-48	30.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-35.00	44-48	10.00	44-48
1930.....	35.00	48	32.00-35.00	44-48	34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	10.00	44-48
1931.....	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	10.00	44-48
1932.....	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	11.00	44-48
1933.....	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	11.00	44-48
1934.....	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	34.00	48	31.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	44-48	11.00	44-48
<b>St. John—</b>												
1920.....	30.00	48	30.00	48	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	10.00	48
1926.....	33.00	48	31.80	44	36.00	48	31.80	44	30.00	44	10.00	44
1930.....	36.00	48	33.00	44	36.00	48	32.80-36.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1931.....	37.00-40.00	48	33.00-38.00	44	37.00	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1932.....	33.30-36.00	48	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1933.....	33.30-35.10	43½	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	43½	33.00-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1934.....	30.00-31.59	43½	33.00	44	30.00-31.59	43½	33.00-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
<b>Quebec—</b>												
1920.....	28.00	48	26.00	48	24.00	48	21.00-28.00	48	24.50-30.00	48	6.00-11.00	48
1926.....	29.00	48	29.00	48	28.00	48	23.00-32.00	48	26.50-32.00	48	8.00-15.00	48
1930.....	31.00	48	31.00	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1931.....	32.50	48	32.50	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1932.....	32.50	48	32.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.50	48	25.00-32.50	43-4	89.00-12.00	43-48
1933.....	30.50	48	30.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1934.....	30.50	48	30.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
<b>Montreal—</b>												
1920.....	36.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	14.50	48
1926.....	38.00-42.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1930.....	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1931.....	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1932.....	38.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44-48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1933.....	36.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44-48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1934.....	36.00-44.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	27.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
<b>Ottawa—</b>												
1920.....	38.00	45½	35.00	48	34.00	48	35.00	48	34.00	48	13.50	48
1926.....	42.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1930.....	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1931.....	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	35.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1932.....	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	38.70	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1933.....	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1934.....	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
<b>Toronto—</b>												
1920.....	38.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	36.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	34.00-36.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1926.....	42.50	46½	35.20-40.00	44-48	41.50	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1930.....	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44-48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1931.....	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44-48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1932.....	47.50	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	46.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	15.00-18.00	44-48
1933.....	44.00	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1934.....	45.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	44.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
<b>Hamilton—</b>												
1920.....	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	12.00-15.00	44-48
1926.....	41.00	48	35.00	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-16.00	44-48
1930.....	43.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1931.....	43.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1932.....	43.50	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	42.50	48	33.75-36.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1933.....	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00-38.25	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1934.....	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00-38.25	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
<b>London—</b>												
1920.....	35.00	44	35.00	48	30.00	44	27.50	48	30.00	48	10.00	48
1926.....	38.00	44	37.00	44-48	36.00	44	34.00	44-48	35.00	48	14.00	48
1930.....	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
1931.....	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
1932.....	34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	32.40	44	36.00	44-48	31.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1933.....	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	32.40	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1934.....	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	32.40	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
<b>Windsor—</b>												
1920.....	39.00	48	39.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48	.....	.....	14.00	48
1926.....	48.00	48	41.00	44	38.00	48	44.00	48	37.50	48	15.00	48
1930.....	52.32	48	44.00	44	29.00	48	40.00-45.00	44-48	40.00	48	17.00	48
1931.....	50.88	48	44.00	44	49.00	48	40.00-48.00	44-48	40.00	48	17.00	48
1932.....	45.60	48	39.60-44.15	44	42.00	48	34.00-45.00	44-48	36.00	48	15.00	48
1933.....	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	44	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44-48	36.00	48	15.00	48
1934.....	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	44	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-38.00	48	15.00	48

\*Samples of wages and hours of labour for lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers appear in Table XI.

TABLE I. — RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES  
—Continued

## (c) PRINTING TRADES—Concluded

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
<b>Winnipeg—</b>	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1920.....	46.00	46	44.00	48	41.00	48	44.00	48	39.00	48	12.00-18.00	48
1926.....	44.00	46	39.60	44-48	43.75	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1930.....	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	45.00	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1931.....	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	46.00	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1932.....	43.00	46	39.60	44-48	42.00	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1933.....	40.00	46	35.20	44-48	39.00	48	35.20	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1934.....	40.00	46	35.20	44-48	39.00	48	35.20	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
<b>Regina—</b>												
1920.....	37.00	48	43.12	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	21.00	48
1926.....	44.00	48	40.25	44	44.00	48	40.35	44	40.35	44	19.00	44
1930.....	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	48	43.15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1931.....	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	48	43.15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1932.....	43.00	48	39.60	44	42.24	48	39.60	44	44.00	44	18.00	44
1933.....	37.45	48	34.32	44	36.50	48	34.65	44	40.00	44	15.00	44
1934.....	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15.00	44
<b>Saskatoon—</b>												
1920.....	42.00	48	42.00	44	46.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	37.50	48	14.00	44
1926.....	44.00	48	40.35	44	44.00	48	37.50-40.35	44	47.00	48	18.00	44
1930.....	48.00	48	44.00	44	48.00	48	44.00	44	35.00-55.00	44	17.00	44
1931.....	43.20	48	39.60	44	43.20	48	39.60	44	35.00-55.00	44	17.00	44
1932.....	43.20	48	39.60	44	43.20	48	39.60	44	35.00-48.00	44	17.00	44
1933.....	40.00	45	39.60	44	42.00	45	39.60	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1934.....	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	40.00-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
<b>Calgary—</b>												
1920.....	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	21.00	45
1926.....	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1930.....	47.25	45	44.00	44	27.25	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1931.....	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1932.....	43.20	45	40.50	44	43.20	45	40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1933.....	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1934.....	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
<b>Edmonton—</b>												
1920.....	45.00	45	41.28	48	45.00	45	42.00	44	41.28	44	17.60	44
1926.....	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.00	44
1930.....	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	44.00	44	20.68	44
1931.....	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	46.20	44	20.68	44
1932.....	43.20	45	42.20	44	43.20	45	42.24	44	39.60-42.24	44	18.90	44
1933.....	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1934.....	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
<b>Vancouver—</b>												
1920.....	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	19.50	48
1926.....	45.00	45	42.00	44-48	45.00	48	42.00	44-48	42.00	44-48	21.00	44-48
1930.....	48.00	45	45.00	44-48	48.00	48	45.00	44-48	45.00	44-48	23.00	44-48
1931.....	48.00	45	45.00	44-48	48.00	48	45.00	44-48	38.50-45.00	44-48	23.00	44-48
1932.....	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.50-45.00	44-48	16.00-20.25	44-48
1933.....	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.00-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1934.....	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.00-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
<b>Victoria—</b>												
1920.....	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	39.00	48	19.50	48
1926.....	45.00	45	44.00	44	45.00	48	42.00	44	42.00	44	21.00	44
1930.....	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	22.50	44
1931.....	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	22.50	44
1932.....	43.20	45	40.92-45.00	40-44	43.20	48	45.00	40-44	40.92-45.00	40-44	20.40-22.50	40-44
1933.....	36.00-43.20	37-45	36.84-45.00	40-44	43.20	48	36.84-45.00	40-44	36.84-45.00	40-44	20.40-22.50	40-44
1934.....	36.00-43.20	37-45	36.84-45.00	40-44	43.20	48	36.84-45.00	40-44	36.84-45.00	40-44	19.00-22.50	40-44



TABLE I. — RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

—Continued

## (d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn†		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two men cars									
NOVA SCOTIA											
<i>Halifax</i> —	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1920.....		.52	56	.56½-.69	54-57	.42½-.70	59-60	.60	54	.35-.48	54
1926.....		.45	63	.52-.61½	54-63	.39-.63	54-63	.47½-.60	54	.30-.43	50
1930.....	.61		60	.50-.77	44	.51-.77	44-56	.63-.77	44	.40-.47	44
1931.....	.61		60	.50-.77	44	.51-.77	44-56	.72-.77	44	.40-.50	44
1932.....	.61		60	.55-.77	44	.51-.77	44-56	.72-.77	44	.40-.50	44
1933.....	.55		60	.50-.70	44	.46-.70	44-56	.65-.70	44	.35-.46	44
1934.....	.55		60	.50-.70	44	.40-.70	44-56	.65-.70	44	.35-.50	44
<i>Sydney</i> —											
1920.....		.50	54-60	.52	60	.35-.62	60-91	.38	60	.37½	60
1926.....	.50	.45	54-63	.43-.50	53	.33-.59	60-91	.52	59	.32-.35	54-59
1930.....	.50		60-67	.35-.51	53	.34-.56	53-91	.52	53	.32-.35	53-59
1931.....	.50		60-67	.35-.51	53	.34-.50	53-91	.52	53	.32-.35	53-59
1932.....	.41		60-70	.41	.....	.40-.51	45-91	.47	45	.31	54
1933.....	.45		60-70	.41	.....	.44-.57	45-91	.52	45	.34	54
1934.....	.48		60-70	.45	.....	.48-.57	48-63	.52	54	.35-.44	54
NEW BRUNSWICK											
<i>Saint John</i> —											
1920.....		.55	62	.45-.57	54	.42-.72	54-63	.55-.72	48-63	.48	54
1926.....		.46	62	.42-.57	54	.35-.55	48-63	.42-.58	48	.30	54-63
1930.....		.50	62	.57	54	.37-.62	48-65	.62	48	.30	54-63
1931.....		.50	62	.57	54	.37-.62	44-65	.62	44	.30	54-63
1932(a).....		(a).59	62	(a).57	54	(a).37-.62	40-56	(a).62	40	(a).30	54-63
1933.....		.40½	62	.46½	54	.30-.50½	40-56	.50½	40	.24½	54-63
1934.....		.40½	62	.46½	54	.30-.54½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½	54-63
QUEBEC											
<i>Quebec</i> —											
1920.....		.45	60	.45	54	.35-.53	54-60	.48-.57	54	.35	60
1926.....		.45	60	.43-.45	60	.30-.53	53½-70	.43-.57	53½	.30	53½
1930.....	.55	.50	60	.45-.50	60-65	.34-.60	47-57	.45-.54	47	.35	60
1931.....	.55	.50	60	.45-.50	49½-65	.34-.62	44	.54-.64	44	.35	60
1932.....	.55	.50	60	.45-.50	54-65	.34-.62	40-57	.56-.64	40	.35	60
1933.....	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	59	.31-.57½	40-54	.52-.59½	40	.32½	63
1934.....	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	54	.31-.57½	40-54	.52-.59½	40	.32½	63
<i>Levis</i> —											
1920.....	.40		77	.38	60	.33-.50	60	.35	60	.30	60
1926.....	.32		75	.33	55	.30-.50	55	.42	55	.28½-.30	55
1930.....	.35		55	.35	55	.30-.52	55	.49	55	.30	55
1931.....	.34		50	.33	45	.30-.52	50	.50	50	.30	45
1932.....	.30		63	.33	50	.25-.50	50	.48	50	.27	45
1933.....	.27		55	.30	40	.25-.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1934.....	.27		55	.30	40	.25-.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
<i>Montreal</i> —											
1920.....		.55	60								
1926.....	.56	.51	70	.44-.51	60	.31-.58	50-70	.51-.63	50	.35	60
1930.....	.60	.55	70	.48-.55	60	.38-.62	50-70	.55-.65	50	.35	54
1931.....	.60	.55	45-70	.51-.55	48	.38-.62	45-65	.55-.65	45	.35	48
1932.....	.60	.55	40-70	.51-.55	40	.38-.62	45-62	.55-.65	40-45	.35	48
1933.....	.56	.51	39-63	.47-.51	48	.34-.58	40	.51-.61	40	.31	48
1934.....	.56	.51	54	.41-.51	40	.34-.58	40	.51-.61	40	.31	48
<i>Hull</i> —											
1920.....		.48	54	.45-.51	54	.41-.50	54	.41-.48	54	.40	54
1926.....	.49	.45	54	.45-.51	54	.41-.46	54-70	.43-.50	54	.40	54
1930.....	.49	.45	54	.45-.48	54	.41-.46	54-70	.43-.52	54	.40	54
1931.....	.49	.45	54	.45-.48	54	.41-.46	54-70	.43-.52	54	.40	54
1932.....	.44	.40½	54	.40½-.43	54	.37-.41½	48-63	.39-.47	48	.36	54
1933.....	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35-.38½	48-63	.37-.44	48	.34	54
1934.....	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35-.38½	48-63	.37-.44	48	.34	54
ONTARIO											
<i>Ottawa</i> —											
1920.....		.55	54	.54	54	.42-.60	54	.55-.57½	54	.48	54
1926.....	.55	.50	54	.45-.52	54	.39-.55	54	.50-.56	54	.44-.46	54
1930.....	.55	.50	50	.40-.55	54	.40-.58	54	.40-.60	54	.38-.48	54
1931.....	.54	.49	49½	.48-.56	48	.39½-.59	48	.40½-.61	48	.38½-.49	48
1932.....	.54	.49	49½	.35-.53	48	.35-.59	48	.39½-.61	48	.38½-.49	48
1933.....	.54		49½	.51-.53	48	.35-.59	48	.35½-.61	48	.38½-.49	48
1934.....	.54		49½	.51-.53	48	.35-.59	48	.35½-.61	48	.38½-.44½	48

TABLE I. — RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES  
—Continued

## (d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS—Con.

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn† Men		Electricians‡		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two men cars									
ONTARIO—Concluded	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Cornwall—											
1920.....	.35		60	(c) 90.00	60	.38-.44	60	.44	60	.32	60
1926.....	.40		66	(c) 90.00— 110.00	60	.38-.50	56½			.30	60
1930.....	.44		66	.46	60	.39-.54	60	.49	60	.35	60
1931.....	.44		60	.46	60	.39-.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1932.....	.44		60	.46	60	.39-.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1933.....	.44		60	.46	60	.39-.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1934.....	.44		60	.46	60	.39-.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
Oshawa—											
1920.....		.42	60	.42	60	.40-.48	60	.43-.48	60	.45	54
1926.....		.40	60	.43	60	.36-.48	51-60	.43-.48	60	.38	54
1930.....	.52		60	.47	44-48	.40-.65	48-60	.53	54	.40	54
1931.....	.52		60	.47	44	.40-.55	44-48	.53	48	.40	49
1932(b).....	.52(b)		60	.50(b)	40	.40-.55(b)	36-48	.53(b)	48	.40(b)	40
1933(b).....	.52(b)		60	.50(b)	40	.40-.55(b)	36-48	.53(b)	48	.40(b)	40
1934(b).....	.52(b)		60	.50(b)	44	.40-.55(b)	48-63			.40(b)	47
Toronto—											
1920.....	.60		48	.62-.68	44	.55-.75	44	.73	44	.50-.62	44
1926.....	.65	.60	48	.72-.78	44	.54-.81	44	.60-.73	44	.50-.59	48
1930.....	.65	.60	48	.72-.78	44	.54-.81	44	.60-.73	44	.50-.59	48
1931.....	.65	.60	48	.72-.78	40-48	.54-.81	37½-42	.60-.79	37½-42	.50-.59	40
1932.....	.65	.60	40-48	.72-.78	36	.54-.81	32	.60-.79	32-36	.50-.59	32
1933.....	.65	.60	40-48	.72-.78	36	.54-.81	32	.60-.79	32-36	.50-.60	32
1934.....	.65	.60	44	.72-.78	44	.54-.81	44	.60-.79	44-48	.50-.60	48
St. Catharines—											
1920.....		.50	54	.45-.50	60	.35-.53	60	.40-.53	60	.35-.40	60
1926.....		.48	63	.40-.55	54	.35-.50	50-60	.42-.50	50	.35-.40	60
1930.....	.52	.48	63	.40-.60	50	.35-.53	45	.50-.58	45	.35	54
1931.....	.52	.48	54	.40-.60	45	.35-.53	35-56	.50-.58	35	.35	45
1932(b).....	.52(b)	.48(b)	54	.40-.60(b)	45	.37-.53(b)	35-50	.50-.58(b)	40	.35(b)	45
1933(b).....	.52(b)	.48(b)	54	.50-.60(b)	45	.37-.58(b)	44-48	.50-.58(b)	40	.35(b)	45
1934(b).....	.52(b)	.48(b)	54	.50-.60(b)	49	.37-.58(b)	44-48	.50-.58(b)	44	.35(b)	47½
Hamilton—											
1920.....	.52		57	.50-.66	55	.46-.57	55	.58	55	.45	60
1926.....	.48	54-57	54	.50-.66	50	.40½-.52½	55	.58	55	.45	54
1930.....	.57	.52	54	.48-.73	44	.46½-.56½	55	.58	55	.49	55
1931.....	.57	.52	54	.40-.73	44	.46½-.56½	48	.58	48	.49	48
1932.....	.54	.49	48	.40-.65	44	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	48
1933.....	.54		40	.40-.65	45	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1934.....	.54		40	.42-.65	45	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
Brantford—											
1920.....		(l) .43	54	.45	54	.36-.54	54	.56	54	.42	54
1926.....		.50	54	.50	54	.41-.59	54	.61	54	.45	54
1930.....		.50	50	.50	54	.45-.59	50-63	.61	54	.45	50
1931.....		.50	50	.50	54	.45-.59	50-63	.61	54	.45	50
1932.....		.50	50	.50	54	.45-.59	50-63	.66	54	.45	50
1933.....	.45		46½	.50	48	.45-.50	48	.60	48	.45	45
1934.....	.45		46½	.50	48	.45-.50	48	.60	48	.45	45
Quebec—											
1920.....		.45	51	.45	59	.35-.40	59	.40-.45	59	.40	54
1926.....	.45		53	.45-.47½	59	.45	59	.45	59	.35	59
1930.....	.45		53	.45	59	.25-.45	59	.47½	59	.35	59
1931.....	.45		55	.45	55	.30-.45	55	.47½	55	.35	55
1932.....	.45		55	.45	55	.30-.45	55	.47½	55	.35	55
1933.....	.40		54	.40	54	.32-.42½	54	.45	54	.35	60
1934.....	.40		54			.32-.42½	54	.45	54	.35	50
Kitchener—											
1920.....	.45		63½	.65-.72½	54	.35-.55	60	.45	60	.42½	60
1926.....	.45		70	.65-.72½	54	.40-.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1930.....	.45	.45	60	.50-.72½	54	.40-.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1931.....	.45	.45	60	.50-.72½	54	.40-.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1932.....	.45	.45	60	.50-.72½	54	.40-.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1933.....	.45	.45	60	.55-.72½	54	.40-.50	54-60	.50	54	.40	48
1934.....	.45	.45	58	.55-.72½	54	.40-.50	54	.50	54	.40	48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES  
—Continued

## (d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS—Continued

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn† Men		Electricians‡		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two men cars									
ONTARIO—Concluded											
London—											
1920.....		.48	55½	.43-.49	60	.39-.56	60	.42½-.51	60	.36-.46	60
1926.....		.48	55	.45-.60	60	.40-.60	50-63	.50	50	.35-.45	50
1930.....	.55	.50	55	.40-.65	50-54	.42-.65	50-63	.47-.60	50	.40-.45	54
1931.....	.50		55	.52-.65	47½	.42-.65	47½-63	.57-.60	47½	.40-.45	47½
1932.....	.45		54	.47-.63	44½	.43-.63	44½-56	.57-.60	44½	.45	44½
1933.....	.45		54	.47-.63	44½	.43-.63	44½-56	.55-.60	44½	.45	44½
1934.....	.45		54	.50-.63	44½	.43-.63	44½-56	.55-.60	44½	.45	44½
Windsor—											
1920.....		.55	63	.60-.70	54	.45-.65	54	.65	54	.45	54
1926.....		.60	63	.60-.70	54	.40-.67½	54	.50-.62½	54	.40	60
1930.....	.62	.62	57	.60-.70	54	.40-.67½	54	.60-.67½	54	.40-.50	54
1931.....	.62	.62	57	.62-.70	54	.40-.67½	54	.62½-.67½	54	.40-.50	54
1932.....	.53	.53	55½	.60	54	.36-.64	48	.59½-.63	48	.40-.42½	50
1933.....	.53	.53		.60	44	.36-.64	40-56	.54½-.64	40	.42½	44
1934.....	.53	.53	51	.60	44	.36-.64	40-56	.54½-.61½	40	.42½	44
Sault Ste. Marie—											
1920.....		.45(k)	60-66			.45-.48		.55	60		
1926.....		.45	60-66			.38-.45	66	.45	66	.40	48
1930.....		.45	60-66			.38-.45	66	.45	77	.40	48
1931.....		.45	60			.35-.45	77-91	.45	77	.40	48
1932.....		.43½	60			.32-.48	70-91	.45	70	.40	48
1933.....		.40	60			.32-.45	70-91	.45	70		
1934.....		.40	60			.32-.45	77-91	.45	70		
Port Arthur—											
1920.....		.55	60	.80	49½	.52-.65	49½	132.(c)	49½	.50	49½
1926.....	.57½		54	.72-.77	44	.45-.62	49½	160.	49½	.42-.47	49½
1930.....	.62		54	.75-.88	44	.50-.65	49½	168.	49½	.42-.49	49½
1931.....	.62		54	.75-.88	44	.50-.65	49½	168.	49½	.42-.49	49½
1932.....			54	.75-.88	44	.45½-.61	49½	155.80	49½	.40-.45	49½
1933.....	.57½		48	.65-.79½	44	.46½-.61	44	155.80		.40-.45	44
1934.....	.57½		48	.65-.79½	44	.46½-.61	44	155.80		.40-.45	44
Fort William—											
1920.....		.55	58½	.70	49	.50	49	148.(c)	63	.50	50
1926.....	.57½	.50	51½-63	.72-.77	44	.45-.62	49-60	148.	49	.42-.47	49
1930.....	.62		51½-63	.75-.88	44	.45-.65	49-60	160.	49	.49	49
1931.....	.62		51½-63	.75-.88	44	.45-.65	54-60	160.	60	.49	49
1932.....	.57½		52½-63	.75-.88	44	.55-.61	54-60	160.	60	.49	49
1933.....	.57½		63	.65-.79½	48	.51-.61	48	148.	48	.47	48
1934.....	.57½		40-49	.65-.79½	48	.51-.61	48	148.	48	.47	48
MANITOBA											
Winnipeg—											
1920.....		.60	50	.92½-.94½	44	.44-.75	48	.75-.80	44-48	.44	48
1926.....	.62½	.57	50	.89	44	.44-.77	40	.60-.77	40	.35-.44	44
1930.....	.65½	.60	48	.92½	44	.42½-.75	44	.61-.75	44	.35-.45	44
1931.....	.65½	.60	42-48	.92½	44	.42½-.75	42	.61-.75	42	.35-.45	44
1932.....	.59-63(d)	.54-.58(d)	42-48	.86	44	.40-.70	39-44	.57-.70	39-42	.40½	44
1933.....	.56	.51	42	.71½	44	.38½-.64	44	.52-.64	39-42	.38½	44
1934.....	.56	.51	42	.78½	44	.38½-.64	44	.52-.64	39-42	.38½	44
SASKATCHEWAN											
Regina (m)—											
1920.....		.55	54			.48-.67	54	.65	54	.52	54
1926.....	.65	.55	54	190.(c)	54	.48-.75	54	.70	54	.45	54
1930.....	.67	.57	54	195.	54	.45-.80	54	.75	54	.45	54
1931.....	.67	.57	54	195.	54	.45-.80	54	.75	54	.45	54
1932.....	.68½	.58½	48	195.	48	.45-.80	48	.75	48	.45-.48	48
1933.....	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	48	.40-.61	48	.58½	48	.40-.42	48
1934.....	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	48	.40-.61	48	.58½	48	.40-.48	48
Saskatoon—											
1920.....		.60	54	.91	54	.52½-.73½	54		54	.42½	60
1926.....	.66		48	.884	48	.51½-.72½	48		48	.42½-.49½	60
1930.....	.68½		48	.92	48	.50-.80	48-54		48	.45-.49½	60
1931.....	.68½		48	.92	48	.50-.80	48-54		48	.45-.49½	60
1932 (e).....	.68½(e)		48	.92(e)	48	.50-.80(e)	48-54		48	.45-.49½(e)	51
1933 (e).....	.68½(e)		48	.92(e)	48	.50-.80(e)	48-54	.82½(e)	48	.45-.49½(e)	48
1934 (e).....	.68½(e)		48	.92(e)	48	.50-.80(e)	48-59	.82½(e)	48	.45-.49½(e)	48



TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES  
—Concluded

## (d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS—Concluded

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn† Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two men cars									
ALBERTA											
Calgary (m)—											
1920.....	.72½	.67½	48	.87½	48	.60-.90	48	.87½	48	.60	48
1926.....	.65½	.60½	48	.62½-.84½	44	.52½-.85	44	.84-.90	44	.52½-.57½	48
1930.....	.70	.65	48	.94½	44	.54-.90	44	.95	44	.54-.57½	48
1931.....	.70	.65	36	.94½	36	.54-.90	36-38	.80-.95	36-38	.54-.57½	48
1932 (f).....	.70 (f)	.65 (f)	44	.94½ (f)	36	.54-.85 (f)	30-36	.80-.95 (f)	30-36	.54-.57½ (f)	36-44
1933 (f).....	.70 (f)	.65 (f)	44	.94½ (f)	40	.54-.85 (f)	40	.80-.95 (f)	40	.54-.57½ (f)	40
1934 (f).....	.79 (f)	.65 (f)	44	.67-.94½ (f)	40	.54-.85 (f)	40-44	.80-.94½ (f)	40	.54-.57½ (f)	40-44
Edmonton—											
1920.....	.68	.68	54	.88	44	.60-.90	44	.88	44	.60-.62½	44
1926.....	.65		54	.82	44	.50-.76	44	.82	44	.50-.52	44
1930.....	.71		48	.89	44	.50-.95	44	.89	44	.50-.52	44
1931.....	.71		48	.89	44	.52-.95	44	.89	44	.50-.54	44
1932 (g).....	.65½ (g)		48	.82 (g)	40	.50-.83 (g)	40-44	.82 (g)	40	.48-.52 (g)	44
1933 (g).....	.65½ (g)		48	.82 (g)	42	.50-.83 (g)	42	.82 (g)	42	.48-.52 (g)	42
1934 (g).....	.65½ (g)		48	.82 (g)	42	.50-.83 (g)	42	.82 (g)	42	.48-.52 (g)	42
Lethbridge—											
1920.....	.584		56½			.586-.686	56			.48	54
1926.....	.586		56			.59-.70	54			.549	54
1930.....	.61		54			.59-.78	44-54			.50-.55	54
1931.....	.61		54			.54-.70	44-54			.50-.55	54
1932.....	.55		54			.496-.643	44-63			.45-.51	54
1933.....	.505		54			.496-.643	44-63			.41½	54
1934.....	.505		54							.41½	54
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Nelson—											
1920.....	(c) 100.00		51	.69	44	(c) 75.00		.69	44	.56½	54
1926.....	110.00		54			110.00	48			.50	48
1930.....	120.00	48-54				120.00	48			.50	48
1931.....	120.00	48-54				120.00	48			.50	48
1932.....	115.00	48-54				115.00	48			.40	48
1933.....	100.00	48-54				100.00	48			.40	48
1934.....	100.00	48-54				100.00	48			.40	48
Vancouver—											
1920.....		.60 (j)	48	.87½	48	.58-.71½	44	.64-.71½	44	.59	44
1926.....	.68	.62	48	.69-.94	48	.45-.74	44-48	.69-.74	44	.44-.53	44-48
1930.....	.69	.63	48	.69-.97	48	.46-.75	44-48	.70-.75	44	.50-.59	44-48
1931.....	.69	.63	48	.69-.97	48	.46-.75	44-48	.70-.75	44	.50-.59	44-48
1932 (h).....	.69 (h)	.63 (h)	48	.69-.97 (h)	32	.46-.75 (h)	44-48	.70-.75 (h)	44	.50-.59 (h)	44-48
1933 (h).....	.69 (h)	.63 (h)	48	.62-.87½ (h)	32	.46-.75 (h)	44-48	.70-.75 (h)	44	.50-.59 (h)	44-48
1934 (h).....	.69 (h)	.63 (h)	48	.62-.87½ (h)	.....	.46-.75 (h)	44-48	.70-.75 (h)	44	.50-.59 (h)	44-48
Victoria—											
1920.....		.60 (j)	48	.87½	44	.58	44	.64-.71½	44	.54	44
1926.....	.64		52	.69-.94	44	.51-.74	44-48	.69-.74	44	.53	44-53
1930.....	.69		52	.69-.97	44	.52-.75	44-48	.70-.75	44	.54	44-53
1931.....	.69		52	.69-.97	44	.52-.75	44-48	.70-.75	44	.54	44-53
1932.....	.69		52	.69-.97	44	.52-.75	44-48	.70-.75	44	.54	44-53
1933.....	.65½		50	.62-.87½	44	.494-.71½	44-48	.66½-.71½	44	.513	44-53
1934.....	.65½		48	.62-.87½	44	.494-.71½	44-48	.66½-.71½	44	.513	44-53

\* Maximum rates based on length of service; in most cities bus drivers, on lines operated in connection with street railways, receive the same maximum rates of wages as one man car operators.

† Including shedmen, pitmen, cleaners, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc.

‡ Including armature winders, wiremen, etc.

§ Including troublemen, and groundmen in some cases; in some localities line maintenance work is performed by employees of light, heat and power distribution utilities.

(a) Deduction from earnings, 10 per cent.

(b) Deduction from earnings: 10 per cent in 1932 and 1933; 15 per cent in 1934.

(c) Per month.

(d) In summer 54 cents per hour, two men cars, 59 cents, one man cars, 42 hours per week.

(e) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 5 per cent and up; in 1933, 6 per cent and up; in 1934, 10 per cent and up.

(f) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 per cent; in 1933 and 1934, 10 per cent.

(g) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 to 8 per cent and up; in 1933 and 1934, 4 to 10 per cent.

(h) Deduction from earnings since Dec. 1, 1932, 5 per cent.

(j) On October 1, 1920, 65 cents per hour.

(k) On October 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(l) On June 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(m) No two men cars in operation in Regina since 1921; in Calgary very few.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES

POLICEMEN							FIREMEN						
Locality	(Maximum per year)						Locality	(Maximum per year)					
	1929		1933		1934			1929	1933	1934			
	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.		Wages	Wages	Wages			
	\$		\$		\$			\$	\$	\$			
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>													
Sydney.....	1,380	72	1,106	64	1,106	64	<i>Nova Scotia—</i>						
Amherst.....	1,092	70	1,092	70	1,092	70	g Sydney.....	1,360	1,224	1,104			
Halifax.....	1,400	56	1,560	56	1,600	56	l Amherst.....	1,100	1,030	1,030			
Truro.....	1,320	84	1,211	84	1,211	84	b Halifax.....	1,404	1,560†	1,600†			
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>													
Charlottetown.....	1,080	56	1,140	56	1,140	56	f Truro.....	1,080§	972§	972§			
<i>New Brunswick—</i>													
Moncton.....	1,500	56	1,392	56	1,404	56	<i>New Brunswick—</i>						
St. John.....	1,440	63	1,425	56	1,425	56	St. John.....	1,320	1,254	1,254			
Fredericton.....	1,200	84	1,200	84	1,200	84		*1,440	*1,368	*1,368			
<i>Quebec—</i>													
Quebec.....	1,326	84	1,383	.....	1,383	.....	<i>Quebec—</i>						
Three Rivers.....	1,460	77	1,300	.....	1,300	.....	e Quebec.....	1,456	1,383	1,357			
Sherbrooke.....	1,508	.....	1,272	.....	1,272	.....	b Three Rivers.....	1,456	1,300	1,300			
Sorel.....	1,100	.....	990	.....	990	.....	k Sherbrooke.....	1,560	1,336	1,336			
St. Hyacinthe.....	1,450	.....	884	.....	884	.....	b Montreal.....	1,700	1,800	1,800			
St. John's.....	1,092	70	1,300	60	1,092	60	b Westmount.....	1,700	1,700	1,700			
Montreal.....	1,700	.....	1,800	.....	1,800	84	b Hull.....	1,200	1,180	1,180			
Westmount.....	1,700	78	1,700	78	1,700	78	<i>Ontario—</i>						
Hull.....	1,200	64	1,180	70	1,180	70	b Ottawa.....	1,751	1,624	1,751			
<i>Ontario—</i>													
Ottawa.....	1,913	48	1,771	48	1,915	48	b Brockville.....	1,250	1,177	1,177			
Brockville.....	1,197	77	1,140	77	1,140	77	b Kingston.....	1,205	1,084	1,084			
Kingston.....	1,450	60	1,305	54	1,305	54	b Belleville.....	1,200	1,140	1,140			
Belleville.....	1,550	70	1,395	70	1,395	70	b Peterborough.....	1,350	1,225	1,225			
Peterborough.....	1,500	60	1,400	70	1,400	70	b Oshawa.....	1,500	1,260	1,260			
Oshawa.....	1,800	51	1,493	51	1,493	54	b Toronto.....	1,950	2,086	2,086†			
Orillia.....	1,200	84	1,200	84	1,200	84	k Niagara Falls.....	1,700	1,377	1,377			
Toronto.....	1,950	48	1,982	48	1,982	48	b St. Catharines.....	1,460	1,314	1,314			
Niagara Falls.....	1,750	60	1,420	60	1,420	60	b Hamilton.....	1,750	1,672	1,672			
St. Catharines.....	1,734	60	1,515	63	1,515	54	b Brantford.....	1,642	1,544	1,544			
Hamilton.....	1,750	48	1,672	48	1,672	48	b Galt.....	1,200	1,062	1,060			
Brantford.....	1,643	56	1,478	56	1,478	56	b Guelph.....	1,300	1,309	1,400			
Galt.....	1,400	65	1,400	65	1,400	65	b Kitchener.....	1,450	1,341	1,341			
Guelph.....	1,450	56	1,345	70	1,450	70	k Woodstock.....	1,423	1,314	1,314			
Kitchener.....	1,500	60	1,359	60	1,520	63	a Stratford.....	1,575	1,381	1,302			
Woodstock.....	1,300	70	1,300	70	1,300	70	b London.....	1,728	1,574	1,574			
Stratford.....	1,580	48	1,452	48	1,448	48	b St. Thomas.....	1,500	1,500	1,275			
London.....	1,762	48	1,762	48	1,762	48	b Chatham.....	1,480	1,379	1,379			
St. Thomas.....	1,800	70	1,800	72	1,620	72	e Windsor.....	1,980	1,681	1,681			
Chatham.....	1,550	54	1,445	54	1,445	54	b Sarnia.....	1,500	1,404	1,404			
Windsor.....	2,150	48	1,650	48	1,650	48	b Owen Sound.....	1,100	960	960			
Sarnia.....	1,620	54	1,458	54	1,458	54	a North Bay.....	1,500	1,408	1,200			
Owen Sound.....	1,700	65	1,620	63	1,620	63	k Cobalt.....	1,380	1,140	.....			
North Bay.....	1,440	59	1,408	60	1,200	60	b Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,380	1,020	1,020			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,800	70	1,218	56	1,218	56	a Port Arthur.....	1,620	1,539	1,539			
Port Arthur.....	1,860	60	1,773	60	1,773	60	b Port William.....	1,600	1,520	1,520			
Fort William.....	1,860	54	1,770	54†	1,650	54	<i>Manitoba</i>						
<i>Manitoba—</i>													
Winnipeg**.....	1,836	48	1,548	48	1,548	48	b Winnipeg.....	1,740	1,507	1,507			
Brandon.....	1,500	48	1,260	48	1,260	48	a Brandon.....	1,500	1,080	1,200			
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>													
Regina.....	1,860	48	1,674	54	1,860	54	<i>Saskatchewan—</i>						
Saskatoon.....	1,800	48	1,674	48	1,562	48	b Regina.....	1,644	1,390	1,390			
Moose Jaw.....	1,800	48	1,419	48	1,419	48	b Saskatoon.....	1,830	1,563	1,478			
Prince Albert.....	1,680	50	1,512	48	1,512	48	a Moose Jaw.....	1,536	1,140	1,140			
<i>Alberta—</i>													
Medicine Hat.....	1,620	48	1,458	48	1,458	48	j Prince Albert.....	1,380	1,319	1,313			
Edmonton.....	1,740	48	1,656	48	1,656	48	<i>Alberta—</i>						
Calgary.....	1,800	48	1,674	48	1,566	44	b Medicine Hat.....	1,500	1,350	1,350			
Lethbridge.....	1,680	48	1,433	48	1,433	48	b Edmonton.....	1,680	1,602	1,602			
<i>British Columbia—</i>													
Nelson.....	1,620	56	1,440	56	1,440	56	b Calgary.....	1,740	1,618	1,514			
Trail.....	1,800	56	1,476	56	1,476	56	b Lethbridge.....	1,620	1,378	1,378			
New Westminster.....	1,740	48	1,500	48	1,500	48	<i>British Columbia—</i>						
Vancouver.....	1,890	48	1,580	48	1,580	48	l Fernie.....	1,200	1,020	1,020			
Victoria.....	1,710	48	1,462	48	1,462	48	c Nelson.....	1,560	1,320	1,320			
Prince Rupert.....	1,752	84	1,752	84	1,752	84	b New Westminster.....	1,680	1,440	1,440			
							b Vancouver.....	1,800	1,384	1,384			
							b Victoria.....	1,695	1,620	1,449			
							i Nanaimo.....	1,560	1,320	1,320			
							d Prince Rupert.....	1,680	1,500	1,320			

††In addition to above good conduct pay of \$5.00 per month is payable to constables on attaining 10 years' service and an additional \$5.00 per month after 15 years' service.

\*\*"Merit pay" 10 cents to 20 cents per day according to length of service; 10 years or over.

†All employees contributing 10% of their salary to city for relief purposes. §Plus rent, light and fuel. \*Motor truck drivers. ‡Voluntary contribution of 5% of salary to unemployment relief in 1933; voluntary reduction of 5% of salary in 1934. a Double platoon system. b Double platoon with one day off in seven. Shifts, 10 hours day, 14 hours night; or 11 hours day, 13 hours night; or 12 hours day, 12 hours night. c Double platoon, 24 hours off every two weeks. d Double platoon, 24 hours off every ten days. e Double platoon, 24 hours on and 24 hours off. f Continuous duty. g Continuous duty, one day off in 10. h Continuous duty one day off in seven. i One day off in four. j Continuous duty, twelve hours off every fourth day. k Continuous duty two days on and one day off. l Call brigade—one man on duty continuously with every second Sunday off.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*  
LABOURERS

Locality	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs. per wk.	Wages	Hrs. per wk.	Wages	Hrs. per wk.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>		\$		\$		\$	
Sydney.....	Hour	35-.40	54	35-.37	48	35-.37	48
Amherst.....	Hour	.34	48	.34	48	.34	48
Halifax.....	Hour	40-.50	54	35-.60	48-54	35-.60	30-57
Truro.....	Hour	.30	54	.30	48	.30	48
Yarmouth.....	Day	2.50	54	2.00	50	2.00	50
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>							
Charlottetown.....	Day	2.70-	54	3.15	54	2.80	48
<i>New Brunswick—</i>		3.00					
Moncton.....	Hour	.45	54	298-.383	54	27-.405	54
St. John.....	Day	3.25	54	3.00-	54	3.00-	54
Fredericton.....	Hour	.30	54	.28	48	.28	48
Campbellton.....	Hour	.30	60	.20	60	.20	60
Bathurst.....	Day	2.50	60	2.00	60	2.00	60
<i>Quebec—</i>							
Quebec.....	Hour	.40	54	.40	48	.35	48
Three Rivers.....	Hour	.40	60	.35	48	.35	48
Sherbrooke.....	Hour	.35	60	.35	48	.35	48
Sorel.....	Hour	.30	60	.20	48	.20	48
St. Hyacinthe.....	Hour	.30	60	.30	44	.30	44
St. John.....	Hour	30-.35	60	.35	48	25-.35	40
Lechinc.....	Hour	.35	60	.35	48	.35	48
Montreal.....	Hour	.40	60	.40	48	35-.40	48
Westmount.....	Hour	.35	60	.35	60	.35	60
Hull.....	Hour	.40	54	.35	48	.35	48
<i>Ontario—</i>							
Ottawa.....	Day	4.00	44	3.60	44	4.00	40
Brockville.....	Hour	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48
Kingston.....	Hour	35-.40	48	35-.40	54	35-.40	54
Belleville.....	Hour	.40	60	.40	48	.40	48
Peterborough.....	Hour	.40	54	.40	48	.40	48
Oshawa.....	Hour	.40	55	.40	44	.40	44
Orillia.....	Hour	35-.40	54	.20	48	.25	48
Toronto.....	Hour	.60	44	.594	48	.594	48
Niagara Falls.....	Hour	45-.55	48	38-.50	48	38-.50	48
St. Catharines.....	Hour	37-.50	54	37-.38	50	37-.38	54
Hamilton.....	Hour	55-.60	49	465-.54	44-48	465-.54	44-48
Brantford.....	Hour	45-.50	50	40-.475	50	45-.475	48
Galt.....	Hour	45-.50	44	45-.50	44	45-.50	44
Guelph.....	Hour	.40	44	.40	44	.40	40
Kitchener.....	Hour	.40	54	.40	44	.40	44
Woodstock.....	Hour	30-.45	54	30-.40	44	30-.40	44
Stratford.....	Hour	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
London.....	Hour	.45	50	.45	40	.45	44
St. Thomas.....	Hour	.40	54	40-.50	48	40-.50	48
Chatham.....	Hour	.40	50	40-.45	44	40-.45	44
Windsor.....	Hour	40-.60	50	50-.55	40	.50	44
Sarnia.....	Hour	40-.60	48	45-.675	48	40-.675	48
Owen Sound.....	Hour	.39	54	.25	48	.30	48
North Bay.....	Hour	.40	60	.40	32	.....	.....
Cobalt.....	Day	3.75-	54	3.50	54	3.00-	54
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Hour	25-.50	48	35-.45	48	35-.45	48
Port Arthur.....	Hour	40-.52	49½	40-.52	44	40-.52	44
Port William.....	Hour	35-.45	52½	40-.45	44	40-.425	44
<i>Manitoba—</i>							
Winnipeg.....	Hour	425-.52	48-	383-.486	48-	383-.45	48-
Brandon.....	Hour	35-.40	59	35-.42	44	35-.42	44
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>							
Regina.....	Hour	.45	50	40-.44	44	40-.44	44
Saskatoon.....	Hour	45-.495	55	45*	45	45*	45
Moose Jaw.....	Hour	40-.45	50	.40	44	.40	44
Prince Albert.....	Hour	.....	.....	.40	54	.30	54
<i>Alberta—</i>							
Medicine Hat.....	Hour	45-.50	.....	40-.45	.....	40-.45	.....
Edmonton.....	Hour	55-.57	44	48-.54	44	48-.54	44
Calgary.....	Hour	.54	44	45-.486	44	45-.486	.....
Lethbridge.....	Hour	.55	48	415-.50	32-44	415-.50	32-44
<i>British Columbia—</i>							
Fernie.....	Day	4.00-	48	3.20-	48	2.50-	48
Nelson.....	Day	4.25	.....	3.60	.....	3.60	.....
Trail.....	Day	4.00-	44	3.80	44	3.55-	.....
New Westminster.....	Day	4.50	.....	.....	.....	3.80	.....
Vancouver.....	Hour	4.60	44	4.00	44	4.00	44
Victoria.....	Hour	407-	44	375-	40	375-	40
Nanaimo.....	Hour	.685	.....	.585	.....	.585	.....
.....	Hour	.531	44	.479	35	.479	40
.....	Day	4.75	44	3.50-	44	3.50-	44
Prince Rupert.....	Hour	.575	48	.575	36	4.00	36

\*1933 rates subject to the following reductions, —6% on first \$41.67 earned each half month and 25% on any amount in excess of \$41.67. Rates for 1934 are subject to additional reductions as follows:—4% on amounts up to \$41.67 per half month, 8% on amounts from \$41.67 to \$66.67, 10% on amounts from \$66.67 to \$100.00 and 14% on all amounts over \$100.00.



TABLE III.—STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING (LONGSHOREMEN), AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

(a) STEAM RAILWAYS (\*)

Occupation		1920	1921	1922	1923-1926	1927-1928	1929-1934b
<i>Conductors—</i>							
Passenger, per mile.....	cents	4-67	4-27	4-27	4-27	4-47	4-47-4-72
“ per day.....	\$	7-00	6-40	6-40	6-40	6-70	6-70-7-08
“ per month.....	\$	210-00	192-00	192-00	192-00	201-00	201-00-219-63
Freight, through per mile.....	cents	6-44	5-80	5-80	5-80	6-16	6-16-6-25
Freight, way, per mile.....	cents	6-96	6-32	6-32	6-32	6-68	6-68-7-11
<i>Brakemen—</i>							
Passenger, per mile.....	cents	3-33	2-93	2-93	2-93	3-13	3-13-3-18
“ per day.....	\$	5-00	4-40	4-40	4-40	4-70	4-70-4-77
“ per month.....	\$	150-00	132-00	132-00	132-00	141-00	141-00-143-10
Freight, through, per mile.....	cents	5-12	4-48	4-48	4-48	4-84	4-84-4-91
“ way, per mile.....	cents	5-52	4-88	4-88	4-88	5-24	5-24-5-31
<i>Baggagemen, train—</i>							
Per mile.....	cents	3-44	3-04	3-04	3-04	3-24	3-24-3-28
Per day.....	\$	5-16	4-56	4-56	4-56	4-86	4-86-4-94
Per month.....	\$	154-80	136-80	136-80	136-80	145-80	145-80-153-32
<i>Yardmen—</i>							
Foremen, per day.....	\$	6-96	6-32	6-32	6-32	6-64	6-64-6-74
Helpers, per day.....	\$	6-43	5-84	5-84	5-84	6-16	6-16-6-25
Switch tenders, per day.....	\$	5-04	4-40	4-40	4-40	4-72	4-72-4-79
<i>Locomotive Engineers—</i>							
Passenger, per mile.....	cents	6-40-6-70	5-92-6-92	5-92-6-92	5-92-6-92	6-16-7-16	6-16-7-16
Freight, per mile.....	cents	7-12-9-04	6-48-8-40	6-48-8-40	6-48-8-40	6-84-8-76	6-84-8-76
Yard, per day.....	\$	7-04-8-36	6-40-7-72	6-40-7-72	6-40-7-72	6-72-8-04	6-72-8-04
<i>Locomotive Firemen—</i>							
Passenger, per mile.....	cents	4-80-6-00	4-32-5-32	4-32-5-52	4-32-5-52	4-56-5-76	4-56-5-76
Freight, per mile.....	cents	5-28-6-79	4-64-6-15	4-64-6-15	4-64-6-15	5-00-6-51	5-00-6-51
Yard, per day.....	\$	5-00-6-96	4-96-6-32	4-96-6-32	4-96-6-32	5-28-6-64	5-28-6-64
Hostlers, per day.....	\$	5-60-6-24	4-96-5-60	4-96-5-60	4-96-5-60	5-50-6-60	5-50-6-60
Hostlers, helpers, per day.....	\$	5-04	4-40	4-40	4-40	4-90	4-90
<i>Telegraph Service—</i>							
Train Despatchers, per month.....	\$	227-00-257-00	210-68-240-68	210-00-240-00	.....	225-00-252-00	225-00-252-00
Telegraph, Operators, per month.....	\$	130-00-142-00	117-76-129-76	117-00-129-00	117-00-129-00	122-00-134-00	122-00-134-00
Agents, per month.....	\$	137-00-154-00	124-76-141-76	124-00-141-00	124-00-141-00	129-00-146-00	129-00-146-00
Relief Agents, per month.....	\$	147-00-156-00	134-76-143-76	134-00-143-00	134-00-143-00	139-00-148-00	139-00-148-00
Assistant Agents, per month.....	\$	78-00	70-00	70-00	70-00	70-00	70-00-75-00
Linemen, per month.....	\$	151-00-159-00	134-68-142-68	129-18-137-18	.....	140-00-148-00	140-00-148-00
<i>Maintenance of Way—</i>							
Extra gang foremen, per day.....	\$	5-55-6-40	4-75-5-60	4-51-5-36	4-70-5-50	5-10-5-60	5-25-5-75
Section foremen, first class yards, per day.....	\$	5-60	4-80	4-56	4-80	5-00	5-15
Section foremen, on line, per day.....	\$	5-30	4-50	4-26	4-40	4-55	4-70
Sectionmen, classified yards, per hour.....	cents	48½	40	35	38	41	41-45
Sectionmen, other, per hour.....	cents	48½	40	35	36-38	38-40	38-43
<i>Bridge and Building—</i>							
Foremen, per day.....	\$	6-30	5-50	5-10	5-30	5-60	5-75
Foremen, painter, per day.....	\$	6-05	5-25	4-85	5-00	5-25	5-50
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, per hour (minimum).....	cents	68	58	54	56	62	65
Carpenters, per hour.....	cents	68-72	58-62	54-58	56-60	58-62	61-65
Plumbers, pipefitters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, electricians, per hour.....	cents	68-83	58-73	54-69	55-70	57-72	60-77
Painters, per hour.....	cents	68	58	54	56	58	58-61
Bridgemen or rough carpenters, per hour.....	cents	58-68	48-58	44-54	46-56	48-53	48-61
Mechanics' helpers, per hour.....	cents	51½	44	43	44	46	48
Signalmen, non-interlocked crossings, per hour.....	cents	46½	38	33	36	38	40
Pumpmen, per month.....	\$	110-00-116-00	92-66-98-66	82-46-88-46	87-00-93-00	91-00-97-00	96-00-102-00
Engineers, pile driver, hoist, etc., per day.....	\$	5-90	5-10	4-70	4-85	5-00	5-15
<i>Locomotive and Car Shops—</i>							
†Mechanics, per hour.....	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
†Other carmen, etc., per hour.....	cents	80	72	63	63	67	72
Helpers, per hour.....	cents	62a	54a	47a	47a	51a	56a
Electrical workers, electricians, per hour.....	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
Electrical workers, linemen, per hour.....	cents	81	73	66	66	70	75
Electrical workers, groundmen, per hour.....	cents	75	67	60	60	64	69
Electrical workers, operators, etc., per hour.....	cents	68	60	53	53	57	62
Coach cleaners, per hour.....	cents	50	42	38	38	42	44
Shop labourers, per hour.....	cents	48½	40	35	38	40	40-42

\*Differentials on certain lines or divisions above these rates. Nearly all classes are on the basic 8-hour day with time and one-half for overtime, but in some cases some other consideration has been arranged.

†Machinists; boiler-makers; blacksmiths; plumbers, etc.; sheet metal workers; cabinet makers; carpenters, coach, locomotive and bench; welders, etc.

‡Freight car carpenters; freight car painters; car inspectors, car repairers, etc.

§Since 1918 employees are allowed one minute extra, for checking in and out, for each hour actually worked, thereby increasing earnings approximately one cent per hour.

(a) On Western lines Port Arthur and west, until 1929 in addition to these rates boiler-makers' helpers received 5½ cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 4 cents, and other helpers 3 cents; since May 1, 1929, the differentials on western lines were boiler-makers' helpers 4 cents, other helpers 2 cents.

(b) Deductions from each employee's earnings on basic rates effective as follows: Train, engine and telegraph service, 10 per cent Dec. 1, 1931; 20 per cent May 1, 1933; 15 per cent Nov. 1, 1933; Maintenance of way and bridge and building, 10 per cent May 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 1, 1933; Locomotive and car shops, 10 per cent April 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 16, 1933, with certain exceptions. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, page 1212.) Deduction amended for all classes effective as follows: Jan. 1, 1933, 12 per cent; May 1, 1933, 10 per cent. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 991.)

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING, AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

## (b) TRUCKING AND CARTAGE—LOCAL

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS							TEAMSTERS						
Nova Scotia— Halifax.....	18.00– 25.00	44	15.50– 22.25	44–48	15.50– 24.00	44–54	Nova Scotia— Halifax.....	18.00	44	16.00– 18.00	44	16.00– 20.00	44–48
New Brunswick— St. John.....	21.50– 30.00	54–60	15.50– 30.00	48–60	14.40– 27.00	48–60	New Brunswick— St. John.....	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
Moncton.....	19.00– 21.00	50–54	13.00– 16.50	54	15.00– 16.50	54	Moncton.....	20.00– 27.00	54	15.00– 23.00	54–60	21.85– 23.00	54
Fredericton..	20.00	54	15.00	54	15.00– 17.00	54	Quebec— Montreal....	22.50	60	15.00– 18.00	40–60	15.00– 18.00	48–60
Quebec— Quebec.....	24.50	70	15.75– 19.25	48	17.60– 23.00	48–55	Ontario— Ottawa.....	18.00– 22.50	44–54	18.00	48–54	17.85	44
Montreal.....	21.00– 27.00	50–60	18.00– 22.75	47–60	14.50– 22.00	40–60	Toronto.....	21.00– 30.00	48–60	17.25– 25.00	45–55	15.00– 26.25	40–56
Ontario— Ottawa.....	19.50– 27.00	44–54	18.00– 24.00	44–60	15.60– 24.00	40–60	Peterborough	18.00– 21.00	40–60	15.00– 19.00	54–60	15.00– 19.00	54–60
Kingston.....	20.00*	45	18.00	56	14.00– 27.00	44–60	Owen Sound.	16.20– 18.00	54–60	11.00	36	11.00	36
Toronto.....	22.00– 28.00	44–65	17.50– 26.00	44–60	16.75– 26.25	45–65	Brantford....	15.00– 20.50	48–50	13.00– 15.40	40–48	15.00– 15.40	40–48
Hamilton.....	22.00– 27.50	45–60	19.00– 27.00	45–60	19.20– 27.00	48–60	Guelph.....	20.00	47	17.50– 21.50	45–50	17.60	45–50
Brantford....	17.00– 23.00	36–48	15.00– 22.25	44–48	15.75– 22.00	40–57	London.....	18.00– 20.00	50–54	16.00– 18.00	48–56	17.00– 18.00	54–56
Guelph.....	21.75	47	18.25	48	18.25– 20.00	45–60	Fort William	27.50	60	25.00	60	25.00	60
St. Cathar- ines.....	22.50*	50½	18.00– 22.50	40–60	21.50	60	Manitoba— Winnipeg....	20.50– 24.25	48–54	18.50– 19.00	48	19.00	48
Stratford....	20.65– 23.60	59	23.60	59	17.70– 20.65	59	Brandon.....	18.00– 21.00	60	12.00– 18.00	60	15.00	60
Welland.....	15.00	60	21.00	60	18.00	60	Saskatchewan— Regina.....	20.00– 28.75	47–60	14.00– 25.00	40–47	15.75– 20.25	45
London.....	19.00– 27.00	44–56	15.50– 25.00	44–56	15.00– 26.00	44–60	Saskatoon....	24.00– 27.00	60	18.75– 20.00	48–54	19.00	48–54
Windsor.....	24.50– 30.00	50–55	18.00– 22.00	44–45	15.00– 24.00	51–60	Moose Jaw... 28.75	47½	23.75	47½	15.00– 25.00	47½–48	
Sudbury.....	25.50*	60	18.00	48	18.00– 21.00	48–60	Alberta— Calgary.....	21.00– 30.00	50–60	14.50– 18.00	45–54	16.75– 18.00	54
Fort William.	25.00	51	22.50	51	18.75– 22.50	45–51	Edmonton....	22.00– 30.00	48–60	18.00– 20.00	48–50	19.00	47½
Manitoba— Winnipeg.....	15.75– 31.25	45–54	12.00– 24.00	40–51	16.00– 24.75	48–55	Lethbridge... 25.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	
Saskatchewan— Regina.....	21.25– 27.00	47–60	15.00– 23.75	44–54	16.00– 27.00	44–54	British Columbia Nelson.....	27.00– 31.25	54	27.00– 31.25	54	16.25– 27.50	54
Prince Albert	24.00	60	18.00– 25.00	60	16.25– 25.00	60	Prince Rupert	36.00	48–54	36.00	48–54	36.00	54
Saskatoon....	24.00– 27.00	60	19.00– 21.50	48–54	14.40– 21.60	30–54	SINGLE HORSE DRIVERS						
Moose Jaw... 35.00	20.00– 35.00	47½–50	15.00– 23.00	47½–48	15.00– 23.75	47½–54	Halifax, N.S... 14.00	60	15.00	.....	12.00– 15.00	.....	
Alberta— Calgary.....	20.00– 30.00	44–60	15.00– 21.50	40–54	15.00– 22.50	45–54	St. John, N.B. 18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	
Edmonton....	21.25– 30.00	44–60	17.00– 20.00	40–50	17.00– 20.25	40–54	Montreal, P.Q. 17.00– 20.00	60	15.00– 17.00	40–60	12.00– 16.00	40–60	
British Columbia Vancouver....	22.00– 30.00	40–54	18.00– 26.00	40–54	18.00– 26.00	40–54	Quebec, P.Q.... 18.00– 20.00	45–60	18.00– 20.00	44–48	18.00– 20.00	44–50	
Victoria.....	18.00– 31.25	40–54	15.00– 22.50	40–51	16.25– 25.00	40–56	Ottawa, Ont.... 18.00– 21.00	54	18.00– 21.00	54	21.00	50	
New West- minster.....	27.00	48	19.20	48	18.00	44	Kingston, Ont.. 15.00	45–50	14.00– 15.00	50–56	14.00– 15.00	50–56	
Prince Rupert	36.00	48–54	36.00	48–54	36.00	54	Hamilton, Ont. 22.00	60	20.00	60	20.00	54	
Nelson.....	30.00– 31.25	54	25.00– 31.25	50–54	24.00– 27.50	48–54	Regina, Sask.. 22.50	50	14.00	40	15.75– 20.25	45	

\*1930

†Data are chiefly from trucking and cartage firms, wholesale and retail establishments, and building contractors; data for drivers for laundries, breweries, bread and cake, and meat products manufacturers appear in tables for those industries.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING, AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Concluded*

(c) STEVEDORING (LONGSHOREMEN—GENERAL CARGO)

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per day	Wages per hour	Hrs per day	Wages per hour	Hrs per day		Wages per hour	Hrs per day	Wages per hour	Hrs per day	Wages per hour	Hrs per day
	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
Sea ports—													
Halifax.....	.70	9	.63	9	.63	9	Prince Rupert (coast steamers)	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8
Charlotte- town.....	.60	9	.55	9	.55	9	Prince Rupert (ocean steamers)	.84	8	.85	8	.85	8
St. John.....	.70	9	.63	9	.63	9							
Quebec.....	.60	10	.57	10	.57	10							
Montreal.....	.65	10	.56	10	.59	10							
Vancouver (dock).....	.82	8	.71	8	.81	8	Lake ports—						
Vancouver (ship).....	.87	8	.75	8	.85	8	Toronto.....	.40	10	.35	10	.35	10
Victoria (dock).....	.83	8	.71	8	.71	8	Point Edward....	.35	10	.35	10	.35	10
Victoria (ship).....	.87	8	.75	8	.75	8	Port McNicholl..	.37	10	.37	10	.37	10
							Fort William	.40	10	.32	10	.32	10

(d) GRAIN ELEVATORS

Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934		Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
<i>Labourers—</i>								<i>Weighmen—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.45	44	.45	30	.45	44	No. 1.....	Hour	.50	44	.50	30	.50	44
No. 2.....	Hour	.35	54	.48	54	.435	54	No. 2.....	Mth.	150.00	60	135.00	60	127.50	60
No. 3.....	Hour	.52	60	.47	60	.47	60	No. 3.....	Day	4.50	54	4.59	54	4.13	54
No. 4.....	Hour	.40	70	.325	71	.325	64	No. 4.....	Hour	.63	60	.57	60	.57	60
No. 5.....	Hour			.475	48	.475	48	No. 5.....	Week	48.75	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 6.....	Hour	.50	60	.45	40	.45	48	No. 6.....	Mth.	170.00	60	170.00	60	170.00	60
No. 7.....	Hour	.50	60	.45	60	.45	60	No. 7.....	Mth.			190.00	48	190.00	48
No. 8.....	Hour	.50	60	.45	60	.45	60	No. 8.....	Hour	.60		.485	44	.55	44
No. 9.....	Hour	.40	60	.30	60	.30	72	No. 9.....	Mth.	205.00	60	184.50	60	184.50	60
No. 10.....	Hour	.50	60	.45	44½	.50	44½	No. 10.....	Mth.	200.00	56	200.00	44	200.00	44
No. 11.....	Hour	.55	44½	.55	44	.495	44	No. 11.....	Mth.	205.00	60	166.50	44	166.50	44
No. 12.....	Hour	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	No. 12.....	Hour	.60	60	.475	60	.40	60
No. 13.....	Hour	.55	48	.50	48	.50	48	No. 13.....	Hour	.49	60	.44	60	.42	60
No. 14.....	Hour	.50	48	.45	48	.45	48	No. 14.....	Week	36.92	44½	38.25	44	38.25	44
								No. 15.....	Mth.	180.00	60	166.50	44½	166.50	44½
<i>Millwrights—</i>								No. 16.....	Mth.	190.00	48	150.00	48	150.00	48
No. 1.....	Mth.	155.00	60	139.50	60	132.25	60	No. 17.....	Mth.	175.00	48	144.40	48	144.40	48
No. 2.....	Day	5.85	54	5.98	54	5.39	54								
No. 3.....	Hour	.69	60	.62	60	.62	60								
No. 4.....	Mth.			190.00	48	190.00	48	<i>Winchmen—</i>							
No. 5.....	Week	45.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48	No. 1.....	Hour	.781	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 6.....	Mth.	225.00	60	202.50	60	202.50	60	No. 2.....	Mth.			170.00	48	170.00	48
No. 7.....	Mth.	210.00	56	200.00	44	200.00	44	No. 3.....	Mth.	180.00	60	162.00	60	162.00	60
No. 8.....	Hour	.75	60	.75	44	.675	44	No. 4.....	Mth.	175.00	56	175.00	44	175.00	44
No. 9.....	Hour	.64	60	.58	60	.54	60	No. 5.....	Mth.	165.00	60	148.50	44½	148.50	44½
No. 10.....	Week	41.54	44½	41.62	44	41.62	44								
No. 11.....	Mth.	160.00	60	153.00	44½	153.00	44½								
<i>Electricians—</i>								<i>Oilers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Mth.	168.00	44	125.00	33	165.00	44	No. 1.....	Hour	.52	60	.47	60	.47	60
No. 2.....	Mth.	150.00	60	135.00	60	127.50	60	No. 2.....	Hour			.475	48	.475	48
No. 3.....	Mth.	235.00	56	200.00	44	200.00	44	No. 3.....	Hour	.50	60	.50	40	.50	48
No. 4.....	Week	48.75	48	42.50	48	42.50	48	No. 4.....	Hour	.375	60			.40	44
No. 5.....	Mth.			190.00	48	190.00	48	No. 5.....	Hour	.525	60	.475	60	.475	60
No. 6.....	Mth.	185.00	60	166.50	44			No. 6.....	Hour	.44	60	.40	60	.37	60
No. 7.....	Week	45.00	44½	43.87	44	43.87	44								
No. 8.....	Mth.	195.00	60	175.50	44½	175.50	44½								
No. 9.....	Mth.	225.00	44	220.50	44	220.50	44								
No. 10.....	Mth.	210.00	48	180.00	48	180.00	48								



TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES								No. 11.....							
Electricians—								No. 12.....							
No. 1.....	Day	3.80	48	4.10	48	4.10	48	No. 13.....	Hour	.80	49½	.80	49½	.80	49½
No. 2.....	Hour	.62	44	.62	44	.62	44	No. 14.....	Hour	.75	49½	.75	49½	.75	49½
No. 3.....	Hour	.60	54	.65	54	.64	48	No. 15.....	Hour	.65	49½	.68	49½	.68	49½
No. 4.....	Hour	.43	54	.65	54	.57	48	No. 16.....	Week	35.10	54	35.10	54	35.10	54
No. 5.....	Hour	.43	54	.65	54	.57	48	No. 17.....	Week	.....	.....	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 6.....	Mth.	90.00	60	94.50	56	94.50	56	No. 18.....	Mth.	169.00	54	147.88	54	147.88	54
Linemen—								Linemen—							
No. 1.....	Hour	.....	.....	.47	50	.47	50	No. 1.....	Hour	.63	48	.62	50	.62	50
No. 2.....	Day	3.80	48	3.50	48	3.50	48	No. 2.....	Hour	.....	.....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 3.....	Hour	.....	.....	.70	44	.70	44	No. 3.....	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 4.....	Hour	.425	60	.40	54	.40	54	No. 4.....	Hour	.60	55	.65	55	.65	55
No. 5.....	Hour	.44	54	.42	54	.40	54	No. 5.....	Hour	.75	50	.75	50	.75	50
No. 6.....	Hour	.444	54	.50	44	.50	44	No. 6.....	Hour	.75	44	.685	44	.685	44
No. 7.....	Hour	.57	54	.465	54	.465	54	No. 7.....	Hour	.85	44	.73	44	.73	44
No. 8.....	Hour	.68	48	.68	48	.68	48	No. 8.....	Hour	.60	54	.60	54	.60	54
No. 9.....	Hour	.75	48	.75	48	.75	48	No. 9.....	Hour	.74	44	.75	40	.75	40
No. 10.....	Hour	.....	.....	.52	48	.52	48	No. 10.....	Hour	.70	54	.70	54	.70	54
No. 11.....	Mth.	115.00	54	115.00	54	109.00	54	No. 11.....	Hour	.70	49½	.69	45	.755	45
No. 12.....	Hour	.56	50	.505	50	.505	50	No. 12.....	Hour	.45	54	.35	54	.35	55
No. 13.....	Hour	.52	50	.47	50	.47	50	No. 13.....	Hour	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 14.....	Hour	.45	54	.45	54	.43	54	No. 14.....	Week	32.50	54	31.05	54	31.05	54
Troublemakers—								No. 15.....	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 1.....	Hour	\$.77	44	.70	44	.70	44	No. 16.....	Hour	.81	44	.73	44	.73	44
No. 2.....	Hour	.....	.....	.47	50	.47	50	No. 17.....	Hour	.575	54	.50	.....	.50	.....
No. 3.....	Mth.	135.00	60	121.50	60	121.50	70	No. 18.....	Hour	.70	54	.65	48	.62	48
Groundmen—								No. 19.....	Hour	.622	52	.65	50	.65	50
No. 1.....	Hour	.....	.....	.38	50	.38	50	No. 20.....	Hour	.425	49½	.425	49½	.425	49½
No. 2.....	Day	3.25	48	3.20	48	.....	.....	No. 21.....	Mth.	100.00	56	100.00	56	100.00	56
No. 3.....	Hour	\$.55	44	.50	44	.50	44	No. 22.....	Hour	.....	.....	.45	55	.45	55
No. 4.....	Day	.....	.....	3.00	44	3.00	44	No. 23.....	Hour	.72	55	.73	55	.73	55
No. 5.....	Day	.....	.....	2.64	54	2.64	54	Groundmen—							
No. 6.....	Hour	.42	50	.38	50	.38	50	No. 1.....	Hour	.35	48	.38	50	.....	.....
Dynamo tenders—								No. 2.....	Hour	.57	55	.52	44	.52	44
No. 1.....	Mth.	.....	.....	170.00	44	170.00	44	No. 3.....	Hour	.57	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 2.....	Hour	.48	56	.56	56	.....	.....	No. 4.....	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 3.....	Week	32.65	67½	32.50	44	.....	.....	No. 5.....	Hour	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 4.....	Hour	.32	84	.30	84	.30	84	No. 6.....	Hour	.55	44	.495	44	.495	44
Switchboard Operators—								No. 7.....	Hour	.53	44	.485	44	.485	44
No. 1.....	Hour	.65	44	.75	48	.75	48	No. 8.....	Hour	.54	44	.55	40	.55	40
No. 2.....	Hour	.663	44	.77	48	.77	48	No. 9.....	Week	26.75	54	26.55	54	26.55	54
No. 3.....	Mth.	115.00	54	103.80	48	.....	.....	No. 10.....	Hour	.685	44	.62	44	.62	44
Meter Men—								No. 11.....	Mth.	.....	.....	90.00	60	90.00	60
No. 1.....	Day	3.80	48	3.80	48	3.85	48	No. 12.....	Hour	.55	55	.55	55	.55	55
No. 2.....	Hour	\$.72	44	.65	44	.65	44	No. 13.....	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 3.....	Hour	.....	.....	.36	50	.36	50	No. 14.....	Hour	.50	48	.....	.....	.50	48
No. 4.....	Hour	\$.46	57	.46	54	.46	54	Switchboard Operators—							
No. 5.....	Mth.	.....	.....	63.20	54	63.20	54	No. 1.....	Mth.	140.00	55	126.00	54	126.00	52
No. 6.....	Mth.	90.00	50	83.35	44	83.35	44	No. 2.....	Mth.	139.20	48	132.20	44	132.20	48
No. 7.....	Hour	.48	54	.40	48	.46	48	No. 3.....	Mth.	112.00	70	120.00	70	120.00	70
Operating Engineers—								No. 4.....	Week	29.50	56	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 1.....	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48	No. 5.....	Week	26.50	56	26.00	48	26.00	48
No. 2.....	Hour	\$.66	56	.66	56	.66	56	No. 6.....	Hour	.905	56	.95	48	.95	44
No. 3.....	Hour	.....	.....	.44	56	.44	56	No. 7.....	Mth.	135.00	48	135.00	48	135.00	48
No. 4.....	Hour	.45	56	.50	56	.50	56	No. 8.....	Mth.	120.00	48	120.00	48	120.00	48
Firemen—								No. 9.....	Week	25.00	54	23.17	54	23.17	54
No. 1.....	Day	3.80	56	4.00	48	4.00	48	No. 10.....	Hour	.80	56	.765	56	.765	56
No. 2.....	Hour	\$.64	56	.58	56	.58	56	No. 11.....	Mth.	135.00	56	135.00	56	135.00	56
No. 3.....	Hour	.40	56	.42	56	.44	56	No. 12.....	Mth.	120.00	56	120.00	56	120.00	56
No. 4.....	Hour	.30	91	.30	60	.30	60	No. 13.....	Mth.	125.00	56	125.00	56	125.00	56
Labourers—								No. 14.....	Mth.	135.00	56	135.00	56	135.00	56
No. 1.....	Hour	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48	No. 15.....	Mth.	140.00	56	140.00	56	140.00	56
No. 2.....	Hour	.35	48	.37	48	.37	48	No. 16.....	Mth.	130.00	56	130.00	56	130.00	56
No. 3.....	Hour	.38	54	.325	54	.35	48	No. 17.....	Mth.	145.00	56	145.00	56	145.00	56
No. 4.....	Hour	.35	50	.25	60	.25	50	No. 18.....	Mth.	160.00	56	160.00	56	160.00	56
ONTARIO								No. 19.....	Hour	.....	.....	.30	48	.30	56
Electricians—								No. 20.....	Mth.	130.00	48	126.96	.....	126.96	.....
No. 1.....	Hour	.....	.....	.77	48	.77	48	Metermen—							
No. 2.....	Week	28.00	55	28.00	55	28.00	55	No. 1.....	Hour	.58	48	.62	50	.62	50
No. 3.....	Hour	.42	44	.53	40	.53	40	No. 2.....	Mth.	105.00	.....	106.40	.....	106.40	.....
No. 4.....	Hour	.66	44	.66	40	.66	40	No. 3.....	Mth.	150.00	44	140.00	44	140.00	44
No. 5.....	Hour	.725	54	.725	54	.725	54	No. 4.....	Week	21.00	44	21.15	44	21.15	44
No. 6.....	Hour	.82	49½	.81	45	.82	45	No. 5.....	Week	28.00	44	26.10	44	26.10	44
No. 7.....	Hour	.65	49½	.66	45	.69	54	No. 6.....	Hour	.43	54	.55	54	.55	54
No. 8.....	Hour	.....	.....	.675	40	.675	40	No. 7.....	Week	143.85	.....	39.47	.....	42.00	40
No. 9.....	Mth.	195.00	49½	195.00	49½	195.00	49½	No. 8.....	Week	.....	.....	29.50	54	29.50	54
No. 10.....	Mth.	.....	.....	120.00	49½	120.00	49½	No. 9.....	Mth.	175.00	44	165.40	.....	165.40	.....
								No. 10.....	Mth.	160.00	54	150.00	54	150.00	54
								No. 11.....	Mth.	.....	.....	160.00	44	160.00	44
								No. 12.....	Hour	.....	.....	.58	50	.58	50

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
ONTARIO—Contc.															
Meter Readers—								Patrolmen—							
No. 1.....	Mth.	95.00	....	96.90	....	96.90	....	No. 1.....	Mth.	142.00	56	121.60	56	121.60	56
No. 2.....	Mth.	127.00	44	120.50	44	120.50	44	No. 2.....	Mth.	150.00	56	128.35	56	128.35	56
No. 3.....	Week	25.65	50	25.65	50	25.65	50	No. 3.....	Week	....	....	31.15	48	31.50	48
No. 4.....	Hour	....	....	.60	50	.60	50	No. 4.....	Mth.	120.00	44	135.00	48	135.00	48
No. 5.....	Week	27.50	44	25.95	48	25.95	48	Meter Installers—							
No. 6.....	Week	....	....	15.00	49½	16.20	54	No. 1.....	Hour	.855	44	.725	44	.725	44
No. 7.....	Hour	.40	54	.44	55	.44	55	No. 2.....	Hour	.82	44	.70	44	.72	44
No. 8.....	Week	28.75	54	29.50	54	29.50	54	No. 3.....	Hour	.80	47½	*75.00	48	*75.00	48
No. 9.....	Mth.	125.00	44	118.75	44	118.75	44	No. 4.....	Hour	.75	....	.56	....	.56	....
No. 10.....	Mth.	140.00	54	136.00	54	136.00	54	No. 5.....	Hour	‡ .75	....	.64	47	.594	7
Labourers—								Metermen—							
No. 1.....	Hour	.40	55	.40	44	.40	44	No. 1.....	Hour	.67	44	.58	44	.58	44
No. 2.....	Hour	....	....	.45	44	.45	44	No. 2.....	Hour	.67	44	.56	44	.58	44
No. 3.....	Hour	....	....	.35	54	.35	54	No. 3.....	Mth.	165.00	47½	90.00	48	90.00	48
No. 4.....	Hour	.40	50	.45	40	.45	48	No. 4.....	Hour	.775	....	.60	....	.60	....
No. 5.....	Hour	.40	60	.40	60	....	....	No. 5.....	Hour	....	....	.527	47	.493	47
No. 6.....	Hour	.45	49½	.46	48	.444	45	No. 6.....	Hour	.90	44	.83	40	.83	40
No. 7.....	Hour	....	....	.40	44	.40	44	No. 7.....	Mth.	....	....	130.00	44	130.00	44
No. 8.....	Hour	.40	49½	.38	49½	.38	49½	No. 8.....	Day	*147.00	44	5.90	40	5.90	40
No. 9.....	Hour	.45	54	.45	48	.45	48	Switchboard Operators—							
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA								No. 1.....	Hour	.775	48	.632	48	.653	48
Electricians—								No. 2.....	Hour	.67	48	.583	48	.62	48
No. 1.....	Mth.	....	....	128.35	48	128.35	48	No. 3.....	Mth.	137.00	48	116.50	48	116.50	48
No. 2.....	Hour	....	....	.729	44	.753	44	No. 4.....	Mth.	122.00	48	103.70	48	103.70	48
No. 3.....	Mth.	177.00	44	151.10	44	151.10	44	No. 5.....	Mth.	175.00	48	157.90	48	157.90	48
No. 4.....	Mth.	185.00	....	137.40	....	137.40	....	No. 6.....	Mth.	165.00	44	135.15	40	135.15	40
No. 5.....	Mth.	....	....	173.35	48	173.35	48	No. 7.....	Mth.	130.00	48	110.00	48	110.00	48
No. 6.....	Hour	....	....	.79	47	.724	47	No. 8.....	Mth.	180.00	48	162.45	48	162.45	48
No. 7.....	Hour	.95	44	.875	42	.895	42	Engineers—							
No. 8.....	Mth.	170.00	44	140.50	44	140.50	44	No. 1.....	Hour	.90	....	.77	44	.795	44
No. 9.....	Week	....	....	31.15	48	31.15	48	No. 2.....	Hour	....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 10.....	Day	6.00	....	4.95	48	4.68	48	No. 3.....	Hour	.89	48	.735	48	.735	48
Groundmen—								No. 4.....	Week	46.25	48	40.50	48	40.95	48
No. 1.....	Hour	.568	44	.47	40	.486	40	Firemen—							
No. 2.....	Hour	.52	44	.44	44	.44	44	No. 1.....	Hour	.695	44	.59	32	.59	44
No. 3.....	Hour	.62	48	.51	44	.51	44	No. 2.....	Hour	.75	....	.64	48	.66	44
No. 4.....	Hour	....	....	.527	47	.493	47	No. 3.....	Hour	.60	....	.50	....	.50	....
No. 5.....	Day	5.35	44	4.81	40	4.81	40	No. 4.....	Mth.	155.00	48	140.55	48	140.55	48
No. 6.....	Hour	.57	44	.50	44	.50	44	No. 5.....	Hour	.65	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 7.....	Day	5.50	44	4.95	32	4.95	40	No. 6.....	Hour	.68	48	.56	48	.56	48
Linemen—								No. 7.....	Mth.	130.00	....	117.00	48	117.00	48
No. 1.....	Hour	.63	44	.527	40	.544	40	No. 8.....	Week	28.80	48	32.20	48	30.45	48
No. 2.....	Hour	.925	44	.785	44	.84	44	No. 9.....	Mth.	150.00	56	125.00	40	125.00	40
No. 3.....	Hour	.925	44	.785	44	.785	44	No. 10.....	Mth.	130.00	48	121.50	48	121.50	38
No. 4.....	Hour	.65	44	.65	44	.65	33	Labourers—							
No. 5.....	Hour	.95	47½	.75½	44	.75	44	No. 1.....	Hour	.425	44	.383	44	.395	44
No. 6.....	Hour	.925	48	.68	44	.68	44	No. 2.....	Hour	.46	44	.39	44	.39	44
No. 7.....	Hour	.95	44	.875	40	.875	40	No. 3.....	Hour	.40	44	.34	44	.34	44
No. 8.....	Hour	.87	44	.87	40	.87	40	No. 4.....	Hour	.45	60	.372	48	.35	48
No. 9.....	Hour	....	....	.765	48	.765	48	No. 5.....	Hour	.50	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 10.....	Week	37.50	48	31.15	48	31.50	48	No. 6.....	Hour	.50	48	.415	48	.415	48
No. 11.....	Mth.	193.75	48	155.00	44	155.00	44	No. 7.....	Hour	40	48	.30	54	.30	56
No. 12.....	Mth.	150.00	48	125.00	48	125.00	48	No. 8.....	Hour	.563	48	.40	44	.40	44
No. 13.....	Hour	.938	44	.97	33	.97	33	No. 9.....	Day	4.00	48	2.80	48	3.00	48
								No. 10.....	Hour	.50	44	.40	40	.40	40

‡ 1930.

• Month.

TABLE V.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES

Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934		Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
<i>Operators—</i>															
No. 1.....	Week	2.88— 14.88	45	4.00— 14.00	45	4.00— 14.00	48	No. 12.....	Mth.	95.00	48	100.00	48	100.00	48
No. 2.....	Week	6.00— 14.50	48	4.50— 13.50	48	5.40— 11.25	48	No. 13.....	Mth.	90.00— 105.00	48	95.00— 100.00	48	95.00— 100.00	48
No. 3.....	Mth.	48.00	41½	45.00	41½	47.00	41½	No. 14.....	Mth.	90.00	48	95.00	48	95.00	48
No. 4.....	Week	9.50— 15.50	48	11.25— 13.95	48	11.50— 15.50	48	No. 15.....	Mth.	105.00	42	110.00	42	110.00	42
No. 5.....	Week	11.00— 19.00	48	14.40— 17.10	48	17.00— 19.00	48			100.00	42	92.00	42	92.00	42
No. 6.....	Week	10.00— 16.50	48	11.25— 14.85	48	12.50— 16.50	48	<i>Cable Splicers—</i>							
No. 7.....	Week	9.00— 15.00	48	9.90— 13.95	48	11.00— 15.50	48	No. 1.....	Hour	.51	54	.46	54	.46	45
No. 8.....	Week	11.00— 19.00	48	13.50— 17.10	48	15.00— 19.00	48	No. 2.....	Hour	.44	54	.41	54	.43	54
No. 9.....	Week	10.00— 16.50	48	11.25— 14.85	48	12.50— 16.50	48	No. 3.....	Day	4.50	54	4.23	54	4.50	54
No. 10.....	Week	9.50— 15.50	48	10.35— 13.95	48	11.50— 15.50	48	No. 4.....	Week	37.50	48	33.75	48	37.50	48
No. 11.....	Week	12.00— 19.00	48	13.50— 17.10	48	16.00— 19.00	48	No. 5.....	Week	38.50	44	34.65	44	38.50	44
No. 12.....	Mth.	42.50— 67.50	45½	41.25— 65.50	44	41.25— 65.50	44	No. 6.....	Week	37.50	48	34.75	48	37.50	38
No. 13.....	Mth.	42.50— 70.00	50	43.65— 70.32	44	40.38— 70.32	44	No. 7.....	Week	37.50	50	33.30	50	37.00	50
No. 14.....	Mth.	55.00— 90.00	48	46.40— 75.90	44	46.40— 75.90	44	No. 8.....	Week	33.00— 38.50	44	34.65	44	38.50	44
No. 15.....	Day	2.25— 2.60	48	2.20— 3.40	48	2.20— 3.40	48	No. 9.....	Week	37.50	48	33.75	48	37.50	48
No. 16.....	Day	2.25— 3.00	48	2.75— 3.00	48	2.00— 3.00	48	No. 10.....	Week	37.50	48	33.75	48	37.50	48
No. 17.....	Day	2.25— 3.40	48	2.00— 3.40	48	2.20— 3.40	48	No. 11.....	Week	39.00	48	36.45	48	40.50	48
No. 18.....	Day	2.35— 3.40	48	2.20— 3.40	48	2.25— 3.40	48	No. 12.....	Hour	.935	44	.845	44	.845	44
No. 19.....	Mth.	50.00— 97.50	42	53.00— 88.00	42	48.00— 88.00	42	No. 13.....	Hour	.935	44	.845	44	.84	44
No. 20.....	Mth.	75.00— 95.00	42	72.00— 91.50	42	72.00— 91.50	42	No. 14.....	Hour	.97	44	.97	44	.97	44
No. 21.....	Week	11.10— 22.50	42	10.00— 20.80	42	11.10— 21.95	42	No. 15.....	Hour	.97	44	.97	44	.97	44
<i>Observers—</i>															
No. 1.....	Week	13.00— 19.00	48	10.50— 11.75	48	9.75— 11.00	48	No. 16.....	Hour	.97	44	.97	44	.97	44
No. 2.....	Week	18.50— 19.50	48	17.55— 19.50	48	15.50— 19.50	48	No. 17.....	Hour	.97	44	.93	44	.93	44
No. 3.....	Week	19.50— 23.50	48	20.70— 21.15	48	23.00— 23.50	48	No. 18.....	Hour	.91	44	1.07	38½	1.07	38½
No. 4.....	Week	17.50— 20.50	48	.....	48	19.50— 20.50	48	No. 19.....	Hour	.95	44	.875	40	.875	40
No. 5.....	Week	19.00— 23.50	48	19.80— 21.60	48	21.00— 24.00	48	No. 20.....	Week	44.60	44	30.90	32	31.70	32
No. 6.....	Week	14.50— 20.50	48	18.45— 20.50	48	20.50— 20.50	48	<i>Installers and Servicemen—</i>							
No. 7.....	Week	19.50— 23.00	48	17.55— 21.15	48	19.50— 23.50	48	No. 1.....	Day	4.28	54	4.32	54	4.32	54
<i>Supervisors—</i>															
No. 1.....	Week	10.50— 20.00	48	8.10— 16.25	48	8.00— 14.25	48	No. 2.....	Week	36.50	48	32.85	48	36.50	48
No. 2.....	Week	14.50— 19.50	48	13.05— 17.55	48	15.50— 19.50	48	No. 3.....	Week	.....	48	37.35	44	41.50	44
No. 3.....	Week	18.00— 27.50	48	17.10— 27.00	48	19.00— 33.50	48	No. 4.....	Week	17.50	48	24.30	48	29.00	48
No. 4.....	Week	14.50— 20.50	48	13.95— 19.80	48	13.50— 22.00	48	No. 5.....	Week	35.00	50	32.85	50	36.50	50
No. 5.....	Week	17.00— 25.50	48	15.30— 22.95	48	17.00— 25.50	48	No. 6.....	Week	36.50	44	32.85	44	36.50	44
No. 6.....	Week	18.00— 24.50	48	18.00— 24.50	48	20.00— 25.50	48	No. 7.....	Week	36.50	48	32.85	48	36.50	48
No. 7.....	Week	15.50— 24.50	48	16.85— 18.45	48	18.50— 20.50	48	No. 8.....	Week	36.50	48	32.85	48	36.50	48
No. 8.....	Week	14.50— 19.50	48	14.85— 17.55	48	19.50— 16.50	48	No. 9.....	Week	39.50	48	35.55	48	39.50	48
No. 9.....	Week	15.00— 23.50	48	15.30— 21.15	48	18.00— 23.00	48	No. 10.....	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 10.....	Mth.	70.00	45½	70.35	44	70.35	44	No. 11.....	Hour	.90	44	.837	40	.837	40
No. 11.....	Mth.	87.50— 102.50	48	86.50— .....	44	86.50	44	No. 12.....	Hour	.95	44	1.092	38½	1.092	38½
								No. 13.....	Hour	.87	44	.805	40	.805	40
								No. 14.....	Week	38.50	44	27.70	32	28.45	32
<i>Linemen—</i>															
No. 1.....	Hour	.28	54	.25	54	.25	54	<i>Repairmen—</i>							
No. 2.....	Hour	.44	54	.38	54	.38	54	No. 1.....	Day	4.85	54	4.59	54	4.59	54
No. 3.....	Day	3.36	54	3.24	54	3.42	54	No. 2.....	Week	36.50	48	32.85	48	36.50	48
No. 4.....	Week	30.00	48	30.15	48	33.50	48	No. 3.....	Week	36.50	50	31.50	50	36.00	50
No. 5.....	Week	33.50	48	30.15	44	33.50	44	No. 4.....	Mth.	200.00	44	180.00	44	180.00	44
No. 6.....	Week	33.50	48	30.15	48	33.50	48	No. 5.....	Week	36.50	48	32.85	48	36.50	48
No. 7.....	Week	34.00	50	30.60	50	34.00	50	No. 6.....	Week	36.50	48	32.85	48	36.50	48
No. 8.....	Week	34.00	48	31.05	44	34.50	44	No. 7.....	Week	39.50	48	35.55	48	39.50	48
No. 9.....	Week	34.00	48	30.60	48	34.00	48	No. 8.....	Hour	.87	44	1.00	40	.922	40
No. 10.....	Week	14.50	48	30.60	48	34.00	48	No. 9.....	Week	38.50	44	27.70	32	28.45	32
No. 11.....	Week	37.50	48	33.75	48	37.50	48								
No. 12.....	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44								
No. 13.....	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44								
No. 14.....	Hour	.925	44	.86	40	.86	40								
No. 15.....	Hour	.92	44	.92	44	.92	44								
No. 16.....	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.88	44								
No. 17.....	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.88	44								
No. 18.....	Hour	.87	44	.805	40	.85	40								
No. 19.....	Week	38.50	44	26.60	32	27.30	32								



TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES

Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Checkers and Markers—</i>							<i>No. 8.....</i>	12.00	47½	12.50	50	12.50	48
No. 1.....	8.85	48	10.00	44	10.00	44	<i>No. 9.....</i>	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 2.....	12.00	54	9.50	50	9.50	50	<i>No. 10.....</i>	15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 3.....	9.00	54	8.00	43	8.00	43	<i>No. 11.....</i>	13.50	46½	10.40	40	12.09	46½
No. 4.....	12.25	53	10.30	53	12.44	53	<i>No. 12.....</i>	11.00	50	9.90	45	9.90	45
No. 5.....	18.00	55	14.50	55	14.50	55	<i>No. 13.....</i>	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 6.....	18.00	50	14.40	40	14.40	40	<i>No. 14.....</i>	11.00	54	11.00	40	11.00	50
No. 7.....	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48	<i>No. 15.....</i>	12.50	49½	10.80	49½	10.80	44
No. 8.....	13.00	47½	12.50	50	12.50	48	<i>No. 16.....</i>	11.00	50	9.90	50	9.90	50
No. 9.....	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	<i>No. 17.....</i>	15.00	48	10.50	40	12.00	48
No. 10.....	15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	<i>No. 18.....</i>	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 11.....	13.23	49	10.08	36	11.20	40	<i>No. 19.....</i>	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 12.....	12.00	46½	12.09	46½	12.09	46½	<i>No. 20.....</i>	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13.....	12.50	50	9.90	45	9.90	45	<i>No. 21.....</i>	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 14.....	10.00	48	12.00	48	14.00	48	<i>No. 22.....</i>	15.00	48	13.50	45	13.50	45
No. 15.....	13.00	54	13.00	45	11.50	50	<i>No. 23.....</i>	13.50	46	14.50	48	14.50	44
No. 16.....	12.50	49½	10.80	49½	10.80	44	<i>No. 24.....</i>	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 17.....	12.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50							
No. 18.....	9.50	50	9.90	50	9.90	50	<i>Tironers (hand)—</i>						
No. 19.....	15.00	48	14.50	48	14.50	48	<i>No. 1.....</i>	8.50	48	10.00	44	10.00	44
No. 20.....	15.00	48	11.25	40	12.00	48	<i>No. 2.....</i>	10.00	50	7.33	50	7.11	50
No. 21.....	13.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48							
No. 22.....	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	<i>No. 3.....</i>	9.00	54	8.00	43	9.00	43
No. 23.....	14.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	<i>No. 4.....</i>	12.96	53	9.30	53	12.00	53
No. 24.....	16.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	45	<i>No. 5.....</i>	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55
No. 25.....	15.00	46	15.00	48	14.50	44	<i>No. 6.....</i>	20.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	40
No. 26.....	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	<i>No. 7.....</i>	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
							<i>No. 8.....</i>	13.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
<i>Menders—</i>							<i>No. 9.....</i>	14.00	47½	12.50	50	12.50	48
No. 1.....	12.00	48	10.00	44	10.00	44	<i>No. 10.....</i>	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 2.....	14.00	45	10.00	44	9.00	44	<i>No. 11.....</i>	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 3.....	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	<i>No. 12.....</i>	11.76	49	9.40	36½	8.13	34½
No. 4.....	15.00	50	12.80	40	12.80	40	<i>No. 13.....</i>	12.00	46½	12.09	46½	12.09	46½
No. 5.....	13.00	47½	12.00	48	12.00	48	<i>No. 14.....</i>	12.00	45	12.00	48	13.00	48
No. 6.....	13.00	47½	12.50	50	12.50	48	<i>No. 15.....</i>	12.00	54	12.00	40	11.00	50
No. 7.....	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.55	48	<i>No. 16.....</i>	12.00	49½	10.80	49½	10.80	44
No. 8.....	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	<i>No. 17.....</i>	12.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 9.....	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	<i>No. 18.....</i>	11.00	50	9.90	50	9.90	50
No. 10.....	12.00	46½	12.09	46½	12.09	46½	<i>No. 19.....</i>	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 11.....	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48	<i>No. 20.....</i>	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 12.....	12.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	<i>No. 21.....</i>	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13.....	15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	<i>No. 22.....</i>	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 14.....	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	<i>No. 23.....</i>	15.00	48	13.50	45	13.50	45
No. 15.....	15.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	<i>No. 24.....</i>	15.00	46	14.00	48	13.50	46
							<i>No. 25.....</i>	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
<i>Washers—</i>													
No. 1.....	24.00	48	21.00	44	21.00	44	<i>Mangle-room</i>						
No. 2.....	24.00	44	21.26	46	20.52	50	<i>Workers—</i>						
No. 3.....	30.00	54	24.00	48	20.00	48	<i>No. 1.....</i>	7.25	48	10.00	44	10.00	44
No. 4.....	19.50	53	12.30	53	15.88	53	<i>No. 2.....</i>	7.50	54	6.24	48	6.24	48
No. 5.....	18.00	55	15.00	60	15.00	55	<i>No. 3.....</i>	9.00	54	7.70	48	9.00	48
No. 6.....	16.00	50	12.80	40	12.80	40	<i>No. 4.....</i>	12.05	53	8.90	53	12.00	53
No. 7.....	15.00	48	16.00	48	18.00	48	<i>No. 5.....</i>	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55
No. 8.....	26.00	47½	20.00	47½	20.00	47½	<i>No. 6.....</i>	14.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	40
No. 9.....	24.00	47½	22.50	50	23.50	50	<i>No. 7.....</i>	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 10.....	25.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48	<i>No. 8.....</i>	12.00	47½	12.50	50	12.50	48
No. 11.....	26.00	48	25.50	48	25.50	48	<i>No. 9.....</i>	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 12.....	25.00	50	23.40	48	18.00	48	<i>No. 10.....</i>	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13.....	24.01	49	15.84	33	17.28	36	<i>No. 11.....</i>	11.00	54	11.00	40	11.00	50
No. 14.....	20.00	50	20.00	50	22.00	50	<i>No. 12.....</i>	12.00	49½	10.80	49½	10.80	44
No. 15.....	32.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48	<i>No. 13.....</i>	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 16.....	31.25	54	32.50	50	32.50	50	<i>No. 14.....</i>	15.00	48	10.50	40	12.00	48
No. 17.....	21.00	49½	19.00	49½	19.00	44	<i>No. 15.....</i>	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 18.....	22.00	50	14.00	50	14.00	50	<i>No. 16.....</i>	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19.....	29.00	50	22.55	45	20.30	45	<i>No. 17.....</i>	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 20.....	30.00	48	20.00	41	15.00	41	<i>No. 18.....</i>	13.50	48	13.50	45	13.50	45
No. 21.....	25.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	<i>No. 19.....</i>	14.00	46	13.50	48	13.50	40
No. 22.....	30.00	48	22.00	48	22.00	48	<i>No. 20.....</i>	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 23.....	25.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48							
No. 24.....	20.00	54	19.00	54	19.00	54	<i>Shirt and Collar</i>						
No. 25.....	25.00	48	19.00	45	20.00	45	<i>Finishers—</i>						
No. 26.....	25.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	44	<i>No. 1.....</i>	8.75	48	10.00	44	10.00	44
No. 27.....	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48	<i>No. 2.....</i>	8.00	54	9.00	43	9.00	43
							<i>No. 3.....</i>	13.00	53	8.95	53	12.00	53
<i>Starchers—</i>							<i>No. 4.....</i>	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 1.....	10.00	50	8.50	50	9.00	50	<i>No. 5.....</i>	15.00	47½	12.72	50	13.34	48
No. 2.....	10.00	54	8.00	43	9.00	43	<i>No. 6.....</i>	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 3.....	13.00	53	9.35	53	12.00	53	<i>No. 7.....</i>	14.00	48	14.00	48	15.00	48
No. 4.....	15.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	<i>No. 8.....</i>	11.76	49	9.78	37½	11.57	44½
No. 5.....	16.00	50	12.80	40	12.80	40	<i>No. 9.....</i>	15.00	46½	11.60	40	13.49	46½
No. 6.....	14.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48	<i>No. 10.....</i>	14.00	48	13.00	48	12.00	48
No. 7.....	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	<i>No. 11.....</i>	13.00	54	13.00	40	11.00	50

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—*Concluded*

Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
<i>Shirt and collar finishers—Con.</i>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
No. 12.....	12.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	No. 10.....	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 13.....	12.50	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	No. 11.....	40.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48
No. 14.....	15.00	48	10.50	40	12.00	48	No. 12.....	30.00	48	28.35	48	31.51	48
No. 15.....	13.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 13.....	31.00	46½	28.21	40	28.21	46½
No. 16.....	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 14.....	25.00	50	20.25	60	20.00	60
No. 17.....	15.00	48	13.50	45	13.50	45	No. 15.....	32.50	54	29.25	50	24.00	54
No. 18.....	14.50	46	14.00	48	14.00	40	No. 16.....	35.00	49½	30.00	49½	30.00	49½
No. 19.....	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	No. 17.....	45.00	50	37.00	50	33.50	50
<i>Sorters:—</i>							No. 18.....	35.00	54	29.00	54	26.00	54
No. 1.....	8.00	48	10.00	44	10.00	44	No. 19.....	40.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 2.....	10.00	44	7.33	56	7.11	50	No. 20.....	35.00	48	28.00	48	25.00	48
No. 3.....	13.80	53	10.35	53	10.00	53	No. 21.....	45.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 4.....	22.00	50	17.60	40	17.60	40	No. 22.....	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 5.....	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	No. 23.....	40.00	54	32.00	54	32.00	54
No. 6.....			12.50	50	12.50	48	No. 24.....	40.00	48	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 7.....	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 25.....	35.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48
No. 8.....	12.00	48	13.50	48	12.50	48	No. 26.....	43.50	48	38.88	48	38.88	48
No. 9.....	12.50	46½	10.40	40	12.09	46½	<i>Drivers—</i>						
No. 10.....	17.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48	No. 1.....			15.00	60	15.00	60
No. 11.....	12.50	44	10.80	44	10.80	44	No. 2.....	22.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 12.....	15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 3.....	20.00	45	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 13.....	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	No. 4.....	32.72	53	23.45	53	24.80	53
<i>Engineers:—</i>							No. 5.....	32.00	48	28.00	48	32.50	48
No. 1.....	35.00	48	25.00	48	30.00	48	No. 6.....	28.00	47½	24.00	47½	24.00	47½
No. 2.....	28.00	54	32.00	60	32.00	60	No. 7.....	28.00	47½	20.00a	54	20.00a	54
No. 3.....	25.00	45	22.00	48	20.00	48	No. 8.....	28.00	48	30.00	48	27.00	48
No. 4.....	34.50	53	31.17	53	29.50	53	No. 9.....	34.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 5.....	36.00	60	30.00	60	27.50	60	No. 10.....	23.10	52	19.60	52	17.75	52
No. 6.....	40.00	50	34.00	40	34.00	40	No. 11.....	30.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 7.....	35.00	48	30.00	48	35.00	48	No. 12.....	25.00	48	19.13a	48	18.00b	48
No. 8.....	30.00	47½	23.00	47½	23.00	47½	No. 13.....	38.00	48	20.00	48	19.00	48
No. 9.....	46.00	47½	45.00	50	45.00	51	No. 14.....	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
							No. 15.....	30.00	48	23.00	45	22.00a	45
							No. 16.....	32.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
							No. 17.....	33.00	48	26.00	48	25.55	48

a—Commission average. b—Plus commission.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY

## A. LOGGING\*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1932-33		1933-34		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1932-33		1933-34	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
<b>QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES</b>								No. 4.....	Mth.	40.00	60			35.00	60
<i>Choppers and Sawyers—</i>								No. 5.....	Mth.	45.00	60	d1.00	60		
No. 1.....	Mth.	45.00	59	20.00	59	26.00	59	No. 6.....	Week			12.00	60	8.75	60
No. 2.....	Mth.	50.00	60	20.00	60	26.00	60	No. 7.....	Week			10.00	60	10.00	
No. 3.....	Mth.			30.00	60	26.00	60	No. 8.....	Day			1.60-		1.45-	
No. 4.....	Mth.			35.00	60	25.00	60	No. 9.....				2.00		2.00	
No. 5.....	Mth.	54.00		46.00		d1.80		No. 10.....	Day	3.05	60	1.60	60	1.75	60
No. 6.....	Mth.	60.00	60	20.00-		30.00		<i>Blacksmiths—</i>				1.00	55	1.25	55
No. 7.....	Day			2.00		2.00		No. 1.....	Mth.			60.00	60	50.00	60
No. 8.....	Day	2.10	48	d 1.60	60	1.75	60	No. 2.....	Mth.	100.00	60			55.00	60
No. 9.....	Day			1.25-	55	1.50-	55	No. 3.....	Mth.	94.00		80.00		80.00	
No. 10.....	Day			2.50	60	2.50		No. 4.....	Week			15.00	60	15.00	
No. 11.....	Week			1.75				No. 5.....	Day			3.25		1.65-	
No. 12.....	Week			9.00	60	9.00		No. 6.....	Day	3.55	60	2.60	60	3.50	60
<i>General Hands—</i>								No. 7.....	Day	4.50	60	1.50-		2.10	60
No. 1.....	Mth.	45.00-	60	20.00	60	26.00	60	<i>River Drivers—</i>				2.50			
No. 2.....	Mth.	50.00		30.00	60	26.00	60	No. 1.....	Mth.			22.00-		26.00-	
No. 3.....	Mth.			28.00	60	26.00	60	No. 2.....	Mth.			32.00		39.00	
								No. 3.....	Mth.			26.00	60	1.25-	
								No. 4.....	Mth.	70.00		46.00		1.80d	
								No. 5.....	Week			14.00	60	8.75	60
												2.25	70	2.25	

d-per day. †1929-30.

\* Board and lodging without charge is general for employees on monthly rates and for cooks.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

## A. LOGGING—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1932-33		1933-34		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1932-33		1933-34	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES— —Contc.								General Hands—							
								No. 1.....							
								No. 2.....							
								No. 3.....							
								No. 4.....							
River Drivers—Conc.								Blacksmiths—							
No. 6.....								No. 1.....							
No. 7.....								No. 2.....							
No. 8.....								No. 3.....							
No. 9.....								No. 4.....							
No. 10.....								No. 5.....							
No. 11.....								River Drivers—							
No. 12.....								No. 1.....							
No. 13.....								No. 2.....							
No. 14.....								No. 3.....							
Teamsters—								No. 4.....							
No. 1.....								No. 5.....							
No. 2.....								No. 6.....							
No. 3.....								No. 7.....							
No. 4.....								No. 8.....							
No. 5.....								Cooks—							
No. 6.....								No. 1.....							
No. 7.....								No. 2.....							
No. 8.....								No. 3.....							
Cooks—								No. 4.....							
No. 1.....								No. 5.....							
No. 2.....								No. 6.....							
No. 3.....								No. 7.....							
No. 4.....								No. 8.....							
No. 5.....								BRITISH COLUMBIA							
No. 6.....								Head Riggers—							
No. 7.....								No. 1.....							
No. 8.....								No. 2.....							
No. 9.....								No. 3.....							
No. 10.....								No. 4.....							
No. 11.....								No. 5.....							
No. 12.....								No. 6.....							
No. 13.....								Second Riggers—							
No. 14.....								No. 1.....							
No. 15.....								No. 2.....							
No. 16.....								No. 3.....							
No. 17.....								No. 4.....							
ONTARIO								No. 5.....							
Choppers and Sawyers—								No. 6.....							
No. 1.....								No. 7.....							
No. 2.....								No. 8.....							
No. 3.....								No. 9.....							
No. 4.....								No. 10.....							
No. 5.....								No. 11.....							
No. 6.....								No. 12.....							
Teamsters—								No. 13.....							
No. 1.....								No. 14.....							
No. 2.....								No. 15.....							
No. 3.....								No. 16.....							
No. 4.....								No. 17.....							
No. 5.....								No. 18.....							
No. 6.....								No. 19.....							
No. 7.....								No. 20.....							

\*1929-1930.

(a) On piece rates; minimum wage per day.

(b) Per month.



TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

## A. LOGGING—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1932-33		1933-34		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1932-33		1933-34	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Conc. Chokermen—		\$		\$		\$		No. 4	Day	\$		\$		\$	
								No. 5	Day	3.25	48	2.15	48	3.20	48
								No. 6	Day			2.35	48		
No. 1	Day	4.00	48	3.00	48	3.25	48	Brakemen—							
No. 2	Day			2.65	48	3.50	48	No. 1	Day	4.50	48	3.60	48	4.40	48
No. 3	Day			2.50	48	3.50	48	No. 2	Day			4.50	70	h 5.25	66
No. 4	Day			2.75	48	3.50	48	No. 3	Day			3.25	48	4.00	48
No. 5	Day	4.00	48	2.60	48	3.50	48	No. 4	Day	5.60	48	3.40	56	4.20	60
No. 6	Day	4.25	48	2.55	48			No. 5	Day	5.00	48	4.25	60		
Boom Men—								No. 6	Hour	.50	54	.35	54	.35	54
No. 1	Day	5.50	48	3.00	48	3.65	48	Donkey Engineer—							
No. 2	Day	4.40	48	3.00	48	3.75	48	No. 1	Day	6.00	48	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 3	Day			2.75	48	3.75	48	No. 2	Day	6.00	48	4.00	48	5.25	48
No. 4	Day			2.50	48	3.50	48	No. 3	Day			4.50	70	5.50	58
No. 5	Day			2.75	48	3.50	48	No. 4	Day			4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 6	Day	4.40	48	2.75	48			Locomotive Engineer—							
Wood Bucker—								No. 1	Day	6.00	48	3.00	48	3.50	48
No. 1	Day	4.00	48	2.70	48	3.25	48	No. 2	Day	6.50	54	4.50	54	5.50	54
No. 2	Day			2.15	56			No. 3	Day	5.20	48	3.80	48	4.80	48
No. 3	Day			2.25	48	3.20	48	No. 4	Day			4.90	70	h.60	70
No. 4	Day	3.50	48	2.00	48	3.20	48	No. 5	Day			4.50	48	4.80	48
Levermen—								No. 6	Day	6.00	48	4.05	48	5.00	60
No. 1	Day	7.50	48	5.00	48	6.50	48	No. 7	Day	6.00	48	4.50	48		
No. 2	Day			4.25	48	5.50	48	No. 8	Hour	.50	54	.36	54	.45	54
No. 3	Day			4.05	48	5.25	48	Locomotive Firemen—							
No. 4	Day			4.00	48			No. 1	Day	3.75	48	3.00	48	3.25	48
Chasers—								No. 2	Day	3.50	48	2.25	48	3.20	48
No. 1	Day			3.00	48	3.75	48	No. 3	Day	3.40	48	2.20	48	3.20	48
No. 2	Day			2.76	48	3.75	48	No. 4	Day			2.75	70	(h) .40	70
No. 3	Day			2.00	48	3.20	48	No. 5	Day			2.25	48	3.20	48
No. 4	Day	4.25	48	2.70	48	3.25	48	No. 6	Day	4.80	48	2.60	56	3.20	60
Hook Tenders—								No. 7	Day	3.50	48	2.35	48		
No. 1	Day	8.00	48	4.90	48	6.00	48	No. 8	Hour	.50	54	.315	54	.45	54
No. 2	Day	7.00	48	4.75	48	6.00	48	Section Men—							
No. 3	Day			4.90	48	6.00	48	No. 1	Day	3.20	48	1.20	48	3.00	48
No. 4	Day			4.80	48	6.00	48	No. 2	Day	3.50	48	2.60	48	3.50	48
No. 5	Day			5.00	48	6.00	48	No. 3	Day	3.20	48	2.00	48	3.00	48
No. 6	Day	7.50	48	4.50	48	6.00	48	No. 4	Day			2.25	48	3.00	48
Hook Tenders, Second—								No. 5	Day	3.50	48	2.00	48	3.00	48
No. 1	Day	4.00	48	2.50	48	3.50	48	No. 6	Day	3.40	48	2.00	48		
No. 2	Day			3.40	48	4.50	48	No. 7	Hour	.40	54	.25	54	.30	54
No. 3	Day			3.40	48	4.00	48	Blacksmiths—							
Fallers and Buckers—								No. 1	Day	6.00	48	4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 1	Day	3.75	48	1.75	48	3.20	48	No. 2	Day			4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 2	Day			4.20	48	5.00	48	No. 3	Day			4.00	48	5.50	48
No. 3	Day			3.50	48	4.00	48	No. 4	Day			4.50	48	5.25	48
No. 4	Day			3.00	48	3.75	48	No. 5	Day	5.00	48	4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 5	Day	4.60	48	2.75	48			No. 6	Day	6.00	48	4.00	48		
No. 6	Day	6.00	48	h.38	48			M							
Filers—								No. 7	Hour	100.00	54	.31	54	.35	54
No. 1	Day	6.50	48	4.25	48	5.00	48	Cooks—							
No. 2	Day	7.50	48	4.50	48	5.50	48	No. 1	Day	5.00	56	4.60	56	5.40	56
No. 3	Day			4.25	56	5.25	48	No. 2	Day			5.00	70	7.00	56
No. 4	Day			4.00	48	5.25	48	No. 3	Day			3.40	48	5.00	48
No. 5	Day	6.00	48	4.05	48	5.25	48	No. 4	Day			4.00	56	5.50	56
No. 6	Day			4.75	48			No. 5	Day	5.50	56	3.60		5.00	56
Signalmen—								No. 6	Mth.	150.00	54	100.00	54		
No. 1	Day	3.20	48	2.25	48	3.20	48	No. 7	Mth.	125.00	48	91.50	48		
No. 2	Day			2.25	48	3.20	48	No. 8	Mth.			50.00	48	50.00	48
No. 3	Day			2.25	48	3.20	48	No. 9	Mth.	h.60	48	75.00	48	90.00	48

(h) hourly.

M—Monthly.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

## B. SAWMILLS

Locality and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Locality and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES	\$		\$		\$		Millwrights—	\$		\$		\$	
Sawyers, Band—							No. 1.....	.75	60	.50	60	.40	55—
No. 1.....	.675	59	.525	54	.525	59	No. 2.....	.675	60			.40	60
No. 2.....	.70	59	.425				No. 3.....	.40	60			.275	60
No. 3.....	.90	59	.25	59	.40	59	No. 4.....	.40	60			.40	60
No. 4.....	.625	60	.40	60	.50	60	No. 5.....	.65	60	.55	60		
No. 5.....	.675	60	.46	60	.46	60	No. 6.....	.50	60	.375	60	.415	60
Edgermen—							No. 7.....	.60	60			.50	60
No. 1.....	.475	59	.34	54	.34	59	Stationary Engineers—					.45	60
No. 2.....	.40	59	.26				No. 1.....	.575	60				
No. 3.....	.50	59	.25	59	.275	59	No. 2.....	.60	60	.25	60		
No. 4.....	.35	60	.135	60	.20	60	No. 3.....	.45	60			.45	60
No. 5.....	.50	60	.20	60	.225	60	No. 4.....	.45	72	.29	72	.32	72
No. 6.....	.245	60	.21	60	.21	60	No. 5.....	.35	59	.25	48	.25	48
No. 7.....	.375	60	.265	60	.265	60	No. 6.....	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60
Pilers—							Firemen—						
No. 1.....	.25	59	.16				No. 1.....	.40	60	.345	56	.345	56
No. 2.....	.275	59	.165	59	.175	59	No. 2.....	.35	60			.275	60
No. 3.....	.275	60	.135	60	.175	60	No. 3.....	.30	60			.30	60
No. 4.....	.225	60	.19	60	.19	60	No. 4.....	.425	70	.27	70	.30	70
Millwrights—							Labourers—						
No. 1.....	.55	59	.375	54	.375	59	No. 1.....	.30	60	.20	60	.20	60
No. 2.....	.475	59	.325				No. 2.....	.25	60			.20	55—
No. 3.....	.45	59	.24	59	.30	59	No. 3.....						
No. 4.....	.50	60	.20	60	.225	60	No. 4.....	.275	60	.175	60	.175	60
No. 5.....	.40	60	.332	60	.332	60	No. 5.....	.275	60	.15	60		
Stationary Engineers—							No. 6.....	.25	60	.19	60		
No. 1.....	.55	59	.40	54	.40	59	No. 7.....	.35	60	.225	60	.25	60
No. 2.....	.40	60	.25	60	.25	60	No. 8.....	.30	59	.20	48	.20	48
No. 3.....	.425	60	.352	60	.352	60	No. 9.....			.20	60	.225	60
No. 4.....	.50	60	.38	60	.38	60	No. 10.....	.275	60	.115	60	.15	60
Labourers—							BRITISH COLUMBIA	.30—37	60	.20—25	60	.20—30	60
No. 1.....	.275	59	.16	54	.175	59	Sawyers, Band—						
No. 2.....	.265	59	.15	59	.175	59	No. 1.....	1.15	48	.60	48	.70	48
No. 3.....	.225	60	.135	60	.15	60	No. 2.....	1.11	48	.50	48	.53	48
No. 4.....	.20	60	.125	60	.15	60	No. 3.....	1.25	48	.81	48	.89	48
No. 5.....	.225	60	.19	60	.19	60	No. 4.....	1.125	48	.72	48	.90	48
No. 6.....	.20	60	.14	60	.15	60	No. 5.....	1.00	48	.55	48	.65	48
ONTARIO							No. 6.....	1.25	48	.66	48	.80	48
Sawyers, Band—							No. 7.....	1.25	48	.60	48	.75	48
No. 1.....	.90	60	.90	60			No. 8.....	.50	48	.35			
No. 2.....	.90	60			.70	55—	No. 9.....	.55	48	.35	44	.36	48
No. 3.....	.80	60	.425	60	.475	60	No. 10.....	1.00	54	.60	54	.60	48
No. 4.....	.85	60			.70	60	No. 11.....	.75	48	.50	54	.645	54
No. 5.....	1.00	60			.70	60	No. 12.....	.80	48	.25	48	.45	48
No. 6.....	.99	60	.725	60			No. 13.....	.70	48	.58	48	.69	36
No. 7.....	.90	60	.65	60	.715	65	No. 14.....	1.35	48	.85	48	.95	48
No. 8.....			.375	60	.40	60	No. 15.....	1.15	48			.93	48
No. 9.....	.70	59	.40	48	.40	48	Filers—						
No. 10.....	.675	60	.45	60	.50	60	No. 1.....	1.20	48	.75	48	.80	48
No. 11.....	.90	60			.50	60	No. 2.....	1.50	48	.95	48	1.00	48
Edgermen—							No. 3.....	1.50	48	1.10	48	1.25	48
No. 1.....	.50	60	.375	60			No. 4.....	1.25	48	1.19	48	1.31	48
No. 2.....	.385	60			.35	55—	No. 5.....	1.45	48	1.18	48	.80	48
No. 3.....	.45	60	.25	60	.275	60	No. 6.....	1.15	48	.63	48	.68	48
No. 4.....	.425	60			.325	60	No. 7.....	1.15	48	.60	48	.75	48
No. 5.....	.50	60			.35	60	No. 8.....	.95	48	.80		.60	44
No. 6.....	.50	60	.375	60			No. 9.....	1.00	48	.45	44	.50	48
No. 7.....	.50	60	.35	60	.385	60	No. 10.....	1.30	54	.65	54	.70	48
No. 8.....	.425	59	.30	48	.30	48	No. 11.....			1.25		1.25	
No. 9.....	.375	60	.20	60	.23	60	No. 12.....	1.10	48	.45	48	.54	48
Pilers—							No. 13.....	1.50	48	1.10	48	1.10	36
No. 1.....	.35	60			.20	55—	Edgermen—						
No. 2.....	.35	60	.175	60	.20	60	No. 1.....	.65	48	.60	48	.675	48
No. 3.....	.325	60			.225	60	No. 2.....	.70	48	.55	48	.64	48
No. 4.....	.325	60	.25	60	.30	60	No. 3.....	.472	48	.22	48	.35	48
No. 5.....	.525	60	.35	60	.385	60	No. 4.....	.80	48	.49	48	.54	48
No. 6.....	.35	60	.186	60	.263	60	No. 5.....	.80	48	.52	48	.63	48
No. 7.....	.50	60			.35	60	No. 6.....	.70	48	.41	48	.45	48
							No. 7.....			.55	48	.70	48
							No. 8.....	.55	48	.33	48	.40	48
							No. 9.....	.40	48	.25	48	.35	48
							No. 10.....	.65	48	.50		.35	44
							No. 11.....	.55	48	.30	48	.38	48
							No. 12.....			.35	44	.40	48
							No. 13.....	.80	48	.50	51	.72	51
							No. 14.....	.66	54	.35	54	.35	48
							No. 15.....	.60	48	.25	48	.39	48
							No. 16.....	.75	48	.50	48	.70	48
							No. 17.....	.55	48			.45	48

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Concluded*B. SAWMILLS—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Locality and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b> — <i>Concluded</i>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Pilers—</i>							No. 13.....	.65	48	.32	48	.41	48
No. 1.....	.40	48	.20	48			No. 14.....	.55	48	.50	48	.50	36
No. 2.....	.40	48	.16	48	.25	48	No. 15.....	.55	48	.50	48	.60	48
No. 3.....	.40	48	.28	48	.425	48	No. 16.....	.65	54	.56	48	.625	48
No. 4.....	.40	48	.20	48	.25		<i>Firemen—</i>						
No. 5.....	.40	48	.35		.35	44	No. 1.....	.417	48	.19	48	.28	48
No. 6.....	.40	48	.18	48	.35	48	No. 2.....	.58	48	.33	48	.36	48
No. 7.....	.66	54	.35	54	.35	48	No. 3.....	.65	56	.50	48	.60	48
No. 8.....	.40	48	.125	48	.25	48	No. 4.....	.50	48	.325	48	.40	48
<i>Millwrights—</i>							No. 5.....			.325	48	.40	48
No. 1.....	.80	48	.50	60	.605		No. 6.....	.45	48	.265	56	.35	56
No. 2.....	.75	48	.54	48	.59	48	No. 7.....	.50	48	.405	48	.47	....
No. 3.....	.60	48	.37	48	.46	48	No. 8.....	.45	48	.28	48	.35	....
No. 4.....	.75	48	.48	48	.54	48	No. 9.....	.60	56	.30	54	.30	56
No. 5.....	.70	48	.44	48	.52	48	No. 10.....	.45	56	.25	56	.35	48
No. 6.....	.70	48	.45	58	.55	60	No. 11.....	.40	56	.25	63	.35	56
No. 7.....	.90	48	.55	44	.60	48	No. 12.....			.425		.35	....
No. 8.....	.60	48	.35	54	.50	48	No. 13.....	.40	48	.30	48	.325	36
No. 9.....	.85	48	.35	48	.35	54	No. 14.....	.40	48	.22		.35	48
No. 10.....			.60		.60		No. 15.....	.45	48	.32	48	.37	48
No. 11.....	.80	48	.45	48	.60	48	<i>Labourers—</i>						
No. 12.....	.70	48	.55	48	.55	36	No. 1.....	.40	48	.20	48		....
No. 13.....	.75	60	.45	48	.50	48	No. 2.....	.40	48	.20	48	.20	35
<i>Stationary Engineers—</i>							No. 3.....	.425	48	.27	48	.25-.35	48
No. 1.....	.62	48	.24	48			No. 4.....	.40	48	.20	48	.25-.35	48
No. 2.....	.722	48	.375	48	.406	48	No. 5.....			.15	48	.35	48
No. 3.....	.584	48	.50		.55		No. 6.....	.40	48	.25	48	.25-.35	....
No. 4.....	.60	48	.45	48	.50	48	No. 7.....	.40	48	.25	48	.25-.35	48
No. 5.....			.50	48	.61	48	No. 8.....	.40	48	.30	35	.35	48
No. 6.....	.70	48	.44	48	.52	48	No. 9.....	.40	48	.18	44	.25	48
No. 7.....	.60	56	.50	56	.55	56	No. 10.....	.40	54	.25	54	.25	48
No. 8.....	.55	48	.50	48	.60	48	No. 11.....	.40	48	.25	48	.35	48
No. 9.....			.55	44	.55	48	No. 12.....	.40	48	.25	48	.35	48
No. 10.....	.65	56	.45	56	.595	56	No. 13.....			.425		.375	....
No. 11.....	.65	48	.50	56	.50	56	No. 14.....	.425	48	.14	48	.26	48
No. 12.....			.675		.65		No. 15.....	.40	48	.25	48	.35	48
							No. 16.....	.40	48			.25-.35	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING INDUSTRY

## A. COAL MINING\*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day			Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>		\$		\$		\$		<b>Saskatchewan—</b>		\$		\$		\$	
Contract miners.....	Day	6.62	8	5.60	8	5.84	8	Contract miners.....	Day	5.67	8	4.37	8	5.29	8
Hand miners.....	Day	4.15	8	3.74	8	3.74	8	Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.63	9-10	3.75	9-10	3.75	9-10
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.34	8-8½	3.73	8-8½	3.78	8-8½	Drivers.....	Day	3.72	8-9	2.82	8-9	2.82	8-9
Drivers.....	Day	3.45	8	3.13	8	3.16	8	Bratticemen.....	Day	3.95	8-9	2.75	8-9	2.75	8-9
Bratticemen.....	Day	3.59	8	3.27	8	3.30	8	Pumpmen.....	Day	3.42	8-9	2.87	8-9	2.87	8-9
Pumpmen.....	Day	3.85	8	3.50	8	3.46	8	Labourers, underground.....	Day	3.63	9	2.66	9	2.66	9
Labourers, underground.....	Day	3.33	8	3.14	8	3.16	8	Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.43	8-10	2.53	8-10	2.53	8-10
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.29	8-8½	3.12	8-8½	3.15	8-8½	Machinists.....	Day	4.78	8-10	3.57	8-10	3.33	8-10
Machinists.....	Day	4.00	8-8½	3.53	8-8½	3.58	8-8½	Carpenters.....	Day	5.70	8-10	3.60	8-10	3.60	8-10
Carpenters.....	Day	3.76	8-8½	3.45	8-8½	3.41	8-8½	Blacksmiths.....	Day	4.95	8-10	3.74	8-10	3.74	8-10
Blacksmiths.....	Day	3.99	8-8½	3.51	8-8½	3.55	8-8½	<b>Alberta—</b>							
<b>New Brunswick—</b>								<b>Edmonton District</b>							
Contract miners.....	Day	3.83	9	3.54	8	3.31	8	Contract miners.....	Day	6.00	8	5.10	8	5.22	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	3.83	9	3.05	9	3.05	9	Hand miners.....	Day	4.75	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Drivers.....	Day							Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.39	8-9	4.66	8-9	4.85	8-9
Bratticemen.....	Day	3.28	9	2.95	8	2.85	8	Drivers.....	Day	4.21	8	3.76	8	3.81	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	3.00	9	2.80	8	2.55	8	Bratticemen.....	Day	4.73	8	3.97	8	3.98	8
Labourers, underground.....	Day	3.35	9	2.89	8	2.79	9	Pumpmen.....	Day	4.35	8	3.37	8	3.60	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.00	9	2.71	9	2.61	9	Labourers, underground.....	Day	4.07	8	3.46	8	3.49	8
Machinists.....	Day	4.00	9	3.57	9	3.57	9	Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.69	8-9	3.14	8-9	3.13	8
Carpenters.....	Day	3.67	9	3.24	9	3.12	9	Machinists.....	Day	6.25	8-9	5.60	8-9	5.60	8
Blacksmiths.....	Day	3.92	9	3.47	9	3.38	9	Carpenters.....	Day	4.58	8-9	3.88	8-9	3.79	8-9
								Blacksmiths.....	Day	5.13	8-9	4.16	8-9	4.25	8-9

\* For contract miners, average earnings at piece rates; for machine and hand miners, rates per day.



TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

## A. COAL MINING—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs per dy.	Wages	Hrs per dy.	Wages	Hrs per dy.			Wages	Hrs per dy.	Wages	Hrs per dy.	Wages	Hrs per dy.
		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
<i>Drumheller District</i>								Drivers.....	Day	4.97	8	4.97	8	4.97	8
								Bratticemen....	Day	5.36	8	5.42	8	5.42	8
								Pumpmen.....	Day	4.56	8	4.56	8	4.56	8
Contract miners	Day	6.98	8	6.23	8	6.41	8	Labourers, underground..	Day	4.47	8	4.47	8	4.47	8
Machine miners.	Day	7.00	8	6.30	8	6.30	8	Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.39	8	4.39	8	4.39	8
Hand miners....	Day	5.57	8	5.00	8	5.00	8	Machinists.....	Day	5.47	8	5.47	8	5.47	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.82	8	5.24	8	5.24	8	Carpenters.....	Day	5.51	8	5.51	8	5.51	8
Drivers.....	Day	5.25	8	5.00	8	5.00	8	Blacksmiths....	Day	5.52	8	5.52	8	5.52	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.57	8	5.00	8	5.00	8								
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.67	8	4.20	8	4.20	8	<i>British Columbia—</i>							
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.67	8	4.20	8	4.20	8								
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.41	8	4.00	8	4.20	8	<i>Princeton District</i>							
Machinists.....	Day	5.15-	8	4.63-	8	4.63-	8								
		5.77	8	5.20	8	5.20	8	Machine miners.	Day	4.83	8	4.69	8	4.69	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.77	8	5.20	8	5.20	8	Hand miners....	Day	4.83	8	4.56	8	4.56	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.77	8	5.20	8	5.20	8	Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.25	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
								Drivers.....	Day	4.27	8	3.80	8	3.80	8
<i>Lethbridge District</i>								Bratticemen....	Day	4.83	8	4.29	8	4.29	8
Contract miners	Day	7.48	8	7.17	8	7.47	8	Pumpmen.....	Day	5.00	8	4.50	8	4.50	8
Hand miners....	Day	5.20	8	5.20	8	5.20	8	Labourers, underground..	Day	4.03	8	3.90	8	3.90	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	6.20	8	6.20	8	6.20	8	Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.00	8	3.87	8	3.87	8
Drivers.....	Day	5.10	8	5.10	8	5.10	8	Machinists.....	Day	5.40	8	5.03	8	5.03	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.20	8	5.20	8	5.20	8	Carpenters.....	Day	5.43	8	5.02	8	5.02	8
Pumpmen....	Day	4.45	8	4.45	8	4.45	8	Blacksmiths....	Day	5.35	8	5.02	8	5.02	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.45	8	4.45	8	4.45	8								
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.25	8	4.25	8	4.25	8	<i>Vancouver Island†</i>							
Machinists.....	Day	4.90-	8	4.90-	8	4.90-	8	Contract miners	Day	6.14	8	5.70	8	6.04	8
		5.70	8	5.70	8	5.70	8	Machine miners.	Day	4.81	8	4.81	8	4.81	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.70	8	5.70	8	5.70	8	Hand miners....	Day	4.52	8	4.52	8	4.52	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.70	8	5.70	8	5.70	8	Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.01	8	5.10	8	5.01	8
								Drivers.....	Day	4.19	8	4.19	8	4.19	8
<i>Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District, Alberta and British Columbia.</i>								Bratticemen....	Day	4.42	8	4.42	8	4.42	8
Contract miners	Day	8.72	8	8.17	8	8.10	8	Pumpmen.....	Day	4.00	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Hand miners....	Day	5.40	8	5.40	8	5.40	8	Labourers, underground..	Day	4.14	8	4.14	8	4.14	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.39	8	5.39	8	5.34	8	Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.77	8	3.77	8	3.77	8
								Machinists.....	Day	5.19	8	5.19	8	5.19	8
								Carpenters.....	Day	5.04	8	5.04	8	5.04	8
								Blacksmiths....	Day	4.97	8	4.97	8	4.97	8

† No figures for Chinese employees included.

## B. METAL MINING

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
<i>ONTARIO AND QUEBEC</i>								<i>Compressormen—</i>							
<i>Surface Labour</i>								No. 1.....	Day	.....	.....	3.57	48	4.75	54
<i>Hoistmen—</i>								No. 2.....	Day	5.58	48	5.58	48	5.58	48
No. 1.....	Day	4.50	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	No. 3.....	Day	6.00	63	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 2.....	Day	4.96	48	5.20	48	5.20	48	No. 4.....	Day	.....	.....	4.72	56	4.72	56
No. 3.....	Day	6.50	54	6.50	54	6.50	54	No. 5.....	Hour	.65	56	.65	56	.65	56
No. 4.....	Day	6.00	56	6.00	56	6.00	56	No. 6.....	Hour	.59	56	.59	56	.59	56
No. 5.....	Day	5.50	56	4.80	56	4.80	56	<i>Labourers—</i>							
No. 6.....	Day	6.00	56	6.00	56	6.00	48	No. 1.....	Day	3.75	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 7.....	Day	5.50	56	5.75	63	5.75	56	No. 2.....	Day	3.76	48	3.76	48	3.76	48
No. 8.....	Day	5.28	56	5.28	56	5.28	56	No. 3.....	Day	3.50	54	3.50	54	3.50	54
No. 9.....	Hour	.68	56	.68	56	.68	56	No. 4.....	Day	4.00	54	3.60	45	3.60	45
No. 10.....	Hour	.68	52	.68	52	.68	52	No. 5.....	Day	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54
No. 11.....	Hour	.68	56	.68	56	.68	56	No. 6.....	Day	4.25	54	.....	.....	3.85	59
No. 12.....	Hour	.68	52	.68	52	.68	52	No. 7.....	Day	4.50	54	3.00	54	4.50	63
No. 13.....	Hour	.75	56	.75	56	.75	56	No. 8.....	Day	3.40	60	3.40	60	3.40	60
								No. 9.....	Hour	.53	48	.47	48	.47	48
								No. 10.....	Hour	.47	52	.47	52	.47	52
								No. 11.....	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
								No. 12.....	Hour	.42	54	.40	54	.40	54

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

## B. METAL MINING—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
<b>ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—Con.</b>								<b>Filtermen—</b>							
<i>Surface labour</i>								No. 1.....	Day	4.50	56	4.48	56	4.48	56
<i>—Con.</i>								No. 2.....	Day	4.48	48	4.48	48	4.48	48
<i>Electricians—</i>								No. 3.....	Day	5.00	56	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 1.....	Day			5.85	54	5.85	54	No. 4.....	Day	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 2.....	Day	6.30	54	6.00	56	6.00	56	No. 5.....	Day			4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 3.....	Day	5.52	48	5.52	48	5.52	48	No. 6.....	Hour	.53	48	.53	56	.55	56
No. 4.....	Day	6.75	54	6.75	54	6.75	54	No. 7.....	Hour	.56	52	.56	52	.56	52
No. 5.....	Day	7.60	63	7.80	63	8.40	63	<b>Millmen—</b>							
No. 6.....	Hour	.75	48	.75	48	.75	48	No. 1.....	Day	4.75	56	4.24	56	4.24	56
No. 7.....	Hour	.69	48	.69	48	.69	48	No. 2.....	Day	4.48	48	4.48	48	4.48	48
No. 8.....	Hour	.62	56	.55	56	.62	56	No. 3.....	Day	5.25	56	5.28	56	5.28	56
No. 9.....	Hour	.54	54	.65	54	.65	54	No. 4.....	Day	4.50	50	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 10.....	Hour			.70	54	.70	59	No. 5.....	Day	4.75	56	4.22	52	4.50	56
<b>Blacksmiths—</b>								No. 6.....	Day	4.50	56	4.22	52	4.50	56
No. 1.....	Day	6.25	54	5.04	54	5.04	54	No. 7.....	Day	4.75	56	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 2.....	Day	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	No. 8.....	Day			5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 3.....	Day	6.00	54	5.33	48	6.00	54	No. 9.....	Hour	.45	56	.45	56	.45	56
No. 4.....	Day	6.30	54	5.60	45	5.60	45	No. 10.....	Hour	.63	48	.53	56	.57	56
No. 5.....	Day	6.50	63	5.82	48	5.82	48	No. 11.....	Hour	.47	52	.53	52	.53	52
No. 6.....	Day	6.50	54	6.50	56	5.40	59	<b>Solution Men—</b>							
No. 7.....	Day	6.00	54	5.85	54	5.85	54	No. 1.....	Day	5.25	56			5.00	56
No. 8.....	Day	8.00	63	7.00	63	6.00	63	No. 2.....	Day	4.48	48	4.48	48	4.48	48
No. 9.....	Day	5.58	54	5.40	51	5.40	51	No. 3.....	Day	5.50	56	5.22	56	5.52	56
No. 10.....	Day	4.59	54	4.95	51	4.95	51	No. 4.....	Day	5.00	56	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 11.....	Hour	.68	48	.68	48	.68	48	No. 5.....	Day	5.00	63	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 12.....	Hour	.69	52	.69	52	.69	52	No. 6.....	Day			6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 13.....	Hour	.80	48	.80	54	.80	54	No. 7.....	Hour	.59	52	.59	52	.59	52
No. 14.....	Hour	.65	54	.65	54	.65	54	<b>Underground Labour</b>							
<b>Machinists—</b>								<b>Machinemen—</b>							
No. 1.....	Day	6.75	54	6.00	45	6.00	45	No. 1.....	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 2.....	Day	5.40	54	5.40	54	5.40	54	No. 2.....	Day	4.75	48	4.45	48	4.75	48
No. 3.....	Day	5.52	48	5.52	48	5.52	48	No. 3.....	Day	4.50	48	4.24	48	4.24	48
No. 4.....	Day	6.75	54	6.75	54	6.75	54	No. 4.....	Day	4.75	56	4.45	45	4.75	48
No. 5.....	Day	4.50	54	4.50	54	4.50	54	No. 5.....	Day	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 6.....	Hour	.65	54	.65	54	.65	54	No. 6.....	Day	5.25	48			4.75	56
No. 7.....	Hour	.70	48	.70	48	.70	48	No. 7.....	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 8.....	Hour	.75	48	.75	48	.75	48	No. 8.....	Hour	.62	54	.64	51	.64	51
No. 9.....	Hour	.69	52	.69	52	.69	52	No. 9.....	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 10.....	Hour	.75	54	.75	48	.75	48	No. 10.....	Hour	.60	52	.60	52	.60	52
No. 11.....	Hour	.62	54	.64	51	.64	51	No. 11.....	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 12.....	Hour			.75	63	.75	63	No. 12.....	Hour	.63	48	.60	48	.60	48
<b>Carpenters—</b>								<b>Machinemen—</b>							
No. 1.....	Day	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	<b>Helpers—</b>							
No. 2.....	Day	5.85	54	5.20	45	5.20	45	No. 1.....	Day	4.75	48			4.25	56
No. 3.....	Day	5.85	54	6.30	54	6.30	54	No. 2.....	Day	4.24	48	4.24	48	4.24	48
No. 4.....	Day	5.85	54	5.40	54	5.40	54	No. 3.....	Day	5.50	56	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 5.....	Day	8.12	75	5.00	54	5.00	54	No. 4.....	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 6.....	Day	5.50	54	5.22	54	5.22	54	No. 5.....	Day	4.25	63	3.98	45	4.25	48
No. 7.....	Hour	.65	48	.65	48	.70	48	No. 6.....	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 8.....	Hour	.62	48	.62	48	.62	48	No. 7.....	Day	4.00	48	3.76	48	3.76	48
No. 9.....	Hour	.62	52	.62	52	.62	52	No. 8.....	Hour	.53	48			.53	48
No. 10.....	Hour	.65	54	.60	54	.60	54	No. 9.....	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 11.....	Hour	.65	54	.65	54	.65	54	No. 10.....	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 12.....	Hour	.51	54	.54	51	.54	51	No. 11.....	Hour	.53	52	.53	52	.53	52
<b>Steel Sharpeners—</b>								<b>Timbermen—</b>							
No. 1.....	Day	5.25	54	5.04	54	5.31	54	No. 1.....	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 2.....	Day	5.00	48	5.00	48	5.00	48	No. 2.....	Day	5.25	56	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 3.....	Day	5.50	63	5.49	54	5.49	54	No. 3.....	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	45
No. 4.....	Day	5.40	54	5.40	54	5.40	54	No. 4.....	Day	5.25	48			4.75	56
No. 5.....	Day	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	No. 5.....	Day	4.75	48	4.24	48	4.24	48
No. 6.....	Day			6.00	63	6.00	63	No. 6.....	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 7.....	Hour			.62	52	.62	52	No. 7.....	Day	4.75	48	4.45	45	4.75	48
No. 8.....	Hour	.60	54	.60	54	.60	54	No. 8.....	Day			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 9.....	Hour	.62	48	.62	48	.62	48	No. 9.....	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 10.....	Hour			.53	51	.53	51	No. 10.....	Hour	.59	48	.59	48	.59	48
No. 11.....	Hour	.62	48	.62	48	.62	48	No. 11.....	Hour	.60	52	.60	52	.60	52
<b>Mill Labour</b>								No. 12.....	Hour	.63	48	.60	48	.60	56
<b>Crushermen—</b>								No. 13.....	Hour	.725	48	.725	48	.725	48
No. 1.....	Day	5.00	56	4.80	56	4.80	56	<b>Skipenders—</b>							
No. 2.....	Day	4.48	48	4.48	48	4.48	48	No. 1.....	Day	5.25	48			4.75	56
No. 3.....	Day	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.25	56	No. 2.....	Day	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	48
No. 4.....	Day	4.50	63	4.50	56	4.50	48	No. 3.....	Day	4.75	56	4.45	45	4.75	48
No. 5.....	Day	4.00	56	4.00	48	4.00	56	No. 4.....	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 6.....	Day	4.50	63			4.25	56	No. 5.....	Day	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 7.....	Day	4.25	48	4.05	48	4.05	48	No. 6.....	Day	5.50	56	5.25	56	5.25	56
No. 8.....	Hour	.53	56	.53	56	.53	56	No. 7.....	Day	4.50	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 9.....	Hour	.56	52	.54	52	.56	52	No. 8.....	Day			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 10.....	Hour	.60	54	.60	48	.60	48	No. 9.....	Hour	.60	48	.60	56	.60	56
No. 11.....	Hour	.46	56	.56	56	.56	56	No. 10.....	Hour	.63	56	.60	56	.63	52
								No. 11.....	Hour	.53	52	.53	52	.53	52
								No. 12.....	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48

\*Underground.

†1930

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING INDUSTRY—*Concluded*B. METAL MINING—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1933		1934	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC— <i>Conc.</i>		\$		\$		\$		BRITISH COLUMBIA		\$		\$		\$	
<i>Underground Labour—Conc.</i>								<i>Surface Labour</i>							
Muckers, shovellers and trammers—								Labourers—							
No. 1.	Day	5.00	56	4.75	48	4.75	56	No. 1.	Day	4.25	56	3.84	48	4.25	48
No. 2.	Day	4.24	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	No. 2.	Day	4.25	56	3.25	56	3.50	48
No. 3.	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48	No. 3.	Day	4.25	56	3.00	56	3.25	48
No. 4.	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48	No. 4.	Day	4.25	56	2.80	56	3.00	48
No. 5.	Day	3.75	48	3.60	48	3.60	48	No. 5.	Day	4.05	48	3.35	44	3.35	48
No. 6.	Day	4.75	48	4.25	56	4.25	56	Compressormen—							
No. 7.	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48	No. 1.	Day	5.50	56	4.88	56	5.50	56
No. 8.	Day	4.25	56	3.98	45	4.25	48	No. 2.	Day	6.64	56	4.75	56	5.00	48
No. 9.	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	No. 3.	Day	6.00	56	4.25	56	4.50	56
No. 10.	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	Electricians—							
No. 11.	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	No. 1.	Day	6.66	56	6.00	48	6.67	48
No. 12.	Hour	.53	52	.53	52	.53	52	No. 2.	Day	5.20	48	4.50	44	4.50	48
No. 13.	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	No. 3.	Day	6.25	56	5.25	56	5.25	48
Pipefitters—								No. 4.	Day	5.75	56	4.50	56	4.75	56
No. 1.	Day	5.25	56	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 5.	Day	6.25	56	4.25	56	4.50	56
No. 2.	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	Carpenters—							
No. 3.	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	4.80	48	No. 1.	Day	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 4.	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	No. 2.	Day	6.25	56	4.50	56	4.75	56
No. 5.	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 3.	Day	5.20	48	4.50	44	4.50	48
No. 6.	Hour	.63	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 4.	Day	5.45	48	5.00	44	5.00	48
No. 7.	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 5.	Day	6.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	48
No. 8.	Hour	.50	54	.50	51	.50	51	Machinists—							
Samplers—								No. 1.	Day	6.25	56	4.50	56	4.75	56
No. 1.	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	No. 2.	Day	6.00	56	5.36	48	6.00	48
No. 2.	Day	5.00	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 3.	Day	5.75	56	4.75	56	5.00	48
No. 3.	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	No. 4.	Day	5.20	48	4.50	44	4.50	48
No. 4.	Day	4.75	48	4.69	45	5.00	48	Blacksmiths—							
No. 5.	Day	5.50	56	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 1.	Day	6.00	56	5.36	48	6.00	48
No. 6.	Day	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48	No. 2.	Day	6.75	56	5.00	56	5.25	48
No. 7.	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 3.	Day	5.50	56	4.50	56	4.75	48
No. 8.	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 4.	Day	4.95	48	4.25	44	4.25	48
No. 9.	Hour	.60	52	.60	52	.60	52	No. 5.	Day	5.40	48	4.50	44	4.50	48
No. 10.	Hour	.53-.63	48	.53-.57	48	.53-.57	48	Mill Labour							
Scalers—								Crushermen—							
No. 1.	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 1.	Day	4.75	56	3.00	56	3.25	56
No. 2.	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	No. 2.	Day	5.25	56	4.25	56	4.50	48
No. 3.	Day	4.75	56	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 3.	Day	4.75	56	3.84	56	4.25	56
No. 4.	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	No. 4.	Day	5.00	56	4.48	48	5.00	48
No. 5.	Day	4.75	56	4.45	45	4.75	48	No. 5.	Day	4.70	48	4.25	44	4.25	48
No. 6.	Day	4.88	56	4.72	48	4.72	48	Millmen—							
No. 7.	Hour	.63	48	.60	48	.53	48	No. 1.	Day	5.50	56	4.88	56	5.50	56
No. 8.	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 2.	Day	4.75	56	3.75	56	4.00	48
No. 9.	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 3.	Day	5.75	56	4.00	56	4.25	48
Nippers—								No. 4.	Day	4.70	48	4.00	44	4.00	48
No. 1.	Day	4.25	56	3.75	48	3.75	48	Underground Labour							
No. 2.	Day	4.75	56	4.25	48	4.25	48	Miners—							
No. 3.	Day	4.24	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	No. 1.	Day	5.50	56	4.88	48	5.50	48
No. 4.	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	No. 2.	Day	4.75	56	3.75	56	4.00	48
No. 5.	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	No. 3.	Day	5.50	56	3.75	56	4.00	56
No. 6.	Hour	.53	52	.53	52	.53	52	No. 4.	Day	4.70	48	4.00	44	4.00	48
Blasters—								Muckers and trammers—							
No. 1.	Day	5.04	48	5.04	48	5.04	48	No. 1.	Day	5.00	56	4.48	48	5.00	48
No. 2.	Day	4.50	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	No. 2.	Day	5.00	56	3.25	56	3.50	56
No. 3.	Day	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.50	56	No. 3.	Day	4.25	56	3.25	56	3.50	48
No. 4.	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 4.	Day	4.20	48	3.50	44	3.50	48
No. 5.	Hour	.525	48	.59	48	.59	48	Timbermen—							
No. 6.	Day	4.75	56	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 1.	Day	5.50	56	3.75	56	4.00	56
No. 7.	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	4.80	48	No. 2.	Day	5.50	56	4.88	48	5.50	48
No. 8.	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 3.	Day	5.25	56	4.25	56	4.80	48
No. 9.	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 4.	Day	4.75	56	3.75	56	3.75	48
No. 10.	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 5.	Day	4.70	48	4.00	44	4.00	48
Trackmen—								Nippers—							
No. 1.	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 1.	Day	5.00	56	4.48	48	5.00	48
No. 2.	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	No. 2.	Day	4.25	56	3.25	56	3.50	48
No. 3.	Day	4.50	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	No. 3.	Day	4.45	48	3.75	44	4.00	48
No. 4.	Day	4.50	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	No. 4.	Day	5.25	56	3.50	56	3.75	56
No. 5.	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	Trackmen—							
No. 6.	Day	5.50	63	5.50	48	5.50	48	No. 1.	Day	5.50	56	3.75	56	4.00	56
No. 7.	Hour	.60	48	.53	48	.53	48	No. 2.	Day	5.00	56	4.88	48	5.50	48
No. 8.	Hour	.57	48	.57	48	.57	48	No. 3.	Day	4.70	48	4.00	44	4.00	48
No. 9.	Hour	.57	48	.57	48	.57	48	No. 4.	Day	4.75	56	3.75	56	4.00	48
No. 10.	Hour	.59	48	.59	48	.59	48	Motormen—							
Motormen—								No. 1.	Day	4.50	56	3.50	56	3.75	48
No. 1.	Day	4.50	56	4.50	48	4.50	48	No. 2.	Day	5.25	56	3.50	56	3.75	56
No. 2.	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	No. 3.	Day	5.50	56	4.88	48	5.50	48
No. 3.	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	No. 4.	Day	4.45	48	3.75	44	3.75	48
No. 4.	Day	4.75	56	4.75	48	4.75	48								
No. 5.	Hour	.60	52	.60	52	.60	52								
No. 6.	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48								
No. 7.	Hour	.63	54	.60	48	.60	48								
No. 8.	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48								



TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES

Locality	1929		1933		1934		Locality	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA—</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Halifax—</i>							No. 25.....	.405	55	.37	24	.35	24
No. 1.....	.35	50	.34	44	.34	44	No. 26.....	.35-.42	46½	.35-.42	46½	.35-.42	46½
No. 2.....	.32	47	.28	50	.325	44	No. 27.....	.40-.50	48	.40-.45	48	.40-.45	48
No. 3.....	.32	50	.32	45	.32	45	No. 28.....	.375	44	.325-	40	.325-	40
No. 4.....	.35	55	.32	55	.32	55	No. 29.....	.305-	54	.35	52½	.285	52½
No. 5.....	.45	48	.35-.45	40	.45	40		.33		.285	52½	.285	52½
No. 6.....	.35-.38	48			.35	40	<b>ONTARIO—</b>						
<i>New Glasgow—</i>							<i>Cornwall—</i>						
No. 1.....	.30	54	.24-.26	54	.24-.26	54	No. 1.....	.23-.33	55	.24-.26	44	.23	44
No. 2.....	.30	55	.23	50	.23	50	No. 2.....	.37	50	.31	50	.36	50
No. 3.....	.325	55	.30	50	.30	50	No. 3.....	.34	50	.30	50	.34	50
No. 4.....	.275-	50	.25-	50	.25-	50	No. 4.....	.35	50	.30-.40	50	.30-.40	50-
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK—</b>							<i>Ottawa—</i>						
<i>St. John—</i>							No. 1.....	.35	44	.32	40	.27	44
No. 1.....	.28	48-	.28	48-	.28	48-	No. 2.....			.30	39	.27	44
No. 2.....	.30	50	.23	40	.23	40	No. 3.....	.20-.35	50	.20-.33	44	.225-	50
No. 3.....	.30	50	.30	24-	.30	40-						.32	
No. 4.....	.30-	49½	.31-	49½	.31-	49½	No. 4.....	.28-.45	50	.30-.40	27	.30-.40	40
No. 5.....	.405		.36		.36		No. 5.....	.40	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 6.....	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54	No. 6.....			.28	54	.30	54
No. 7.....	.335	48	.25	54	.25	54	No. 7.....	.30-.32	52	.22-.27	52	.26-.32	48
<i>Moncton—</i>							No. 8.....	.37	49	.36	49	.37	49
No. 1.....			.225	50	.20-	50	No. 9.....	.45	50	.32	44	.40	44
No. 2.....	.28-	54	.315	50	.30	44	<i>Kingston—</i>						
No. 3.....	.335		.365	46½	.365	46½	No. 1.....	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 4.....	.25	52	.23	52	.23	52	No. 2.....	.35	50	.25	50	.25	50
<b>QUEBEC—</b>							No. 3.....	.29-.33	54	.30	54	.30	54
<i>Quebec—</i>							No. 4.....	.37	54	.30-.37	54	.30-.37	54
No. 1.....	.35	54	.30	44	.30	44	<i>Peterborough—</i>						
No. 2.....	.25	60	.25	30	.25-	30	No. 1.....	.35	50	.30	40	.30	40
No. 3.....	.36-.40	54	.30-.35	54	.30	48	No. 2.....	.30-.32	550	.30	45	.30	40
No. 4.....	.265	55	.275	55	.29	55	No. 3.....	.38	50	.46	50	.46	50
No. 5.....	.335	60	.395	48	.40	50	No. 4.....	.45	50	.36	50	.40	50
No. 6.....	.385	49½	.38	49½	.38	49½	No. 5.....	.25-.40	60	.27-.36	50	.27-.36	50
No. 7.....	.32	59	.305	59	.305	59	No. 6.....	.365	50	.28	53	.275	22
No. 8.....			.325-	54	.36	54	No. 7.....	.55	50	.35	44	.39	50
<i>Three Rivers—</i>							<i>Oshawa—</i>						
No. 1.....	.25	60	.21	54	.21	49	No. 1.....	.40	50	.41	50	.35	50
No. 2.....	.32	54	.26	48	.32	48	No. 2.....	.315-.35	60	.30	60	.30	55
No. 3.....	.32-.37	54	.28	48	.32	48-	No. 3.....			.35	49	.35	49
No. 4.....	.30-.40	60	.27-.31	48	.30-.40	48	No. 4.....	.35-.40	55	.30	35	.30	35
No. 5.....	.315	57	.28-.30	57	.30	57	No. 5.....	.35-.38	50	.32-.34	50	.32-.34	50
<i>Sherbrooke—</i>							No. 6.....	.30-	50	.30	45	.30	50
No. 1.....	.30-.40	55	.30-.35	55	.30-.35	55	No. 7.....	.325		.25	44	.30	45
No. 2.....	.325	55	.325	55	.325	55	<i>Toronto—</i>						
No. 3.....	.35	50	.29	36	.29	50	No. 1.....	.45	48	.41	48	.44	48
No. 4.....	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50	No. 2.....	.40	50	.25-.30	25	.25-.30	30
<i>Montreal—</i>							No. 3.....	.375	50	.335	44	.335	44
No. 1.....	.35	60	.30	54	.30	41	No. 4.....	.395	45½	.35	49½	.345	48
No. 2.....	.30	60	.20-.25	50	.20	50	No. 5.....	.50	44	.39	44	.39	49
No. 3.....	.35-	60	.30-	60	.30-	60	No. 6.....			.30	46½	.36	46½
No. 4.....	.425		.375		.375		No. 7.....	.40	48	.36	48	.36	48
No. 5.....	.18-.23	55	.18-.30	55	.18-.28	55	No. 8.....	.45	55	.40	55	.35	55
No. 6.....	.30	60	.30	60	.30	60	No. 9.....	.25-.35	44	.225-	44	.25-.35	44
No. 7.....			.26	55	.26	55				.35			
No. 8.....	.28-.36	55	.28-.36	55	.28-.36	55	No. 10.....	.40-.50	50	.265-	21-	.265-	28-
No. 9.....	.35	55	.35	40½	.35	40½				.40	40	.40	45
No. 10.....	.25-.38	50	.23-.34	40	.23-.35	40	No. 11.....	.40-.52	48	.35-.50	44	.35-.50	44
No. 11.....	.35-.45	55	.30-.40	55	.30-.40	55	No. 12.....			.375	44	.375	44
No. 12.....	.47	48	.47	40	.47	40	No. 13.....	.38-.42	49½	.33	45	.33	48
No. 13.....			.40	48	.40	48	No. 14.....	.38-.42	49½	.36-.40	45	.36-.42	45
No. 14.....			.30-.35	44	.30-.35	44	No. 15.....	.38-.46	49½	.35-.40	45	.35-.40	45-
No. 15.....	.35-.38	50	.32-.41	44	.33-.42	44				.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 16.....	.35	56	.35	48	.35	60	No. 16.....			.35-.45	37-	.35-.45	40-
No. 17.....	.32	60	.35-.40	35-	.35-.40	40	No. 17.....			.40	40	.40	44
No. 18.....	.30-.40	49	.35	45	.30-.35	45	No. 18.....	.425	45	.45	49½	.45	40
No. 19.....	.30	55	.30	24	.30	24	No. 19.....	.40-.50	50	.40	27	.40	45
No. 20.....	.325-	55	.325-	40	.30-.34	24	No. 20.....	.40	56	.35	54	.35-.38	54
	.38		.38				No. 21.....	.44-.465	47	.40	42½	.40	42½
No. 21.....			.32	48	.34	48	No. 22.....	.40	54	.35-	26	.35-.40	54
No. 22.....	.35	50	.33	40	.33	40				.375			
No. 23.....			.35-.45	48	.25-.35	48	No. 23.....	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 24.....	.35-.37	50	.315-	29	.315-	22	No. 24.....			.35-.40	40	.35-.45	40
			.34		.34		No. 25.....	.40-.45	55	.375-.41	48	.35-43	48
							No. 26.....	.485	49½	.49	44	.50	44

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—*Continued*

Locality	1929		1933		1934		Locality	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>ONTARIO—Concluded</b>								\$		\$		\$	
<i>Hamilton—</i>							No. 5.....			.30-.35	46½	.30-.35	46½
No. 1.....	.35-.40	50	.38-.45	39	.38-.45	39	No. 6.....	.35	55	.315	50	.315	50
No. 2.....	.34	55	.295	44	.34	44	No. 7.....	.45	49½	.41	36	.41	45
No. 3.....	.32-.43	49½	.275	44	.30	48	No. 8.....	.45	54	.38	48	.43	48
No. 4.....	.32-.44	...	.36-.45	50	.36-.45	48	No. 9.....	.42	44	.37	44	.40	44
No. 5.....	.43*	56	.385	56	.36	56	No. 10.....			.35	44	.35	44
No. 6.....	.35-.52	51	.30-.45	51	.30-.45	51	No. 11.....	.35-.45	50	.30-.35	16-	.30-.35	40-
No. 7.....	.45	45	.42-.45	44	.46-.50	48	No. 12.....	.40	50	.35	40-	.35	45
No. 8.....	.35-.50	50	.31-.45	40	.36-.50	40	<i>Niagara Falls—</i>						
No. 9.....	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44	No. 1.....			.35	50	.35-.40	50
No. 10.....	.30	50	.27	50	.33	50	No. 2.....	.40*	50	.35	45	.35	45
No. 11.....	.40	50	.25-.38	55	.28-.42	55	No. 3.....	.25-.45	50	.25	45	.30	50
No. 12.....			.34	49½	.34	49½	No. 4.....			.415	30	.40	45
No. 13.....			.353	54½	.40	55½	<i>Welland—</i>						
No. 14.....	.38-.45	48	.35-.38	48	.35-.38	48	No. 1.....	.35-.40	48	.35	44	.30	44
No. 15.....	.375	55	.34	55	.33	55	No. 2.....	.35-	55	.29	40	.29	44
No. 16.....	.40	55	.37	40	.37	40	No. 3.....	.31-	50-	.30-.33	50	.30-.33	50
No. 17.....	.375-	40-	.35	45	.35	42½	No. 4.....			.30	50	.30	45
No. 18.....	.40	60					No. 5.....	.30-.40	55	.28	55	.30	35-
No. 19.....	.35	50	.30	32	.275	44	No. 6.....			.365	55	.30	50
No. 20.....	.35	55	.32	48	.35	48	No. 7.....	.35-.40	50	.30-.35	40	.35-.38	40
No. 21.....	.34	55	.295	44	.34	44	<i>London—</i>						
<i>Kitchener—</i>							No. 1.....	.42	49½	.32	44	.32	44
No. 1.....	.45	55	.45	55	.35-.45	55	No. 2.....	.49	45	.49	45	.49	45
No. 2.....	.40-.48	50	.40	40	.40	40	No. 3.....	.35	48	.23-.35	48	.25-.35	48
No. 3.....	.36	55	.30	20	.30	20	No. 4.....	.45	52½	.40	52½	.40	52½
No. 4.....	.35	55	.29	...	.30	...	No. 5.....	.20-.32	49½	.20-.26	49½	.26-.28	49½
No. 5.....			.225	54	.25-.33	54	No. 6.....	.40	50	.30-.34	55	.25-.35	36-
No. 6.....			.33	44			No. 7.....	.55	54	.34	54	.43	54
No. 7.....	.30	50-	.30	35-	.35	50	No. 8.....	.33-.38	49½	.33-.38	49½	.30-.36	49½
No. 8.....	.325-	55	.28	50-	.31	40-	No. 9.....	.33	59	.29	32	.27	44
No. 9.....	.45		.60		.60		<i>Windsor—</i>						
No. 10.....			.35	...	.35-.38	...	No. 1.....	.50-.55	60	.40-.45	60	.40-.50	48
No. 11.....	.37-.43	50	.36	45	.40-.45	45	No. 2.....	.50	54	.35	10	.40	30
No. 12.....	.35-.45	50	.30-.35	32	.30-.35	32	No. 3.....	.75	32	.50	32	.625	44
No. 13.....	.35	50	.25	40	.25	44	No. 4.....	.555	54	.36	56	.45	48-
No. 14.....	.38	60	.30	60	.30	60	No. 5.....			.445	49½	.37	39
No. 15.....	.315	55	.25-.30	59	.27	59	No. 6.....			.63	44	.54	40
<i>Brantford—</i>							No. 7.....	.50-.55	24	.35	20	.40-.45	32
No. 1.....	.40	50	.25	44	.25	44	No. 8.....	.45	50	.40	37½	.40	37½
No. 2.....	.40	60	.30	44	.33	50	No. 9.....	.40	55	.30	55	.40	45
No. 3.....	.35	48	.255	48	.27	48	No. 10.....	.45	44	.40	44	.40	43
No. 4.....	.325-.35	...	.30-.35	24	.30-.35	40	No. 11.....	.40-.50	49½	.40	40	.40-.55	40
No. 5.....	.37	43	.33	25½	.33	48	No. 12.....	.45	54	.35	47½	.40	40
No. 6.....	.40	45	.35	31	.37	40	No. 13.....	.40-.45	49½	.35-	37½	.30-.40	46½
No. 7.....	.38	50	.30	50	.30	50	No. 14.....			.385			
No. 8.....	.28-.50	50	.28-.49	50	.20-.54	50	No. 15.....	.45-	40	.35-.45	60	.35-.45	60
No. 9.....	.30	50	.31	55	.30	55	No. 16.....	.50*					
No. 10.....			.35	50	.35	47	No. 1.....	.40-.50	44	.45	44	.45-.55	44
No. 11.....	.34-.38	54½	.34-.38	49	.33-.37	49	No. 2.....	.45-.50	60	.30-.35	60	.35-.40	60
No. 12.....	.36	50	.34	50	.34	50	<i>Sarnia—</i>						
<i>Guelph—</i>							No. 1.....	.45	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 1.....	.35-.45	55	.30	44	.25-.30	44	No. 2.....	.35-.40	50			.35	44
No. 2.....	.40-.44	45	.32	30	.32	30	No. 3.....	.35	42-	.27	28	.33	35
No. 3.....	.42	54	.30	54	.30	54	No. 4.....			.60			
No. 4.....	.36	54	.33	54	.33	54	No. 5.....	.50	48	.50	40	.50	40
No. 5.....			.25	50	.28	50	No. 6.....	.45*	54	.40-.45	40	.40	40
No. 6.....	.43	50	.43	50	.43	50	No. 7.....			.347	40	.33	40
No. 7.....	.28-.42	36	.25-.36	44	.25-.36	40	<i>MANITOBA—</i>						
<i>Galt—</i>							<i>Winnipeg—</i>						
No. 1.....	.35	50	.35	32	.35	40	No. 1.....	.35-	48	.30-.32	48	.33-.35	48
No. 2.....	.35	50	.30-.40	49	.30	49	No. 2.....	.375		.25	54	.275-	54
No. 3.....	.38	50	.26-	55	.25-.35	55	No. 3.....	.30-	55	.30	48-	.30-.32	48-
No. 4.....			.315				No. 4.....	.375		.55	55		55
No. 5.....	.38	50	.30	44	.30	50	No. 5.....	.35	49½	.315-	49½	.30-.36	49½
No. 6.....	.36	44	.32	44	.32	40	No. 6.....			.36			
No. 7.....	.40	50	.30-.33	49½	.33	49½	No. 1.....	.42	48	.38	48	.38	48
<i>St. Catharines—</i>							<i>Winnipeg—</i>						
No. 1.....	.35	52½	.40	24	.35	40	No. 2.....			.30	54	.275-	54
No. 2.....	.40	50	.30-.36	40-	.30-.36	45-	No. 3.....	.30-	55	.30	48-	.30-.32	48-
No. 3.....	.35-.40	50	.30-.36	50	.30-.36	50	No. 4.....	.375		.35	49½	.30-.36	49½
No. 4.....	.35-.40	50	.33-.39	40	.33-.39	40	No. 5.....			.36			

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—*Concluded*

Locality	1929		1933		1934		Locality	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
MANITOBA— <i>Concluded</i>	\$		\$		\$		Edmonton—	\$		\$		\$	
Winnipeg— <i>Concluded</i>							No. 1.....	.25-.50	44	.35-.40	44	.35-.40	44
No. 6.....	.40	48	.385	48	.385	48	No. 2.....			.30-.32	32-	.30-.35	32-
No. 7.....	.35-.42	50	.32-.36	44	.32-.40	44	No. 3.....	.40	49	.40	49	.40	49
No. 8.....	.40-.45	50	.375-	44	.37-.40	44	No. 4.....			.40	44	.40	44
No. 9.....	.36-	44	.40	40	.40	44	No. 5.....			.275-	60	.29-.45	60
No. 10.....	.425	50	.425	50	.425	50	No. 6.....	.30	60	.20	60	.20-.30	60
No. 11.....	.45	54	.39-.49	38	.39-.49	38	BRITISH COLUMBIA—						
No. 12.....	.40-.45	48	.36	35	.36	40	Vancouver—						
No. 13.....	.37-.40	49½	.34-.42	40	.34-.42	40	No. 1.....	.44	48	.34	48	.36	45
No. 14.....	.45	53	.38-	53	.36-	53	No. 2.....	.40	48	.375	48	.375	48
No. 15.....	.45-.50	53	.49	47	.49-.52	47	No. 3.....	.40	49	.30-.40	49	.33-	48
No. 16.....	.52	50	.40	50	.435	50	No. 4.....	.46	48	.35	45	.35	48
No. 17.....	.45	48	.405	48	.405	48	No. 5.....	.425	48	.27	48	.25-.35	48
No. 18.....	.50	44	.525-	44	.50-.55	44	No. 6.....	.40	48	.20	42	.25	48
SASKATCHEWAN—			.55				No. 7.....	.40	44	.25	44	.35	40
Regina—							No. 8.....	.425-.46½	30-35	44	.35-.40	44	
No. 1.....	.40	55	.20	38	.20	38	No. 9.....	.615	48	.615	48	.615	48
No. 2.....	.40	52	.31-.34	30	.31-.34	30-	No. 10.....	.46	48	.425	40	.39	40
No. 3.....	.55	48	.55	40	.55	40	No. 11.....	.45-.50	44	.40-	44	.40-	40-
No. 4.....			.30	52	.30-.33	55	No. 12.....	.30-.45	48	.27-.36	44	.295-	44
Saskatoon—							No. 13.....	.54	48	.46	48	.36	48
No. 1.....			.325	48	.30-	54	No. 14.....	.455	44	.43	44	.43	44
No. 2.....	.35-	59	.35-	45	.35-	60	No. 15.....	.50	44	.45	44	.405	44
No. 3.....	.40-.45	55	.34	45	.34	45	No. 16.....			.35	44	.25	44
No. 4.....	.45	55	.43	44	.43	44	No. 17.....	.50-.55	44	.43	44	.43	44
ALBERTA—							No. 18.....	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
Calgary—							No. 19.....	.50	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 1.....	.375-	54	.34	54	.38	54	No. 20.....	.525	44	.47	44	.45	54
No. 2.....	.45	48	.39	48	.36-	48	No. 21.....	.61	48	.55-.61	40	.55-.61	40
No. 3.....	.48-.52	54	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	40	No. 22.....	.475	50	.475	40	.475	40
No. 4.....	.40-.45	44	.35	44	.35	44	Victoria—						
No. 5.....	.48	48	.48	40	.48	40	No. 1.....	.40	48	.25-.36	44	.25-.36	48
No. 6.....	.40	60	.35	40	.25-.30	54	No. 2.....	.30-	48	.275-	36	.30	44
							No. 3.....	.425		.30			
							No. 4.....	.50	48	.475	48	.475	48
							No. 5.....	.47	44	.47	44	.47	44
							No. 6.....	.50-.53	44	.53	44	.53	44



TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING (a)

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>COTTON YARN AND CLOTH</b>	\$		\$		\$		<b>Warpers, Female—</b>	\$		\$		\$	
<i>Pickers, Male—</i>							No. 1.....	.29	27	.258	50	.273	36
No. 1.....	.313	50	.33	50	.33	50	No. 2.....	.29	30	.32	50	.335	50
No. 2.....			.255	55	.273	55	No. 3.....	.387	55	.28	55	.294	55
No. 3.....	.315	50	.28	50	.296	50	No. 4.....	.327	55	.295	55	.31	55
No. 4.....	.37	50	.31	27	.31	50	No. 5.....			.245	55	.31	55
No. 5.....	.36	49½	.36	47	.36	44	No. 6.....	.272	55	.245	55	.258	55
No. 6.....	.31	60	.279	60	.293	60	No. 7.....	.30	55	.213	55	.224	55
<i>Carders, Male—</i>							No. 8.....	.35	50	.23	50	.253	50
No. 1.....	.332	55	.30	27	.30	32	No. 9.....	.37	50	.31	45	.333	50
No. 2.....	.34	27	.30	50	.315	36	No. 10.....	.252	50	.256	50	.27	50
No. 3.....	.325	47	.285	50	.305	50	No. 11.....	.273	55	.292	60	.255	50
No. 4.....	.31	55	.28	55	.295	55	No. 12.....			.255	50	.293	50
No. 5.....	.318	55	.336	55	.30	55	<i>Beamers, Male—</i>						
No. 6.....			.276	55	.306	55	No. 1.....			.273	55	.30	55
No. 7.....	.327	55	.294	55	.31	55	No. 2.....	.266	55	.216	55	.315	55
No. 8.....	.26	55	.247	55	.25	55	No. 3.....	.283	50	.223	50	.267	50
No. 9.....	.27	50	.279	50	.34	50	No. 4.....	.45	50	.35	50	.33-43	50
No. 10.....	.40	80	.32	50	.335	50	No. 5.....	.50	50	.40	45	.427	50
No. 11.....	.36	50	.32	27	.32	50	No. 6.....	.50	50	.46	50	.50	50
No. 12.....	.34	49½	.34	47	.32	44	<i>Slashers, Male—</i>						
No. 13.....	.36	50	.30	50	.33	50	No. 1.....	.48	33	.44	50	.46	50
No. 14.....	.30	55	.27	63	.283	58	No. 2.....	.48	55	.425	60	.46	60
<i>Slubbers, Male or Female—</i>							No. 3.....	.332	55	.336	55	.33	55
No. 1.....	.38	55	.326	55	.342	55	No. 4.....	.45	50	.36	50	.373	50
No. 2.....	.343	55	.31	55	.324	55	No. 5.....			.382	50	.455	50
No. 3.....	.27	50	.28	50	.283	50	No. 6.....	.443	55	.398	55	.418	55
No. 4.....	.24	49½	.21-28	47	.29	44	<i>Drawers-in, Female—</i>						
No. 5.....	.31	55	.245	59	.26	55	No. 1.....	.20	55	.20	45	.20	50
No. 6.....			.30	50	.28	50	No. 2.....	.32	40	.245	50	.252	50
No. 7.....			.286	55	.338	55	No. 3.....	.196	55	.24	55	.25	55
<i>Speeders, Male or Female—</i>							No. 4.....	.28	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 1.....	.334	55	.307	55	.323	55	No. 5.....	.28	55	.23	55	.267	55
No. 2.....			.268	55	.263	55	No. 6.....	.30	50	.26	50	.30	50
No. 3.....	.29	55	.26	55	.274	55	No. 7.....	.16-25	55	.288	51	.31	55
No. 4.....	.31	50	.27	50	.28	50	No. 8.....	.41	50	.30	50	.33	50
No. 5.....	.22	49½	.213	47	.23	44	<i>Twisters, Female—</i>						
No. 6.....	.273	55	.25	59	.236	45	No. 1.....	.28	50	.246	55	.24	55
<i>Spinners, Female—</i>							No. 2.....			.238	55	.32	55
No. 1.....	.272	55	.26	32	.274	41	No. 3.....	.37	50	.30	50	.36	50
No. 2.....	.32	27	.28	50	.295	36	No. 4.....	.24	50	.24	50	.233	50
No. 3.....	.28	34	.27	47	.24	50	No. 5.....	.265	55	.233	59	.25	55
No. 4.....	.236	55	.24	55	.25	55	No. 6.....	.26	50	.27	50	.297	50
No. 5.....	.28	55	.254	55	.26	55	<i>Loom Fixers, Male—</i>						
No. 6.....			.23	55	.25	55	No. 1.....	.52	55	.45	45	.45	50
No. 7.....	.245	55	.208	55	.225	55	No. 2.....	.515	27	.46	45	.485	36
No. 8.....	.22	55	.24	55	.253	55	No. 3.....	.515	40	.48	50	.505	50
No. 9.....	.223	50	.232	50	.274	50	No. 4.....	.50	55	.436	55	.458	55
No. 10.....	.30	50			.283	50	No. 5.....	.48	55	.445	55	.45	55
No. 11.....	.24	49½	.27	47	.27	44	No. 6.....			.33	55	.365	55
No. 12.....	.37	50	.30	50	.32	50	No. 7.....	.48	55	.425	55	.45	55
No. 13.....	.28	50	.26	55	.287	50	No. 8.....	.40	55	.412	55	.40	55
No. 14.....	.16-25	55	.24	60	.253	55	No. 9.....	.48	50	.433	50	.455	50
<i>Dofers, Female—</i>							No. 10.....	.55	50	.36	50	.48	50
No. 1.....			.246	55	.253	55	No. 11.....	.50	50	.43	45	.43	50
No. 2.....	.21	55	.195	55	.206	55	No. 12.....	.49	55	.442	55	.463	55
No. 3.....	.36	50	.27	27	.285	50	No. 13.....	.534	50	.485	50	.51	50
No. 4.....	.27	50	.24	50	.253	50	<i>Weavers, Male—</i>						
No. 5.....	.20	49½	.18	47	.18-25	44	No. 1.....			.30	45	.30	50
No. 6.....	.16-45	55	.22	55-60	.263	55	No. 2.....	.33	27	.33	45	.33	44
<i>Spoolers, Female—</i>							No. 3.....	.423	42	.33	50	.325	50
No. 1.....	.245	55	.25	32	.25	41	No. 4.....	.312	55	.332	55	.348	55
No. 2.....	.32	27	.28	50	.28	43	No. 5.....	.436	55	.35	55	.367	55
No. 3.....	.28	38	.25	50	.185	50	No. 6.....			.294	55	.317	55
No. 4.....	.182	55	.24	55	.253	55	No. 7.....	.295	55	.28	55	.326	55
No. 5.....	.28	55	.25	55	.266	55	No. 8.....	.326	50	.33-36	50	.34	50
No. 6.....			.22	55	.24	55	No. 9.....	.37	50	.40	50	.44	50
No. 7.....	.272	55	.245	55	.253	55	No. 10.....	.16-45	55	.16-43	55	.20-38	55
No. 8.....	.245	55	.192	55	.19	55	No. 11.....	.325	55	.34	44	.34	44
No. 9.....	.21	50	.232	50	.228	50	<i>Weavers, Female—</i>						
No. 10.....	.23-34	50	.26	55	.287	50	No. 1.....	.327	55	.304	45	.304	50
No. 11.....	.29	50	.26	50	.273	50	No. 2.....	.33	27	.37	45	.37	43
No. 12.....	.37	50	.31	27	.26-35	50	No. 3.....	.423	42	.33	50	.325	50
No. 13.....	.13-24	55	.18	59	.195	54	No. 4.....	.312	55	.332	55	.348	55
							No. 5.....	.436	55	.35	55	.367	55
							No. 6.....			.332	55	.348	55

(a) Each number is a sample; see explanation page 4.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>COTTON YARN AND CLOTH—Concluded</b>	\$		\$		\$		<b>WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH</b>	\$		\$		\$	
<i>Weavers, Female—(Conc.)</i>							<i>Wool Sorters, Male—</i>						
No. 7.....	.295	55	.28	55	.305	55	No. 1.....	.30-.35	55	.36	49½	.36	49½
No. 8.....	.326	50	.33-.36	50	.34	50	No. 2.....	.....	.....	.364	55	.364	55
No. 9.....	.37	50	.31	45	.31	50	No. 3.....	.36	50	.36	50	.36	45
No. 10.....	.....	.....	.32	50	.36	50	No. 4.....	.52	50	.52	50	.20	44
No. 11.....	.30	50	.36	50	40	50	No. 5.....	.32	50	.28	50	.28	50
No. 12.....	.16-.45	55	.16-.35	55	.23-.35	55	No. 6.....	.642	40	.493	41	.458	50
							No. 7.....	.....	.....	.33	55	.33	55-59
<i>Winders, Female—</i>							<i>Corders, Male—</i>						
No. 1.....	.254	55	.22	55	.16	55	No. 1.....	.24	55	.22	55	.22	55
No. 2.....	.....	.....	.192	55	.252	55	No. 2.....	.17-.27	55	.16-29	51	.24-.32	51
No. 3.....	.25-.30	50	.26	50	.287	50	No. 3.....	.....	.....	.375	49½	.37	49½
No. 4.....	.37	50	.27	50	.323	50	No. 4.....	.....	.....	.25-.33	55	.30-.33	55
No. 5.....	.32	50	.32	50	.34	50	No. 5.....	.....	.....	.25	55	.25	55
No. 6.....	.22	49½	.21-.26	47	.23-.29	44	No. 6.....	.34	50	.34	50	.34	45*
No. 7.....	.20	55	.186	55	.22	55	No. 7.....	.275	50	.25-.30	50	.25-.30	50
No. 8.....	.....	.....	.20	32	.20	41	No. 8.....	.36	50	.36	50	.36	50
<i>Cloth Inspectors, Female—</i>							No. 9.....	.30	52½	.30	50	.30	50
No. 1.....	.218	55	.196	55	.23	55	No. 10.....	.33-.39	45½	.36-.43	55	.36-.41	55
No. 2.....	.25	50	.24	50	.253	50	No. 11.....	.27	52	.30	55	.30	44
No. 3.....	.....	.....	.182	55	.19	55	No. 12.....	.30	55	.27	50	.27	50
No. 4.....	.....	.....	.234	55	.20	55	No. 13.....	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 5.....	.20	55	.186	59	.22	59	No. 14.....	.30-.34	50	.30	50	.30	50
<i>Dye-house Men—</i>							No. 15.....	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 1.....	.346	27	.31	50	.33	36	No. 16.....	.332	38	.22	44	.227	28
No. 2.....	.433	41	.305	50	.305	50	No. 17.....	.33-.40	50	.28-.35	50	.28-.35	50
No. 3.....	.254	55	.247	55	.257	55	No. 18.....	.30	55	.22	60	.22	59
No. 4.....	.357	50	.32	50	.354	50	No. 19.....	.40	52½	.313	52½	.....	.....
No. 5.....	.30	50	.27	50	.33	50	<i>Spinners, Male—</i>						
No. 6.....	.40	50	.25-.38	55	.28-.42	55	No. 1.....	.225	55	.22	55	.22	55
<i>Finishers, Male—</i>							No. 2.....	.273	55	.20-.29	51	.20-.29	51
No. 1.....	.36	27	.315	50	.33	36	No. 3.....	.30	55	.26	49½	.26	49½
No. 2.....	.335	31	.265	50	.27	50	No. 4.....	.275	50	.275	50	.275	50
No. 3.....	.245	55	.245	55	.248	55	No. 5.....	.32-.46	50	.22-.42	50	.22-.42	50
No. 4.....	.35	50	.....	.....	.296	50	No. 6.....	.32	52½	.32	50	.32	50
<i>Folders, Female—</i>							No. 7.....	.39	50	.437	55	.40	55
No. 1.....	.32	27	.40	50	.39	36	No. 8.....	.30	55	.27	50	.27	50
No. 2.....	.315	40	.26	50	.295	50	No. 9.....	.26	50	.22	50	.21	50
No. 3.....	.225	60	.203	60	.213	60	No. 10.....	.333	50	.333	50	.333	50
No. 4.....	.254	55	.195	55	*.236	55	No. 11.....	.41	40	.352	45	.44	26
No. 5.....	.25	50	.24	50	.253	50	No. 12.....	.25-.44	50	.20-.36	50	.20-.34	50
<i>Engineers—</i>							No. 13.....	.30	55	.21	60	.22	59
No. 1.....	.55	72	.45	46	.47	56	No. 14.....	.....	.....	.21	50	.22	50
No. 2.....	.75	60	.675	60	.705	60	No. 15.....	.533	52½	.414	52½	.....	.....
No. 3.....	.513	67	.56	50	.587	50	No. 16.....	.....	.....	.275	55	.275	55
No. 4.....	.535	84	.40	56	.463	60	No. 17.....	.50	40	.532	45	.44	44
No. 5.....	.818	55	.89	55	1.13	50	No. 18.....	.218	55	.218	55	.218	55
<i>Firemen—</i>							No. 19.....	.....	.....	.22-.33	50	.25-.31	42-
No. 1.....	.48	55	.32	50	.32	50	No. 20.....	.....	.....	.25	55	.25	55
No. 2.....	.42	84	.38	45	.40	31	<i>Winders, Female—</i>						
No. 3.....	.455	41	.428	56	.45	56	No. 1.....	.....	.....	.19	55	.17	55
No. 4.....	.363	60	.29	72	.304	72	No. 2.....	.203	55	.213	55	.225	55
No. 5.....	.175	91	.25	72	.273	72	No. 3.....	.25	50	.25	50	.27	40
No. 6.....	.254	55	.263	55	.255	55	No. 4.....	.20	50	.20	50	.20	50
No. 7.....	.37	82	.34	56	.357	56	No. 5.....	.21	50	.24	55	.23-.32	55
No. 8.....	.40	84	.40	50	.40	50	No. 6.....	.25	55	.18	50	.18	50
No. 9.....	.38	84	.38	84	.38	84	No. 7.....	.24	50	.20	50	.20	50
No. 10.....	.47	70	.357	84	.357	84	No. 8.....	.322	50	.322	50	.322	50
No. 11.....	.....	.....	.32	56	.333	60	No. 9.....	.20	51	.20	55	.22	55
<i>Yardmen and Labourers—</i>							No. 10.....	.....	.....	.24	55	.24	55
No. 1.....	.255	55	.255	55	.295	55	No. 11.....	.....	.....	.21	50	.22	50
No. 2.....	.....	.....	.22	55	.24	55	No. 12.....	.....	.....	.162	52½	.14	52½
No. 3.....	.342	50	.30	50	.337	50	No. 13.....	.....	.....	.20	55	.20	55
No. 4.....	.37	50	.31	45	.31	50	<i>Spoolers, Female—</i>						
No. 5.....	.40	50	.36	50	.378	60	No. 1.....	.19	55	.205	49½	.21	49½
No. 6.....	.315	55	.293	55	.297	56	No. 2.....	.24	55	.20	55	.227	55
							No. 3.....	.20	50	.20	50	.20	50
							No. 4.....	.22	50	.20	50	.20	50

\*Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—Concluded</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Spoolers Female—Concluded</i>							No. 6.....	.24	50	.266	50	.33	50
No. 5.....	.195	52½	.18-.25	50	.18-.25	50	No. 7.....	.192	52	.20	55	.19	44
No. 6.....	.22	50	.20-.25	55	.22-.26	50	No. 8.....	.23	55	.205	50	.205	50
No. 7.....	.23	55	.213	44	.23	25	No. 9.....	.305	50	.333	50	.333	50
No. 8.....	.36	52½	.17	60	.185	59	No. 10.....			.44	50	.37	50
No. 9.....	.36	52½	.30	52½			No. 11.....	.30-.44	50	.18-.36	50	.18-.36	50
No. 10.....			.19	55	.17	55	No. 12.....	.22-.35	55	.17-.25	60	.17-.24	59
No. 11.....			.20	55	.20	55	No. 13.....	.40	52½	.34	52½		
<i>Warpers, Male—</i>							No. 14.....	.30	44	.29	42	.33	33
No. 1.....			.16	55	.22	55	No. 15.....			.373	44	.27	47
No. 2.....	.34-.40	55	.27-.36	55	.27-.36	55	No. 16.....			.22	48		
No. 3.....	.45	50	.42	50	.42	40	No. 17.....			.20-.22	55	.20-.24	55
No. 4.....	.25	50	.25	50	.25	50	No. 18.....	.394	45	.306	39	.22	22
No. 5.....	.36	50	.40	50	.40	50	<i>Burlers, Female—</i>						
No. 6.....	.35	52½	.32	50	.32	50	No. 1.....	.185	55	.13-.21	49½	.165	49½
No. 7.....	.36	50	.24-.38	55	.27-.40	50	No. 2.....			.13	55	.17	55
No. 8.....	.20	52	.20	55	.20	44	No. 3.....	.20-.22	50	.20-.22	50	.20-.22	50
No. 9.....	.30	55	.27	50	.27	50	No. 4.....	.20-.33	50	.18-.23	50	.20-.24	50
No. 10.....	.40-.47	44	.40-.50	44	.40-.47	44	No. 5.....	.31	44	.33	44	.26-.33	44
No. 11.....	.26	50	.26	50	.26	50	No. 6.....	.33	44	.38	44	.30	50
No. 12.....	.468	50	.42	50	.40	50	No. 7.....	.308	50	.28	50	.28	50
No. 13.....	.36	50	.30	50	.30	50	No. 8.....	.33	50	.178	42	.223	23
No. 14.....	.387	49	.314	48	.30	42	No. 9.....			.17	60	.185	59
No. 15.....	.533	52½	.38	52½			No. 10.....	.40	52½	.323	52½		
No. 16.....			.21	52½	.19	52½	No. 11.....			.20	55	.20	55
No. 17.....			.35	55	.35	55	<i>Finishers, Male—</i>						
<i>Drawers-in, Female—</i>							No. 1.....	.30	55	.36	55	.325	55
No. 1.....	.215	55	.297	55	.30	55	No. 2.....	.25-.50	55	.18-.26	51	.18-.26	51
No. 2.....	.23	50	.23	50	.25	40	No. 3.....	.35	50	.35	50	.30	40
No. 3.....			.20	50	.20	50	No. 4.....	.25	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 4.....	.25	52½	.22	50	.22	50	No. 5.....	.36	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 5.....	.28	50	.30	55	.32	50	No. 6.....	.40	52½	.25-.40	50	.25-.40	50
No. 6.....	.26	50	.31	50	.35	50	No. 7.....	.30	50	.378	55	.367	55
No. 7.....	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50	No. 8.....	.35	52	.225	55	.225	44
No. 8.....	.35	52	.278	45	.28	26	No. 9.....	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 9.....	.20	55	.185	60	.185	59	No. 10.....	.28-.32	50	.18-.29	50	.18-.31	50
No. 10.....			.20	55	.20	55	No. 11.....			.30	55	.34	55
<i>Loom Fixers, Male—</i>							No. 12.....	.333	50	.333	50	.333	50
No. 1.....	.25	55	.20	55	.275	55	No. 13.....	.33	50	.275	49	.285	35
No. 2.....	.50	55	.40-.55	49½	.40-.55	49½	No. 14.....	.30-.50	50	.20-.40	50	.24-.36	50
No. 3.....	.44-.51	55	.36-.51	55	.36-.51	55	No. 15.....	.30	55	.22	60	.22	59
No. 4.....	.50	50	.50	50	.48	40	No. 16.....	.343	52½	.36	52½		
No. 5.....	.514	52½	.48	50	.48	50	<i>Dye-house Men—</i>						
No. 6.....	.54	50	.60	50	.60	50	No. 1.....	.327	55	.327	55	.327	55
No. 7.....	.52	50	.46	50	.46	50	No. 2.....	.30	52½	.25	50	.27	50
No. 8.....	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50	No. 3.....	.30	50	.312	55	.30	55
No. 9.....	£2	49	.447	53	.473	33	No. 4.....	.30-.33	50	.25-.32	50	.30-.32	50
No. 10.....	.50-.58	50	.46-.49	50	.46-.49	50	No. 5.....	.333	50	.333	50	.333	50
No. 11.....	.425	55	.325	60	.35	59	No. 6.....	.364	50	.28	53	.275	22
No. 12.....			.35	48	.35	60	No. 7.....	.32	50	.30-.44	50	.28-.44	50
<i>Weavers, Male—</i>							No. 8.....	.30	55	.22	60	.22	59
No. 1.....	.29-.35	55	.16-.33	51	.16-.33	51	No. 9.....	.40	52½	.36	52½		
No. 2.....	.225	55	.24	49½	.26	49½	No. 10.....			.30	55	.25	55
No. 3.....	.335	55	.362	55	.315	55	<i>Engineers—</i>						
No. 4.....	.27	55	.304	55	.30	55	No. 1.....	.588	55	.588	51	.588	51
No. 5.....	.35	50	.35	50	.33	40	No. 2.....	.73	60	.73	60	.73	60
No. 6.....	.36-.42	50	.36-.42	50	.36-.42	50	No. 3.....	.762	55	.762	55	.762	55
No. 7.....	.30	50	.317	50	.287	50	No. 4.....	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 8.....	.353	50	.44	50	.46	50	No. 5.....	.68	50	.72	50	.72	50
No. 9.....	.305	50	.333	50	.333	50	No. 6.....	.536	56	.536	56	.536	56
No. 10.....	.304	45	.293	44	.27	23	No. 7.....	.494	77	.40	56	.40	56
No. 11.....	.362	55	.17-.30	60	.19-.31	59	No. 8.....	.40-.77	50	.32-.67	50	.32-.67	50
No. 12.....	.40	52½	.34	52½			No. 9.....			.614	55	.614	55
No. 13.....			.355	53	.263	44½	No. 10.....	.50	84	.50	84	.50	84
No. 14.....			.25	48	.27	55	<i>Firemen—</i>						
No. 15.....	.28-.50	44	.547	47	.49	50	No. 1.....	.35	55	.389	54	.389	54
No. 16.....			.21	52½	.23	24½	No. 2.....	.35	66	.225	65	.233	55
No. 17.....	.30-.44	50	.18-.36	50	.18-.36	50	No. 3.....	.35	80	.40	60	.40	60
<i>Weavers, Female—</i>							No. 4.....	.325	55	.325	55	.325	65
No. 1.....	.29-.33	55	.16-.33	51	.16-.33	51	No. 5.....	.50	50	.446	56	.446	56
No. 2.....	.273	55	.165	55	.15	55	No. 6.....	.395	57	.39	57½	.395	57
No. 3.....	.19-.24	55	.23	49½	.23	49½	No. 7.....	.445	56	.445	56	.445	55
No. 4.....	.27	55	.50	55	.342	55	No. 8.....	.40	55	.36	50	.36	50
No. 5.....	.35	50	.35	50	.33	40	No. 9.....	.48	50	.492	65	.492	65
							No. 10.....	.458	55	.31	60	.31	59
							No. 11.....	.445	84	.445	84	.445	84
							No. 12.....	.50	65	.42	65	.42	65
							No. 13.....	.37	84	.32	84	.32	84



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
KNITTED GOODS	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
Carders, Male—							No. 28.....			16-24	50	18-23	50
No. 1.....	.315	49½	.30-40	45	.32-40	45	No. 29.....	.285	49½	.25	33	.25	49½
No. 2.....	.27	55	.30	55	.30	55	No. 30.....	.22-34	44	.345	44	.278	44
No. 3.....	.33	52	.30	52	.30	52	No. 31.....	.278	45	.278	45	.26	48
No. 4.....	.25	55	.25	55	.25	55	No. 32.....			.26	34½	.26	50
No. 5.....	.225	55	.225	55	.225	55	No. 33.....	.27	49½	.22	49½	.22	49½
No. 6.....			.20-35	49-58	.15-33	50-54	No. 34.....			.25	44	.205	44
No. 7.....	.28	50	.24-27	55	.24-27	55	No. 35.....	.43	46½	.293	46½	.293	46½
No. 8.....	.36	50	.35	49½	.335	49½	No. 36.....			.25	50	.30	44
No. 9.....	.35	45	.33	55	.33	55	*Knitters, Male—						
No. 10.....	.33	50	.22-30	50-55	.22-30	50	No. 1.....	.225	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 11.....				55			No. 2.....			.293	52½	.243	52½
No. 12.....	.40	50	.20-36	49½	.22-36	49½	No. 3.....	.80	50	.50	50	.434	49½
No. 13.....	.275	55	.24	55	.24	55	No. 4.....	.30	49	.32	48	.445	47
No. 14.....	.23-33	50	.30	45	.30	50	No. 5.....	.22-41	55	.18-35	55	.18-35	55
No. 15.....	.29-32	50	.25-32	50	.27-32	50	No. 6.....	.225	55	.20-24	55	.20-23	55
No. 16.....	.32-41	44	.27-40	44	.27-40	44	No. 7.....	.82-110	55	.48-58	52	.48-58	52
No. 17.....	.36	50	.36	50	.36	50	No. 8.....	.18	50	.18	55	.18	55
No. 18.....	.32	50	.25	55	.25	55	No. 9.....	.32-44	50	.30-40	50	.30-40	50
Spinners, Male—							No. 10.....	.50	50	.37-50	50	.35-50	50
No. 1.....	.375	49½	.375	45	.375	45	No. 11.....	.355	50	.35	49½	.30-35	49½
No. 2.....	.32	55	.25-40	55	.34-40	55	No. 12.....	.50	49½	.29	49½	.32	49½
No. 3.....	.36	55	.325	55	.337	55	No. 13.....	.42-77	45	.47-50	45	.37-53	45
No. 4.....	.30	50	.24	55	.24	55	No. 14.....	.74	55	.39-48	49½	.39-51	55
No. 5.....	.20-30	55	.20-26	55	.20-35	55	No. 15.....			.415	54½	.465	55
No. 6.....			.23	52	.23	52	No. 16.....			.38	50	.37	50
No. 7.....	.35	50	.29	50	.24	49½	No. 17.....	.28-85	49½	.40-70	49½	.38-58	49½
No. 8.....	.26	50	.24	55	.24	55	No. 18.....	.32	49½	.32	49½	.32	49½
No. 9.....	.38	50	.45	49½	.343	49½	No. 19.....	.22	55	.21	55	.21	55
No. 10.....	.38	45	.33	55	.33	55	No. 20.....	.30	50	.31	50	.33	50
No. 11.....	.27	50	.192	50	.20	50	No. 21.....	.27	50	.23	50	.27	50
No. 12.....	.30	50	.245	55	.24	50	No. 22.....	.22-48	50	.20-40	50	.22-36	50
No. 13.....	.40	50	.315	49½	.33	49½	No. 23.....			.40-42	30	.30-39	20-32
No. 14.....	.66	45	.51	45	.54	45	No. 24.....	.42	49½	.42	50	.40	38
No. 15.....	.45	55	.47	55	.42	55	No. 25.....	.20-50	49½	.25	49½	.30-33	49½
No. 16.....	.25	55	.23	55	.25	55	No. 26.....			.23	44	.23	44
No. 17.....	.30	50	.30	45	.30	50	No. 27.....	.68	44	.40	48	.40	32
No. 18.....			.39	52½	.39	52½	No. 28.....	.46-54	46½	.26-50	46½	.26-50	46½
No. 19.....	.30	49½	.273	50	.273	44	Knitters, Female—						
No. 20.....	.28-34	44	.295	44	.295	44	No. 1.....	.24	49½	.24	45	.24	45
No. 21.....	.25-41	44	.472	44	.41	44	No. 2.....	.19	55	.21	55	.21	55
No. 22.....	.32	50	.45	50	.45	50	No. 3.....	.20	52	.18	52	.18	52
No. 23.....	.45	50	.32	55	.32	55	No. 4.....	.22	55	.227	55	.233	55
No. 24.....			.33	50	.32	50	No. 5.....			.236	52½	.207	52½
Winders, Female—							No. 6.....			.215	43	.213	33
No. 1.....	.23	49½	.24	45	.24	45	No. 7.....			.31	41	.285	43
No. 2.....	.20-30	55	.22-27	55	.19-26	55	No. 8.....			.18	55	.18	55
No. 3.....			.31	52½	.32	52½	No. 9.....	.165	55	.185	55	.185	55
No. 4.....	.17	49	.22	35	.237	45	No. 10.....			.20-40	50	.20-35	54
No. 5.....	.18-28	55	.18-25	55	.18-25	55	No. 11.....	.323	49½	.20-28	49½	.19-36	49½
No. 6.....	.15	55	.20	55	.20	55	No. 12.....	.26	45	.24	55	.24	55
No. 7.....	.29	55	.23	52	.23	52	No. 13.....	.35-40	50	.38-42	50-	.368	50
No. 8.....	.35	50	.28	50	.22	49½	No. 14.....	.273	50	.22-26	55	.230	55
No. 9.....	.17	50	.18	55	.185	55	No. 15.....	.323	49½	.273	49½	.26-32	45
No. 10.....	.25-38	50	.26-34	50	.18-26	15-25	No. 16.....	.27-40	45	.23-37	45	.28	49½
No. 11.....	.327	44	.27	50	.27	44	No. 17.....	.32	49½	.28	49½	.28	49½
No. 12.....	.33	50	.255	49½	.285	49½	No. 18.....			.23	54½	.337	55
No. 13.....	.21	45	.22	55	.22	55	No. 19.....	.285	52½	.257	52½	.22	52½
No. 14.....			.26-28	50	.292	42	No. 20.....	.30	50	.30	50	.....	.....
No. 15.....	.323	49½	.22	49½	.23	49½	No. 21.....	.22	55	.21	55	.215	55
No. 16.....			.182	55	.182	55	No. 22.....	.22	50	.22	45	.22	50
No. 17.....	.30-42	45	.32-36	45	.26-35	45	No. 23.....	.30	50	.31	50	.28	50
No. 18.....	.36	49½	.30	49½	.29	49½	No. 24.....			.30	52½	.30	52½
No. 19.....	.283	44	.27	50	.26	50	No. 25.....	.266	49½	.26	45	.26	41
No. 20.....	.28	50	.24	50	.....	.....	No. 26.....	.24-35	49½	.22	50	.24	50
No. 21.....	.23	49½	.263	49½	.343	49½	No. 27.....	.34	44	.30	44	.30	44
No. 22.....	.23	49½	.22	49½	.22	49½	No. 28.....	.22-34	44	.387	44	.34	44
No. 23.....			.22	45	.24-27	50	No. 29.....	.345	45	.31	50	.29	48
No. 24.....	.24	50	.23	50	.24	50	No. 30.....	.273	44	.245	47	.26	44
No. 25.....	.33	50	.25	50	.24	50	Fixers, Male—						
No. 26.....			.18	52½	.18	52½	No. 1.....	.65½	52½	.55	52½	.55	52½
No. 27.....			.30	32	.34	30	No. 2.....	.32-50	55	.30-42	55	.25-42	55
No. 28.....							No. 3.....	.60	50	.45	50	.50	50
No. 29.....							No. 4.....	.70	49½	.645	49½	.645	49½
No. 30.....			.30	32	.34	30	No. 5.....	.475	55	.38	55	.45	55

†Female.

\*Highest rates paid silk hosiery knitters.

†1930.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>KNITTED GOODS—</b>	<b>\$</b>		<b>\$</b>		<b>\$</b>			<b>\$</b>		<b>\$</b>		<b>\$</b>	
<i>Concluded</i>							No. 15.....	.35	49½	.25-28	49½	.28	49½
<i>Fixers, Male—</i>							No. 16.....			.238	54½	.32	47
<i>Concluded</i>							No. 17.....			.24-26	49½	.24-26	49½
No. 6.....	.52	50	.416	50	.416	50	No. 18.....	.23-30	49½	.21-32	49½	.24	49½
No. 7.....	.455	55	.41	55	.41	55	No. 19.....	.26	49½	.22	49½	.22	49½
No. 8.....	.747	49½	.646	49½			No. 20.....	.23	55	.22	55	.24	50
No. 9.....	.45-72	55	.57	55	.33-63	55	No. 21.....	.22	50	.20-30	45	.18-30	50
No. 10.....	.91	44	.70	50	.70	50	No. 22.....	.27	50	.28	50	.29	50
No. 11.....	.323	52½	.31	52½	.31	52½	No. 23.....	.24-34	50	.22-33	50	.19-32	50
No. 12.....	.64	50	.55	50	.55	50	No. 24.....			.22	52½	.22	52½
No. 13.....			.60	52½	.60	52	No. 25.....	.25	49½	.25	41	.30	28½
No. 14.....	.60-80	49½	.50-70	49½	.45-64	55	No. 26.....	.20-30	49½	.20-30	49½	.30-40	25-44
No. 15.....	.92	44	.92	44	.92	44	No. 27.....	.313	49½	.238	30	.245	31
No. 16.....	.70	49½	.565	49½	.60	49½	No. 28.....			.284	44	.284	44
No. 17.....	.30-47	46½	.30	46½			No. 29.....	.367	48	.31	45	.29	48
No. 18.....			.45	50	.57	44	No. 30.....	.26	49½	.21	49½	.22	49½
No. 19.....			.55-80	45	.55-80	45	No. 31.....	.25	44	.234	47	.273	44
<i>Cutters, Female—</i>							No. 32.....			.25-32	44	.20-25	44
No. 1.....	.23	49½	.25	45	.25	45	No. 33.....	.26	36	.26	36	.26-28	28
No. 2.....			.18	50	.185	55	No. 34.....			.25	50	.305	44
No. 3.....	.234	49	.24	44	.257	39	No. 35.....			.385	28	.355	17
No. 4.....	.20-31	50	.20-30	50	.20-26	41-45	<i>Folders, Female—</i>						
No. 5.....			.33	49½	.33	49½	No. 1.....	.22-25	49½	.18-25	45	.25	45
No. 6.....			.29	49½	.27	49½	No. 2.....	.16-22	55	.15-25	55	.15-27	55
No. 7.....	.30	45	.316	45	.283	45	No. 3.....			.22	50	.22	49½
No. 8.....	.40	49½	.315	49½	.29	49½	No. 4.....	.24-41	50	.20-30	50	.20-34	28-40
No. 9.....			.25	49½	.25	49½	No. 5.....	.273	49½	.207	49½		
No. 10.....	.25	49½	.23	49½	.24	49½	No. 6.....	.30	45	.40	45	.28	45
No. 11.....			.26	49½	.24	49½	No. 7.....			.24	49½	.24	49½
No. 12.....	.22	55			.22	50	No. 8.....	.267	52½	.228	52½	.215	52½
No. 13.....	.18	50	.22	45	.22	50	No. 9.....	.28	50	.24	50		
No. 14.....			.29	50	.30	50	No. 10.....	.23-30	49½	.23-30	49½	.24	49½
No. 15.....			.20-26	50	.22-25	50	No. 11.....	.26	50	.26	50	.27	50
No. 16.....	.265	49½	.19	44	.22	33	No. 12.....	.22	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 17.....			.284	44	.284	44	No. 13.....	.20	50	.20	50	.20	50
No. 18.....			.30	44	.30	44	No. 14.....	.31	49½	.275	47	.265	48
No. 19.....	.326	49½	.23	49½	.24	49½	No. 15.....	.22-40	44	.31	44	.352	44
No. 20.....	.30-65	46½	.30-32	46½	.30	46½	<i>Menders, Female—</i>						
No. 21.....			.22-32	30-36	.25-34	35	No. 1.....	.16	55	.164	55	.164	55
<i>Pressers, Male—</i>							No. 2.....			.28	50	.22	49½
No. 1.....	.16-23	55	.24	55	.15-25	55	No. 3.....	.16-22	55	.22	55	.22	55
No. 2.....	.265	55	.21	55	.34	55	No. 4.....	.18-20	55	.183	55	.183	55
No. 3.....	.215	49	.42	41	.40	37	No. 5.....	.29-33	55	.23-25	52	.23-29	52
No. 4.....	.40-55	55	.32	55	.32	55	No. 6.....			.25	50	.25	56½
No. 5.....	.55	50	.50	49½	.42	49½	No. 7.....	.35	49½	.315	49½	.315	49½
No. 6.....	.60	45	.466	45	.473	45	No. 8.....			.22	50	.22	45
No. 7.....	.23-30	49½	.23-30	49½	.24	49½	No. 9.....	.313	49½	.207	49½		
No. 8.....	.30	50	.278	45	.25	50	No. 10.....			.22	49½	.22	49½
No. 9.....	.32	50	.33	50	.46	50	No. 11.....	.29	45	.21	49½	.29	48
No. 10.....	.63	49½	.373	27½	.354	32	No. 12.....	.30	45	.33	45	.33	45
No. 11.....	.386	44	.43	44	.43	44	No. 13.....	.30	49½			.33	49½
No. 12.....	.295	44	.284	44	.284	44	No. 14.....			.238	54½	.356	54
No. 13.....			.23	49	.23	49	No. 15.....			.20	50	.20	50
No. 14.....	.45	49½	.405	49½	.405	61	No. 16.....	.21	52½	.21	52½	.22	52½
No. 15.....			.47	49	.47	48	No. 17.....	.32	50	.24	50		
No. 16.....			.24	49½	.24	49½	No. 18.....	.30	49½	.32	49	.26	49½
No. 17.....			.37	50	.44	44	No. 19.....			.23	50	.24	50
No. 18.....			.40	49½	.40	49½	No. 20.....			.20	52½	.20	52½
No. 19.....	.386	44	.275	47	.273	44	No. 21.....	.33	49½	.23	33	.26	38
No. 20.....	.367	45	.3.23	49½			No. 22.....			.30	44	.30	44
<i>Finishers (Sewers), Female—</i>							<i>Loopers, Female—</i>						
No. 1.....	.22	49½	.25	45	.25	45	No. 1.....			.258	52½	.24	52½
No. 2.....	.15-30	55	.15-30	55	.16-29	55	No. 2.....	.35	50	.24	50	.273	49½
No. 3.....	.20	52	.18	52	.18	52	No. 3.....	.255	55	.23	52	.26	52
No. 4.....	.185	55	.18	55	.204	55	No. 4.....			.24-28	50	.19-23	45-48
No. 5.....	.18-33	55	.25-28	49	.25-28	49	No. 5.....			.23	49½	.26	49½
No. 6.....	.16-18	55	.165	55	.183	55	No. 6.....	.273	55	.254	55	.273	55
No. 7.....			.23-28	50	.21-28	48½	No. 7.....	.282	49½	.242	49½		
No. 8.....	.19	50	.20	50	.22	44	No. 8.....	.32	45	.30	45	.30	45
No. 9.....	.20-36	50	.22-28	50	.22-28	50	No. 9.....	.45	49½	.28-30	49½	.28-30	49½
No. 10.....	.33	50	.32	49½	.287	49½	No. 10.....			.276	54½	.338	54
No. 11.....			.32-42	50-55	.32-36	45	No. 11.....	.283	44	.20	50	.20	50
No. 12.....			.29	49½	.30	49½	No. 12.....	.30	52½	.23	52½	.23	52½
No. 13.....	.444	49½	.353	49½			No. 13.....	.30	50	.30	50		
No. 14.....	.30-38	45	.29-35	45	.27-31	45	No. 14.....	.30	49½	.32	49½	.40	49½
							No. 15.....	.28	49½	.25	49½	.22	49½
							No. 16.....			.26	50	.26	50

†Female.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>KNITTED GOODS</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Concluded</i>							No. 7.....	.36-.44	50	.32-.36	50	.32-.36	50
<i>Loopers, Female—</i>							No. 8.....	.35	50	.35	49½	.35	49½
<i>Concluded</i>							No. 9.....	.38	50	.34	55	.34	55
No. 17.....			.31	52½	.31	52½	No. 10.....	.36	50	.24-.30	55	.24-.30	50
No. 18.....	.33	49½	.31	27½	.29	38	No. 11.....			.32-.40	49½	.36-.40	49½
No. 19.....	.40	45	.365	49½	.355	48	No. 12.....	.22-.42	45	.25-.45	45	.25-.45	45
<i>Borders, Male—</i>							No. 13.....	.38	52½	.285	52½	.30	52½
No. 1.....			.34	50	.28	49½	No. 14.....	.45	50	.40-.45	50		
No. 2.....	.20	55	.20	55	.20	55	No. 15.....	.47	49	.45	49½	.45	49½
No. 3.....	.30	49½	.333	49½	.263	49½	No. 16.....	.45	50	.40	45	.40	50
No. 4.....	.404	49½	.282	49½			No. 17.....			.35	50	.33	50
No. 5.....	.533	45	.485	45	.45	45	No. 18.....			.22-.36	50	.24-.36	50
No. 6.....	.39	55	.35	49½	.40	55	No. 19.....			.38	45	.355	48
No. 7.....			.312	54½	.40	54	No. 20.....	.34-.43	49½	.20-.30	49½	.26-.32	49½
No. 8.....			.22	50	.22	50	No. 21.....	.40	49½	.30	49½	.30	49½
No. 9.....	.38	52½	.30	52½	.28	52½	No. 22.....			.40	43	.455	48
No. 10.....	.36	50	.30	50			<i>Engineers—</i>						
No. 11.....	.40	50	.35	50	.35	50	No. 1.....	.42	72	.42	72	.42	72
No. 12.....	.523	49½	.455	46	.42	52	No. 2.....	.375	55	.325	55	.325	55
No. 13.....	.555	45	.384	49½	.33	48	No. 3.....	.39	52	.40	52	.40	52
<i>Inspectors and Exam-</i>							No. 4.....	.817	49	.485	70	.455	70
<i>iners, Female—</i>							No. 5.....	.75	55	.51	55	.51	55
No. 1.....	.16	55	.15-.20	55	.15-.20	55	No. 6.....	.60	50	.45	60	.45	60
No. 2.....	.235	55	.23	55	.224	55	No. 7.....	.39	49½	.39	49½	.39	49½
No. 3.....	.46†	52½	.28-.50	52½	.32-.50	52½	No. 8.....	.70	50	.70	49½	.70	49½
No. 4.....			.30	50	.22	49½	No. 9.....	.50	60	.51	55	.51	55
No. 5.....			.288	47	.27	39	No. 10.....	.437	60	.39-.54	50-	.45	60
No. 6.....	.18-.36	55	.25	55	.25	55	No. 11.....			.60	49½	.575	49½
No. 7.....	.29-.33	55	.21-.27	52	.23-.27	52	No. 12.....			.38	52½	.362	52½
No. 8.....	.28	49½	.28	49½	.37	28½	No. 13.....			.60	50	.55	50
No. 9.....			.30	49	.27	49	No. 14.....			.48	49½	.43	49½
No. 10.....			.27	49½	.26	49½	No. 15.....			.55	50	.50	50
No. 11.....	.313	49½	.207	49½			No. 16.....			.50	54½	.45	57
No. 12.....	.30-.38	45	.30-.35	45	.30-.34	45	No. 17.....			.43	52½	.43	52½
No. 13.....	.30	49½	.25-.29	49½	.27	49½	No. 18.....			.56	49½	.56	49½
No. 14.....			.225	54½	.263	49½	No. 19.....			.64	50	.667	48
No. 15.....	.283	44	.20	50	.20	50	No. 20.....			.60	50	.60	50
No. 16.....	.228	52½	.19	52½	.19	52½	<i>Firemen—</i>						
No. 17.....	.28	50	.23-.30	50			No. 1.....	.41	77	.40	70	.40	72
No. 18.....	.30	49½	.253	49½	.242	49½	No. 2.....	.315	60	.315	60	.315	60
No. 19.....	.22-.26	49½	.22	49½	.22	49½	No. 3.....	.34	52	.31	52	.31	52
No. 20.....			.23	50	.24	50	No. 4.....	.30	77	.30	77	.30	77
No. 21.....			.20	50	.20	50	No. 5.....	.367	78	.305	78	.305	80
No. 22.....			.26	50	.26-.36	50	No. 6.....	.45	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 23.....	.33	49½	.294	29	.30	30	No. 7.....	.245	55	.245	55	.245	55
No. 24.....	.265	49	.30	49½	.287	49½	No. 8.....			.35	61	.35	56
No. 25.....			.284	44	.284	44	No. 9.....			.27	60	.27	60
No. 26.....	.227	44	.17	47	.182	44	No. 10.....			.45	50	.50	80
<i>Dye-house men—</i>							No. 11.....			.40	60	.38	55
No. 1.....	.30	55	.30	55	.25	55	No. 12.....			.364	49½	.424	49½
No. 2.....	.55	50	.30	50	.303	49½	No. 13.....	.40-.45	55	.35-.45	55	.35-.45	55
No. 3.....	.29-.38	55	.25-.30	55	.25-.30	55	No. 14.....			.40	72	.40	65
No. 4.....	.275	55	.21	55	.21	55	No. 15.....			.50	71	.375	66
No. 5.....	.27	50	.25	55	.25	55	No. 16.....			.347		.347	72
No. 6.....	.40	50	.35	50	.36	50	No. 17.....			.35	55	.35	72
No. 7.....	.38	50	.383	49½	.353	49½	No. 18.....			.40	56	.40	56
No. 8.....	.40-.48	50	.34	55	.34	55	No. 19.....			.50	44	.40	44
No. 9.....	.24-.67	45	.22-.47	45	.24-.47	45	No. 20.....			.42	50	.45	54
No. 10.....	.30-.44	55	.38	55	.38	55	<i>SHIRTS</i>						
No. 11.....			.353	54½	.40	55½	<i>Cutters, Male—</i>						
No. 12.....	.38	52½	.267	52½	.267	52½	No. 1.....	.615	52	.27	52	.288	52
No. 13.....	.40	50	.22-.36	50			No. 2.....	.525	46½	.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 14.....	.20-.32	49½	.20-.26	49½	.26-.28	49½	No. 3.....	.20-.24	35	.22	50	.23	50
No. 15.....	.30-.33	50	.30	45	.30	50	No. 4.....			.56	35	.414	50
No. 16.....	.30-.34	50	.24-.34	50	.27-.34	50	No. 5.....	.27-.71	50½	.20-.57	53½	.22-.55	53½
No. 17.....			.375	44	.375	44	No. 6.....	.565	49½	.625	40	.50	40
No. 18.....	.40	45	.33	45	.33	48	No. 7.....	.80	44	.60	44	.614	44
No. 19.....	.40-.50	49	.26	49½	.30	49½	<i>Sewing Machine Oper-</i>						
No. 20.....	.36	50	.34	50	.34	50	<i>ators, Female—</i>						
<i>Shippers—</i>							No. 1.....	.25	52	.20	52	.21	52
No. 1.....	.30-.40	49½	.325	45	.30-.40	45	No. 2.....	.20	46½	.20	46½	.20	46½
No. 2.....	.16-.25	55	.16-.27	55	.15-.25	55	No. 3.....	.245	49	.163	49	.22-.26	50
No. 3.....	.35	52	.32	52	.32	52	No. 4.....	.253	35	.22	45	.267	40
No. 4.....	.25	55	.225	55	.175	55	No. 5.....	.18-.43	50½	.18-.32	53½	.18-.34	47
No. 5.....			.337	49	.312	58	No. 6.....	.323	49½	.30	40	.275	40
No. 6.....	.18-.25	55	.20-.25	55	.20-.25	55	No. 7.....	.324	44	.317	44	.317	44
							No. 8.....			.227	44	.227	44

\*Male. †Female.



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	
<b>SHIRTS—Concluded</b>	\$		\$		\$		<b>Button Sewers, Female</b>	\$		\$		\$		
<i>Examiners, Female—</i>							No. 1.....	20.00— 22.00	44	13.00— 18.00	44	13.00— 22.00	44	
No. 1.....	.25	52	.20	52	.21	52	No. 2.....			12.50	44	13.75	44	
No. 2.....	.184	46½	.16	46½	.20	46½	No. 3.....			15.00	44	12.50	44	
No. 3.....	.16	35	.22	45	.23	44	No. 4.....			13.65	42	19.55	36	
No. 4.....	.22	35	.27	45	.28	44	No. 5.....	13.50	44	12.60	44			
No. 5.....	.21—36	50½	.21—27	53½	.25—32	50	No. 6.....			8.20	43	5.75	19	
No. 6.....	.323	49½	.275	40	.275	40	No. 7.....			9.00	45	10.00	50	
No. 7.....	.318	44	.273	44	.273	44	No. 8.....			12.00	50	12.00	50	
<i>Pressers, Female—</i>							No. 9.....			15.00	44	15.00	44	
No. 1.....	.212	46½	.182	46½	.182	46½	No. 10.....	17.80	43½	15.00	43½	14.00	43½	
No. 2.....	.245	49	.245	49	.21	50	No. 11.....	22.00	44	7.60	S	14.50	S	
No. 3.....	.224	35	.243	36	.263	45	No. 12.....	22.00	44	16.00	44	20.00—	44	
No. 4.....	.512	35	.343	50	.41	50			20.00		27.00			
No. 5.....	.19—33	53½	.16—28	53½	.18—33	50	No. 13.....	10.00—	44	7.00—	S	9.00—	S	
No. 6.....	.25	53½	.20	53½	.22	50			18.00		15.00		14.00	
No. 7.....	.363	49½	.30	40	.30	40	No. 14.....			11.70	47½	11.70	47½	
No. 8.....			.41	44	.41	44	<i>Cutters, Male—</i>							
<i>Boz Room Workers, Female—</i>							No. 1.....	39.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	
No. 1.....	.23*	52	.14	52	.173	52	No. 2.....			35.00	44	35.00	44	
No. 2.....	.17	46½	.15	46½	.17	46½	No. 3.....			20.00	44	22.00	44	
No. 3.....	.14—26	35	.22	45	.23	50	No. 4.....			37.00	44	37.00	44	
No. 4.....	.253	35	.26	35	.227	50	No. 5.....			29.00	44	29.00	44	
No. 5.....	†20—30	41½	.18—24	53½	.18—24	50	No. 6.....			30.00	49	35.00	44	
<i>Shippers, Male—</i>							No. 7.....			21.70	46½	21.00	48	
No. 1.....	.327	52	.274	52	.308	52	No. 8.....			27.00—	46½	24.00—	46½	
No. 2.....	.40	46½	.33	46½	.33	46½			36.00		36.00			
No. 3.....	.265	49	.306	49	.30	50	No. 9.....	33.00	44	26.00	44			
No. 4.....	.25—40	35	.35—39	48½	.37—41	41	No. 10.....			25.00	47½	25.00	47½	
No. 5.....	.374	50½	.297	53½	.34	50	No. 11.....			17.00	55½	15.00	49	
No. 6.....	.41	44	.307	44	.318	44	No. 12.....			26.00	55½	23.00	49	
<b>READY-MADE CLOTHING</b>							No. 13.....	20.00—	52	25.00—	50	20.00	50	
<b>A. MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS</b>									35.00		30.00			
<i>Basters, Female—</i>	per wk.		per wk.		per wk.		No. 14.....			26.00	55	28.00	55	
No. 1.....	21.00	44	15.00	44	17.00	44	No. 15.....	34.00	44	27.00	44	25.00	44	
No. 2.....	35.00	44	22.00—	44	22.50—	44	No. 16.....	25.00	50	25.00	55	26.00	55	
No. 3.....			32.00	44	33.00	44	No. 17.....			25.50	44	31.75	44	
No. 4.....			14.00	44	15.40	44	No. 18.....	37.05	43½	27.60	43½	29.90	43½	
No. 5.....			18.20	44	12.50—	44	No. 19.....	39.50	44	29.50	44	37.15	44	
No. 6.....	15.00	44	12.15	44	17.00	44	No. 20.....	40.00	44	32.00	44	38.70	44	
No. 7.....			14.00—	43—	22.00—	42—	No. 21.....	34.00	S	24.00	S	20.00	S	
No. 8.....			20.00	52	27.00	48	<i>Examiners, Male—</i>							
No. 9.....			10.25	41—	13.00—	38—	No. 1.....	32.00	44	28.00	44	30.00	44	
No. 10.....	10.00—	52	10.00	50	10.00	50	No. 2.....			14.00	44	15.40	44	
No. 11.....	13.00						No. 3.....			11.00	46½	11.00	46½	
No. 12.....			14.00	44	15.00	44	No. 4.....			10.00	50	10.00	50	
No. 13.....	15.00	43½	11.10	43½	13.20	43½	No. 5.....			20.00	50	22.00	50	
No. 14.....	20.00	44	18.00	44	19.00	44	No. 6.....	30.00	44	20.00	44	22.00	44	
No. 15.....	32.00	44	22.00—	44	24.00—	44	No. 7.....			21.00	44	30.00	44	
No. 16.....			26.00	S	30.00	S	No. 8.....	30.00	43½	24.50	43½	24.50	43½	
No. 17.....	14.00—	44	11.00	11.00	11.00	44	No. 9.....	25.00—	44	25.00	44	15.00	44	
No. 18.....	18.00		13.55	44	12.00—	44	No. 10†	34.00		30.00		25.00		
No. 19.....					15.25		No. 11†			12.50	44	14.00	44	
<i>Bushelers and Tailors, Male—</i>									11.25—	44	11.70—	44		
No. 1.....			28.00—	44	20.00—	44			12.50		13.55			
No. 2.....			32.00—	44	25.00	44	<i>Finishers, Female—</i>							
No. 3.....			24.00	44	24.00	44	No. 1.....			14.00	44	15.40	44	
No. 4.....			33.00	51	37.00	55	No. 2.....			18.00	44	14.00	44	
No. 5.....			25.00	44	25.00	44	No. 3.....			18.45	48	20.55	48	
No. 6.....			20.00	44½	25.00	45½	No. 4.....			9.00	43	9.65	41	
No. 7.....	22.00	44	20.00	44	23.00	44	No. 5.....			10.80	49			
No. 8.....	34.95	43½	20.25	43½	18.65	43½	No. 6.....	12.00	44	12.00	44			
No. 9.....	19.00	44	17.00	44	19.00	44	No. 7.....			9.20	35	10.80	29	
							No. 8.....			6.70	25	7.65	30	
							No. 9.....	6.00—	52	7.00—	50	7.00—	50	
									8.00		10.00		12.00	
							No. 10.....	13.50	44	12.00	44	13.00	44	
							No. 11.....	20.30	43½	12.90	43½	14.25	43½	
							No. 12.....	18.50	44	8.65	S	14.00	S	
							No. 13.....	22.00	44	16.65	44	17.00	44	
							No. 14.....	16.00	44	12.00	S	11.00	S	
							No. 15.....			13.45—	44	12.85—	44	
									14.80		16.50			
							<i>General Hand Sewers, Female—</i>							
							No. 1.....	14.00	44	10.00	44	11.00	44	
							No. 2.....			12.00	44	12.50	44	
							No. 3.....	35.00	44	25.00	44	26.00	44	

†Female. \*Male. †1930. S—Short time; number of hours actually worked not reported.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
<b>READY-MADE CLOTHING—Conc.</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<b>A. MEN'S AND BOYS SUITS AND OVERCOATS—Conc.</b>							No. 7.....	10.00	44	8.10	44	.....	.....
<i>General hand sewers, female—Conc.</i>							No. 8.....	.....	.....	7.70	32	5.95	25
No. 4*.....	25.00	44	26.10	44	.....	.....	No. 9.....	.....	.....	7.00	47½	7.00	47½
No. 5.....	.....	.....	9.90	30	7.50	26	No. 10.....	.....	.....	10.00	50	10.00	50
No. 6.....	7.00	52	6.00	50	6.00	50	No. 11.....	.....	.....	13.00	55	12.00	55
No. 7*.....	9.00	52	10.00	50	8.00	50	No. 12.....	15.00	44	15.00	44	12.00	44
No. 8.....	.....	.....	9.00	45	10.00	50	No. 13.....	24.00	44	21.00	44	22.00	44
No. 9.....	11.50	44	13.00	44	12.00	44	No. 14.....	19.90	43½	15.00	43½	16.00	43½
No. 10*.....	30.00	44	11.00	S	24.50	S	No. 15.....	22.50	44	14.40	S	9.10	S
No. 11.....	30.00	44	11.00	S	12.50	S	No. 16.....	14.00	44	10.00	S	9.00	S
No. 12.....	20.25	43½	14.50	43½	14.70	43½		20.00	.....	13.00	50	10.00	55
No. 13.....	.....	.....	9.75	S	10.50	S	<i>Shapers, Male—</i>						
<b>Pocket Makers, Male—</b>							No. 1.....	39.00	44	36.00	44	32.00	44
No. 1.....	36.00	44	34.00	44	29.00	44	No. 2.....	.....	.....	29.00	44	31.90	44
No. 2.....	37.00	44	37.00	44	36.00	44	No. 3.....	.....	.....	24.10	45	29.20	43
No. 3.....	39.00	44	32.00	44	35.20	44	No. 4.....	.....	.....	14.30	39½	9.40	34
No. 4.....	.....	.....	34.50	48	39.85	51	No. 5.....	.....	.....	22.50	45	22.50	45
No. 5.....	28.00	52	16.00	50	20.00	50	No. 6.....	30.20	43½	18.00	43½	16.00	43½
No. 6.....	25.00	44	9.90	S	21.00	S	No. 7.....	.....	.....	40.00	44	44.00	44
No. 7.....	140.00	44	33.00	44	35.00	44	No. 8.....	30.00	44	17.75	S	16.50	S
No. 8.....	.....	.....	42.00	40	40.00	40	No. 9.....	23.10	43½	11.95	43½	12.70	43½
No. 9.....	32.00	44	34.00	44	34.00	44	<i>Sleeve Makers, Male—</i>						
<b>Pressers, Male—</b>							No. 1.....	.....	.....	20.00	44	19.50	44
No. 1.....	37.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	No. 2.....	.....	.....	14.00	44	15.40	44
No. 2.....	37.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44	No. 3.....	.....	.....	23.75	49	29.50	56
No. 3.....	41.00	.....	27.00	44	29.70	44	No. 4.....	.....	.....	19.80	44	.....	.....
No. 4.....	.....	.....	27.00	44	18.00	44	No. 5.....	14.00	44	17.00	32	10.30	27½
No. 5.....	.....	.....	37.00	44	25.00	44	No. 6.....	.....	.....	12.90	35½	11.55	30½
No. 6.....	.....	.....	25.20	44	22.60	44	No. 7.....	.....	.....	10.00	50	10.00	50
No. 7.....	.....	.....	23.35	40	25.55	44	No. 8.....	.....	.....	9.00	45	10.00	50
No. 8.....	.....	.....	19.75	44	19.65	44	No. 9.....	16.00	44	9.90	S	12.50	S
No. 9.....	.....	.....	22.75	44	22.50	44	No. 10.....	.....	.....	20.25	44	26.50	44
No. 10.....	33.00	44	24.20	44	.....	22	<i>Trimmers, Male—</i>						
No. 11.....	16.50	52	15.00	50½	12.50	50	No. 1.....	34.00	44	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 12.....	.....	.....	22.50	45	22.50	55	No. 2.....	.....	.....	28.00	44	32.00	44
No. 13.....	27.00	44	18.00	45	18.00	55	No. 3.....	.....	.....	30.00	44	32.00	44
No. 14.....	34.60	43½	24.50	43½	24.50	43½	No. 4.....	.....	.....	31.00	49	32.00	44
No. 15.....	27.50	44	12.50	S	27.50	S	No. 5.....	.....	.....	16.45	34½	26.00	51½
No. 16.....	30.00	44	22.00	44	24.00	44	No. 6.....	25.00	44	23.40	44	.....	.....
No. 17.....	40.00	.....	37.00	45	45.00	45	No. 7.....	23.00	52	23.00	50	25.00	50
No. 18.....	17.00	44	10.00	S	10.00	S	No. 8.....	24.00	.....	18.00	45	18.00	45
No. 19.....	29.00	.....	18.00	.....	19.00	.....	No. 9.....	.....	.....	20.00	44	21.00	44
<b>Sewing Machine Operators, Male—</b>							No. 10.....	.....	.....	28.85	43½	31.55	43½
No. 1.....	32.00	44	20.00	44	17.50	44	No. 11.....	.....	.....	16.65	S	22.00	S
No. 2.....	.....	.....	30.00	44	32.00	44	No. 12.....	33.00	44	25.10	44	30.35	44
No. 3.....	.....	.....	22.00	44	22.00	44	No. 13.....	.....	.....	6.35	19	19.65	47½
No. 4.....	.....	.....	25.00	44	18.00	44	No. 14.....	.....	.....	16.60	44	21.20	44
No. 5.....	.....	.....	40.00	44	32.00	44	<i>Underpressers, Male—</i>						
No. 6.....	45.00	44	24.30	44	30.00	35	No. 1.....	24.00	44	17.00	44	16.00	44
No. 7.....	.....	.....	22.25	44	16.20	44	No. 2.....	30.00	.....	25.00	44	22.00	44
No. 8.....	.....	.....	20.55	45	14.00	45	No. 3.....	.....	.....	24.00	44	26.40	44
No. 9.....	21.00	44	21.00	44	22.00	44	No. 4.....	.....	.....	19.00	44	20.90	44
No. 10.....	24.00	.....	25.00	44	28.00	44	No. 5.....	.....	.....	22.00	44	20.00	44
No. 11.....	38.75	43½	23.22	43½	23.70	43½	No. 6.....	.....	.....	17.90	44	23.05	44½
No. 12.....	22.50	44	14.40	S	20.00	S	No. 7.....	23.50	52	7.75	39	6.75	32
<b>Sewing Machine Operators, Female—</b>							No. 8.....	.....	.....	20.00	50	16.00	50
No. 1.....	21.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	No. 9.....	.....	.....	11.50	46	11.50	46
No. 2.....	14.00	44	10.00	44	11.00	44	No. 10.....	.....	.....	22.00	44	25.00	44
No. 3.....	.....	.....	9.00	44	10.00	44	No. 11.....	.....	.....	27.00	49	29.00	49
No. 4.....	.....	.....	12.00	44	9.00	44	No. 12.....	.....	.....	16.00	47½	16.00	47½
No. 5.....	.....	.....	14.00	44	12.50	44	<b>B. MEN'S WORK CLOTHING</b>						
No. 6.....	.....	.....	10.70	46½	10.70	46½	<i>Cutters, Male—</i>						
No. 7.....	.....	.....	13.50	44	14.00	44	No. 1.....	.....	.....	17.00	49	17.00	49
							No. 2.....	.....	.....	22.00	47½	22.00	47½
							No. 3.....	.....	.....	25.00	55	25.00	55
							No. 4.....	.....	.....	20.25	45	22.50	50
							No. 5.....	.....	.....	12.45	43	15.45	49
							No. 6.....	.....	.....	19.50	40½	21.35	46½
							No. 7.....	.....	.....	15.00	40½	17.50	40½
							No. 8.....	25.00	44	20.00	49	23.00	49
							No. 9.....	.....	.....	20.00	48	22.00	48

†Female. \*Male. †1930. S—Short time; number of hours actually worked not reported.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
<b>READY-MADE CLOTHING—Con.</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
B. MEN'S WORK CLOTHING—Conc.							No. 24.....			11.70	46½	11.25	S
							No. 25.....			12.05	46½	11.80	46½
							No. 26.....			16.45	53	10.53	39
							No. 27.....			11.85	44	12.20	44
							No. 28.....	12.50-27.50	44	12.50-44		12.50-44	
<b>Cutters, Male—Conc.</b>							No. 29.....			14.55	40	18.00	44
No. 10.....			18.00	55	16.50	55	No. 30.....	14.25	44	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 11.....	35.00	44	23.00	44	23.80	44	No. 31.....			13.00	44	13.20	44
No. 12.....			20.00	52½	20.00	52½	No. 32.....			8.60	45	9.45	45
No. 13.....	37.00	44	25.00	40			<b>Examiners, Female—</b>						
No. 14.....	35.00	44	24.00	40	29.00	44	No. 1.....			8.30	57	6.40	43
No. 15.....	34.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	No. 2.....			7.00	45	7.95	45
No. 16.....			28.75	44	31.80	44	No. 3.....			7.00	46½	7.00	46½
No. 17.....			22.50	40	26.50	48	No. 4.....			5.50	S	4.50	S
No. 18.....			20.00	40	23.00	48	No. 5.....			8.55	45	4.95	S
No. 19.....			25.00	44	25.00	44	No. 6.....	17.00	44	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 20.....	30.00		20.00	48	22.00	44	No. 7.....			7.90	40	9.50	40
No. 21.....	35.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	No. 8.....	18.00	44	13.50	40	14.00	44
No. 22.....			17.50	44	17.25	44	No. 9.....			12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 23.....			26.90	46½	27.50	46½	No. 10.....			12.50	44	13.65	44
No. 24.....			21.85	46½	23.05	46½	No. 11.....			11.35	44	12.95	44
No. 25.....			29.75	44	29.75	44	No. 12.....	14.00	44	11.00	48	10.00	44
No. 26.....	40.00	44	27.50	44	27.50	44	No. 13.....	15.00-19.00	44	10.00-44		10.00-44	
No. 27.....	35.00	44	23.80	40	28.80	44				15.00		15.00	
No. 28.....			23.90	44	21.95	44	No. 14.....			7.00	45	7.95	45
<b>Pressers, Male—</b>							<b>Shippers, Male—</b>						
No. 1.....			6.30		11.50		No. 1.....			19.00	47½	19.00	47½
No. 2.....			11.25	45	10.15	45	No. 2.....			21.00	47½	21.00	47½
No. 3.....			8.60	35	18.75	49	No. 3.....			11.25	45	13.75	55
No. 4.....			20.00	46½	20.00	46½	No. 4.....	25.00	44	25.00	49	25.00	49
No. 5.....	18.00	44	18.00	49	18.00	49	No. 5.....			14.00	55	16.00	55
No. 6.....			16.00	40	9.65	S	No. 6.....	20.00	44	16.28	44	16.28	44
No. 7.....			18.00	55	18.00	55	No. 7.....			22.00	52½	22.00	52½
No. 8.....			14.00	52½	13.00	52½	No. 8.....	32.00	44	20.00	40		
No. 9.....	25.10	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	No. 9.....	35.00	44	24.00	44	24.00	44
No. 10.....			18.00	38	28.65	49	No. 10.....			15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 11.....			30.00	40	39.25	48	No. 11.....	24.00	44	16.50	48	15.00	44
No. 12.....			16.00	44	16.00	44	No. 12.....			17.50	46½	17.50	46½
No. 13.....			12.00	44	12.00	44	No. 13.....			11.50	44	12.00	44
No. 14.....			16.25	40	17.85	44	No. 14.....	30.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44
<b>Pressers, Female—</b>							No. 15.....	24.00	44	16.00	47½	16.00	44
No. 1.....			6.00	49	10.00	54½	<b>C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS—</b>						
No. 2.....			6.45	40	6.35	40	<b>Cutters, Male—</b>	†		†		†	
No. 3.....	16.00	44	11.65	44	11.65	44	No. 1.....			55.00	48	55.00	48
No. 4.....	15.00	49½	12.00	45	12.54		No. 2.....	35.00	44	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 5.....			18.00	44	16.00	44	No. 3.....	40.00	44	38.00	44	40.00	44
No. 6.....			21.00	40	25.40	48	No. 4.....			27.00	44	30.50	44
No. 7.....			25.85	54	17.15	44	No. 5.....			31.50	44	29.00	44
No. 8.....			15.00	46½	13.00	46½	<b>Finishers, Female—</b>						
No. 9.....	18.00	44	16.50	44	13.50	44	No. 1.....			10.00	44	15.00	48
No. 10.....			6.30	45	11.50	45	No. 2.....	20.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
<b>Sewing Machine Operators, Female—</b>							No. 3.....	15.00	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 1.....			9.50	44	9.50	44	No. 4.....			11.70	44	13.50	44
No. 2.....			9.00	42	8.40	39	No. 5.....			12.00	44	13.00	44
No. 3.....			11.75	47	13.00	54	No. 6.....	14.00	44			6.50	S
No. 4.....			8.60	45	9.45	45	<b>Pressers, Male—</b>						
No. 5.....			11.55	49	11.50	53	No. 1.....			30.00	44	35.00	46½
No. 6.....			7.20	45	7.50	45	No. 2.....	30.00	44	25.00	44	20.00	44
No. 7.....			8.00	40	9.80	49	No. 3.....			20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 8.....			9.25	46½	9.95	46½	No. 4.....			18.20	44	21.35	44
No. 9.....			9.00	46½	9.00	46½	No. 5.....			15.25	44	20.50	44
No. 10.....	12.50	44	8.00	49	9.00	49	No. 6.....	20.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 11.....			8.70	40	7.65	40	<b>Sewing Machine Operators, Female—</b>						
No. 12.....	14.00-24.00	44	14.00-17.00	44	8.00-14.00	35-44	No. 1.....	13.30	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 13.....			11.31	52½	11.00	52½	No. 2.....			12.50	44	14.00	44
No. 14.....	11.00	49½	11.00	45	12.00	54	No. 3.....			12.90	44	14.50	44
No. 15.....	19.14	44	11.60	40	15.40	44	No. 4.....	12.50-18.00	44	12.50-15.00	44	12.50-15.00	48
No. 16.....			13.08	44	13.00-14.00	44	No. 5*.....			16.00	44	18.00	44
No. 17.....			14.00		15.50		No. 6*.....			16.00	44	20.60	44
No. 18.....			14.00	44	15.65	44	No. 7*.....			15.00-21.75	44	21.75	
No. 19.....			20.00	40	22.00	48	No. 8*.....	35.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 20.....			20.35	54	21.00-25.50	48							
No. 21.....	16.00*	44	11.00	48	10.00	44							
No. 22.....	11.50*	32	11.00	44	11.00	44							
No. 23.....			7.85	29	8.25	31							
			6.10	22	10.20	35							
			12.85	36	14.40	46							

\*Male.

S—Short time; number of hours actually worked not reported.

†44 hours per week includes some cases at approximately this figure.

‡1930

†Female.



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934 <sup>1</sup>		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
<b>READY-MADE CLOTHING—Contc.</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<b>D—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES</b>							No. 7.....			10.00—	42—	10.00—	35—
<i>Cutters, Male—</i>							No. 8.....			13.50	50	13.00	44
No. 1.....			23.00	46½	23.00	46½	No. 9.....			9.70	44	10.05	44
No. 2.....			13.80	51	16.45	48	No. 10.....			12.45	43½	14.55	43½
No. 3.....			20.00	46½	25.00	46½	No. 11.....	15.40	44	13.20	44	11.45	36
No. 4.....			15.00	49	16.00	49	No. 12.....			11.50—	43—	8.20—	27—
No. 5.....	35.90	46½	26.00	46½	16.80	S	No. 13.....			15.50	46	10.30	40
No. 6.....	24.00	50	21.00	49½			No. 14.....			16.25	49	16.25	46½
No. 7.....	25.00	47	22.50	47	22.50	47	No. 15.....	12.00	43½	12.00	44	11.00	44
No. 8.....			15.40	48	15.00	53	No. 16.....			12.50—	47	12.50—	47
No. 9.....	25.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44	No. 17.....	14.50	44	13.00	44	12.50	48
No. 10.....			24.00	43½	24.95	43½	No. 18.....			13.60—	46½	13.60—	46½
No. 11.....	34.00	44	16.00	44	15.00	44				17.50		17.50	
No. 12.....			20.00	44	20.00	44	<i>Shippers, Male—</i>						
No. 13.....	26.00	46½			22.00	46½	No. 1.....	27.50	46½	25.00	46½	26.00	46½
No. 14.....			21.25	49	16.00	46½	No. 2.....			24.00	49	24.00	49
No. 15.....			13.50	44	14.00	44	No. 3.....			18.50	49	19.50	49
No. 16.....			16.15	47	17.30	47	No. 4.....	28.00	47	25.20	47	25.20	47
No. 17.....	31.00	44	27.00	44	22.00	48	No. 5.....			20.00	49	20.00	49
No. 18.....			24.00	46½	24.00	46½	No. 6.....	25.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44
<i>Examiners, Female—</i>							No. 7.....			29.00	43½	29.00	43½
No. 1.....			11.00	46½	11.00	46½	No. 8.....			30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 2.....			9.00	46½	10.00	46½	No. 9.....	32.50	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 3.....	16.00	44	13.00	44	13.00	44	No. 10.....	25.00	44	24.00	44	20.00	48
No. 4.....			14.00	43½	14.00	43½	<b>FLOUR</b>						
No. 5.....			20.00	44	20.00	44	<i>Millers—</i>	per hr.		per hr.		per hr.	
No. 6.....			17.00	44	17.00	44	No. 1.....	.375	55	.375	55	.375	55
No. 7.....	20.00	44	12.50	44	12.50	44	No. 2.....	.60	60	.60	60	.60	54
No. 8.....	14.00	46½	12.50	46½	14.00	46½	No. 3.....	.433	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 9.....	13.00	43½	10.00	44	10.00	41	No. 4.....	.63	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 10.....	12.50	44	12.50	44	12.50	41	No. 5.....	.40	60	.36	40	.36	45
No. 11.....	16.00	44	15.50	44	15.00	44	No. 6.....	.51	59	.51	59	.51	59
No. 12.....			13.60	46½	13.60	46½	No. 7.....	.40	60	.30	60	.30	60
<i>Finishers, Female—</i>							No. 8.....			.50	60	.50	60
No. 1.....			10.00	46½	10.00	46½	No. 9.....	.45	66	.273	66	.273	66
No. 2.....			8.95	32	7.60	28	No. 10.....	.594	48	.456	48	.456	48
No. 3.....			10.85	44	11.00	40	No. 11.....	.65	48	.525	48	.525	48
No. 4.....			15.00	44	15.00	44	No. 12.....	.65	59	.60	59	.60	60
No. 5.....			12.70	43½	14.00	43½	No. 13.....	.65	48	.527	48	.527	48
No. 6.....			8.90	30½	10.35	30½	No. 14.....	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 7.....	13.20	44	13.20	44	13.20	44	No. 15.....	.70	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 8.....	14.00	46½	12.50	46½	12.50	46½	<i>Bolters—</i>						
No. 9.....			14.50	49	12.50	46½	No. 1.....	.64	73	.55	53	.55	76
No. 10.....			13.60	46½	14.00	46½	No. 2.....	.55	60	.55	48	.55	48
<i>Pressers, Female—</i>							No. 3.....	.55	72	.475	54	.475	54
No. 1.....	15.90	46½	10.45	46½	11.00	46½	No. 4.....	.42	60	.36	40	.36	45
No. 2.....			10.00	46½	11.00	46½	No. 5.....	.55	60	.425	60	.425	60
No. 3.....	12.00	50	12.50	48			No. 6.....	.47	48	.36	48	.36	48
No. 4.....	10.00—	47	11.00—	47	11.00—	47	No. 7.....	.65	48	.51	48	.51	48
No. 5.....	13.00		13.00		13.00		No. 8.....	.63	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 6.....	13.00—	44	9.00	47	10.00	40	No. 9.....	.45	59	.40	59	.40	60
No. 7.....	18.00		14.50	44	14.00	44	No. 10.....	.52	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 8.....			13.45	43½	15.00	43½	No. 11.....	.63	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 9.....			9.35	31½	12.70	37½	<i>Millwrights—</i>						
No. 10.....	12.75	44	13.20	44	13.20	44	No. 1.....	.60	60	.525	61	.525	63
No. 11.....			12.25	56	11.90	45	No. 2.....	.60	60	.55	60	.55	60
No. 12.....			12.50	47	12.50	47	No. 3.....	.65	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 13.....			13.60	46½	13.60	46½	No. 4.....	.63	54	.505	54	.505	54
No. 14.....			17.35	43½	22.80	43½	No. 5.....	.60	60	.54	45	.54	45
No. 15.....			27.00	49	16.00	S	No. 6.....	.75	60	.625	60	.625	60
No. 16.....			11.05	46	10.00	40	No. 7.....	.85	48	.69	48	.69	48
<i>Sewing Machine Operators, Female—</i>							No. 8.....	.75	60	.65	60	.65	60
No. 1.....			10.80	46½	10.80	46½	No. 9.....	.70	59	.63	59	.63	60
No. 2.....			9.45	34½	10.10	40	No. 10.....	.737	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 3.....			11.00	48	11.00	48	<i>Purifiers—</i>						
No. 4.....	12.00	50	12.50	49½			No. 1.....	.475	50	.40	50	.40	56
No. 5.....	12.70	46½	10.70	46½	10.45	46½	No. 2.....	.375	60	.34	40	.34	45
No. 6.....	10.00—	47	11.00—	47	11.00—	47	No. 3.....			.30	60	.30	60
	14.00		15.00		16.00		No. 4.....	.50	48	.45	48	.45	48
							No. 5.....	.50	48	.425	48	.425	48
							No. 6.....	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48

<sup>1</sup>Male.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
FLOUR—Conc.						\$		\$		\$		\$	
Packers—													
No. 1.....	.45	66	.40	57	.40	50	No. 5.....	.35	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 2.....	.45	60	.40	60	.40	60	No. 6.....	.425	60	.38	48	.38	48
No. 3.....	.50	60	.40	44	.43	54	No. 7.....	.40	60	.35	22	.35	37
No. 4.....	.35	60	.30	60	.31	60	No. 8.....	.25	60	.27	50	.27	50
No. 5.....	.50	48	.40	48	.40	48	No. 9.....	.37	59	.37	59	.37	59
No. 6.....	.40	60	.34	50	.34	50	No. 10.....	.35	60	.20	60	.20	60
No. 7.....	.41	59	.41	59	.41	59	No. 11.....	.42	54	.33	54	.33	54
No. 8.....	.35	60	.333	60	.333	60	No. 12.....	.35	59	.35	45	.35	60
No. 9.....	.40	60	.30	60	.30	60	No. 13.....	.45	48	.394	48	.394	48
No. 10.....	.35	60	.20	60	.20	60	No. 14.....	.40	44	.34	44	.....	.....
No. 11.....	.50	48	.39	48	.39	48	BREAD AND CAKE						
No. 12.....	.45	48	.405	48	.405	48	per wk.		per wk.		per wk.		
No. 13.....	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48	Mizers—						
No. 14.....	.50	54	.405	48	.405	48	No. 1.....	.....	28.00	54	28.00	54	
No. 15.....	.41	60	.41	45	.41	60	No. 2.....	.....	25.88	54	21.40	54	
No. 16.....	.50	54	.405	48	.405	48	No. 3.....	25.00	50	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 17.....	.50	48	.375	48	.375	48	No. 4.....	.....	30.55	56	30.55	56	
No. 18.....	.425	48	.375	48	.375	48	No. 5.....	30.00	48	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 19.....	.425	48	.40	48	.40	48	No. 6.....	37.00	48	28.00	48	29.00	54
Grinders—													
No. 1.....	.64	65	.55	65	.55	74	No. 7.....	28.00	50	24.00	50	23.00	54
No. 2.....	.565	60	.45	48	.45	48	No. 8.....	23.00	48	32.00	48	30.00	48
No. 3.....	.60	72	.525	45	.525	45	No. 9.....	34.50	48	29.60	48	29.60	48
No. 4.....	.42	60	.38	40	.38	45	No. 10.....	33.00	48	26.90	48	26.90	48
No. 5.....	.....	.....	.45	60	.45	60	No. 11.....	.....	27.00	48	27.00	47	
No. 6.....	.475	48	.43	48	.43	48	Bench Workers—						
No. 7.....	.63	48	.55	48	.55	48	No. 1.....	.....	20.00	51	18.00—	51	
No. 8.....	.63	48	.55	48	.55	48	No. 2.....	.....	20.57	54	21.53	54	
Sweepers—													
No. 1.....	.275	60	.25	60	.25	60	No. 3.....	.....	19.50	48	19.50	48	
No. 2.....	.305	54	.305	54	.305	54	No. 4.....	30.00	50	24.30	54	24.30	54
No. 3.....	.30	60	.25	.....	.25	24	No. 5.....	24.00	54	22.00	54	21.00	54
No. 4.....	.30	60	.25	40	.25	45	No. 6.....	20.00	54	15.00	54	15.00	54
No. 5.....	.25	60	.25	60	.25	60	No. 7.....	25.00	50	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 6.....	.....	.....	.32	48	.32	48	No. 8.....	.....	18.00	52	20.30	52	
No. 7.....	.42	48	.38	48	.38	48	No. 9.....	.....	21.10	56	21.10	56	
No. 8.....	.40	48	.35	48	.35	48	No. 10.....	.....	20.00	54	20.00	54	
No. 9.....	.40	48	.325	60	.325	60	No. 11.....	.....	22.50	60	22.50	60	
No. 10.....	.35	60	.35	50	.35	60	No. 12.....	25.00	50	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 11.....	.36	54	.28	54	.28	54	No. 13.....	24.00	50	20.70	50	20.70	50
No. 12.....	.333	54	.28	54	.28	54	No. 14.....	36.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	54
Stationary Engineers—													
No. 1.....	.45	72	.40	56	.40	56	No. 15.....	27.00	50	24.00	50	23.00	54
No. 2.....	.45	70	.36	60	.36	84	No. 16.....	27.00	50	25.00	50	24.00	52
No. 3.....	.53	56	.406	56	.406	56	No. 17.....	26.00	48	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 4.....	.75	48	.65	48	.65	48	No. 18.....	29.00	48	28.00	48	26.50	48
No. 5.....	.55	56	.50	48	.50	48	No. 19.....	30.50	48	26.20	48	26.20	48
No. 6.....	.625	56	.444	56	.444	56	No. 20.....	30.50	48	26.15	48	26.15	48
No. 7.....	.681	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 21.....	31.00	48	26.00	48	24.50	48
Firemen—													
No. 1.....	.355	60	.275	84	.275	84	No. 22.....	31.00	48	26.00	44	23.40	44
No. 2.....	.40	84	.325	84	.325	84	No. 23.....	30.00	48	26.90	48	26.90	48
No. 3.....	.53	48	.45	48	.45	48	Oven Tenders—						
No. 4.....	.375	70	.34	60	.34	84	No. 1.....	.....	17.00	54	17.00	54	
No. 5.....	.47	56	.36	56	.36	56	No. 2.....	.....	20.43	54	21.47	54	
No. 6.....	.55	48	.495	48	.495	48	No. 3.....	.....	21.60	54	21.60	54	
No. 7.....	.50	48	.405	56	.405	56	No. 4.....	26.00	50	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 8.....	.50	48	.45	48	.45	48	No. 5.....	27.00	50	22.00	54	22.00	54
Shippers—													
No. 1.....	.55	60	.50	60	.50	60	No. 6.....	35.00	48	30.00	48	28.00	54
No. 2.....	.50	48	.40	48	.40	48	No. 7.....	28.00	50	22.70	50	22.70	50
No. 3.....	.333	60	.30	60	.30	60	No. 8.....	18.00	50	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 4.....	.40	60	.30	60	.30	60	No. 9.....	32.00	54	25.00	54	19.00—	54
No. 5.....	.425	48	.385	48	.385	48	No. 10.....	.....	27.00	.....	27.00	.....	
No. 6.....	.45	48	.365	48	.365	48	No. 11.....	30.00	50	25.00	50	24.00	54
No. 7.....	.40	59	.40	50	.40	60	No. 12.....	27.00	48	22.00	44	21.00	44
No. 8.....	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48	No. 13.....	33.00	48	32.00	48	30.00	48
No. 9.....	.445	54	.333	54	.333	54	No. 14.....	33.50	48	28.75	48	28.75	48
No. 10.....	.472	54	.40	48	.40	48	No. 15.....	33.00	48	30.00	44	26.00	44
No. 11.....	.425	44	.362	44	.....	.....	No. 16.....	30.00	48	26.90	48	26.90	48
Labourers—													
No. 1.....	.35	60	.30	54	.30	41	No. 17.....	.....	25.00	48	25.00	47	
No. 2.....	.35	60	.30	60	.30	60	Packers and Wrappers (Male)—						
No. 3.....	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55	No. 1.....	.....	16.50	54	12.00—	54	
No. 4.....	.40	60	.30	44	.33	54	No. 2.....	.....	19.52	54	17.66	54	
							No. 3.....	.....	16.00	50	16.00	50	
							No. 4.....	10.00	50	6.95	42	9.30	51
							No. 5.....	.....	20.25	54	20.25	54	
							No. 6.....	24.00	50	22.00	50	21.00	50
							No. 7.....	15.00	50	15.00	48	15.00	48
							No. 8.....	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
							No. 9.....	12.00	48	14.00	48	13.00	48

†Female.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
<b>BREAD AND CAKE</b> —Concluded	\$		\$		\$		<b>Biscuit Packers, Female—</b>	\$		\$		\$	
<i>Delivery Employees—</i>							No. 1.....	8.40	59	9.00	48	10.00	46½
No. 1.....	20.00	54	20.10	54	19.02	54	No. 2.....	12.90	46½	10.00	46½	10.00	46½
No. 2.....	27.00	54	22.00	54	21.00	54	No. 3.....	11.00	60	9.90	55	11.00	55
No. 3.....	23.00	54	16.00	54	18.00	54	No. 4.....	16.00	55	13.75	55	13.75	55
No. 5.....			20.50	50	21.50	50	No. 5.....	10.00	50	6.95	42	9.30	51
No. 6.....			21.90	56	24.35	56	No. 6.....	12.65	44	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 7.....			15.00	55	15.00	55	No. 7.....	12.50	45½	13.50	49½	13.40	48
No. 8.....	24.00	50	20.70	50	20.70	50	No. 8.....	11.05	41	6.25	25	12.33	50
No. 9.....	25.00	50	21.00	54	21.00	54	No. 9.....	11.00	46½	10.50	46½	10.00	46½
No. 10.....	31.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54	No. 10.....			11.00	45	11.00	45
No. 11.....	30.95		22.75	50	22.50		<b>Shippers, Male—</b>						
No. 12.....	25.00	48	18.00	50	18.00	50	No. 1.....	15.00	59	15.75	48	15.15	55
No. 13.....	25.00	50	23.00	54	23.00	54	No. 2.....	19.00	46½	18.00	46½	18.00	46½
No. 14.....	27.50	48	21.35	48	22.00	48	No. 3.....	22.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 15.....	27.50	48	24.05	48	24.00	48	No. 4.....	20.00	55	16.55	43	16.90	46
No. 16.....	25.50	48	19.00	48	18.00	48	No. 5.....	22.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44
No. 17.....	26.00	48	23.00	44	21.50	44	No. 6.....	18.00	45½	14.50	49½	14.35	48
No. 18.....	26.00	48	21.73	48	23.00	48	No. 7.....	30.00	49½	25.50	49½	24.65	49½
<i>Shippers—</i>							<b>Labourers—</b>						
No. 1.....			11.00	54	11.00	54	No. 1.....	15.00	59	14.00	48	16.00	46½
No. 2.....			17.85	56	16.65	56	No. 2.....	15.00	46½	16.00	46½	16.00	46½
No. 3.....	20.00	55	16.55	43	16.90	46	No. 3.....	10.00	55	10.00	55	11.00	55
No. 4.....	26.00	50	28.00	48	28.00	48	No. 4.....	17.60	55	11.70	42	15.20	53
No. 5.....	29.00	48	24.90	48	23.30	48	No. 5.....	18.00	45	17.50	49½	16.65	48
No. 6.....	25.50	48	24.00	48	23.00	48	<b>CANDY</b>						
No. 7.....			23.00	48	23.00	47	<i>Candy Makers—</i>						
<i>Bakers (Cake)—</i>							No. 1.....	21.00	59	22.32	48	22.00	55
No. 1.....	24.00	54	18.75	40	18.75	54	No. 2.....	12.50	55	10.50	40	11.00	44
No. 2.....			22.00	50	22.50	50	No. 3.....	21.00	50	16.10	50	16.10	45
No. 3.....	29.00	50	24.75	54	24.75	54	No. 4.....	25.00	49½	20.70	49	20.70	44
No. 4.....	30.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48	No. 5.....	25.00	55	20.25	45	24.75	55
No. 5.....	35.00	50	32.00	50	32.00	50	No. 6.....	23.50	46½	23.00	46½	23.00	46½
No. 6.....	32.00	54	21.00	54	21.00	54	No. 7.....	20.00	46½	21.85	46½	22.32	46½
No. 7.....			24.00	50	24.00	57	No. 8.....	18.00	49	20.00	49	20.00	49
No. 8.....	30.50	48	20.55	48	20.55	48	No. 9.....	22.00	55	15.70	40	21.25	51
No. 9.....			20.00	48	20.00	48	No. 10.....	25.00	49½	16.90	49½	17.65	49½
<i>Wrappers (Cake), Female—</i>							No. 11.....	35.00	50½	24.00	50½	24.00	50½
No. 1.....			11.00	54	11.00	54	<i>Chocolate Dippers, Female—</i>						
No. 2.....	15.00	48	13.00	48	12.00	48	No. 1.....	20.00	50	16.20	50	16.20	45
No. 3.....			10.35	54	12.48	52	No. 2.....	15.00	44	13.50	44	13.50	44
No. 4.....	12.50	44	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 3.....	15.00	54	13.00	40	13.50	48
No. 5.....	11.00	44	11.25	44	11.25	44	No. 4.....	13.00	55	9.00	49	11.00	55
No. 6.....			14.00	48	14.00	47	No. 5.....	15.50	45	12.50	50	14.85	49½
<b>BISCUITS</b>							No. 6.....	16.50	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
<i>Biscuit Mixers—</i>							No. 7.....	15.35	46½	15.80	46½	16.25	46½
No. 1.....	21.00	59	20.25	48	20.40	55	No. 8.....	15.00	49	15.00	46½	15.00	46½
No. 2.....	18.00	46½	20.00	46½	20.00	46½	No. 9.....	18.00	40	13.20	44		
No. 3.....	18.00	55	16.00	55	16.00	55	<i>Packers, Female—</i>						
No. 4.....	27.50	55	21.50	48	22.35	52	No. 1.....	9.00	59	8.00	48		
No. 5.....	24.00	44	22.00	45	22.00	45	No. 2.....	12.00	50	9.75	50	9.75	45
No. 6.....	26.00	45½	19.75	49½	19.50	48	No. 3.....	14.00	44	9.90	44	9.90	44
No. 7.....	17.55	45	11.16	31	16.84	44	No. 4.....	12.00	55	8.00	35	11.00	55
No. 8.....	16.00	49½	18.00	49½	18.00	49½	No. 5.....	13.00	45	14.00	50	12.37	49½
No. 9.....			19.00	45	20.00	45	No. 6.....	15.25	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
<i>Oven Tenders—</i>							No. 7.....	15.50	46½	17.20	46½	17.67	46½
No. 1.....	18.00	59	17.00	48	16.50	55	No. 8.....	12.50	49	12.50	46½	12.50	46½
No. 2.....	12.00	46½	11.00	46½	11.00	46½	No. 9.....	11.00	46½	10.50	46½	10.00	46½
No. 3.....	15.00	60	12.37	55	12.37	55	<i>Shippers, Male—</i>						
No. 4.....	22.00	55	21.50	55	21.50	55	No. 1.....	15.00	59	15.75	48	15.15	55
No. 5.....	20.00	55	14.00	48	15.10	52	No. 2.....	18.00	50	16.75	50	16.75	45
No. 6.....	28.00	44	25.00	45	25.00	45	No. 3.....	27.50	55	27.00	50	22.50	50
No. 7.....	23.00	45½	15.82	49½	16.00	48	No. 4.....	30.00	55	25.00	49	25.00	55
No. 8.....	15.57	42½	11.52	32	16.02	44½	No. 5.....	22.00	46½	21.00	46½	19.00	46½
No. 9.....	25.00	49½	15.60	49½	18.65	49½	No. 6.....	23.25	49½	23.25	49½	21.85	46½
<i>Machine Tenders—</i>							No. 7.....	21.70	49½	25.00	40	27.00	41
No. 1.....	18.00	59	18.50	48	17.85	55	No. 8.....	20.00	49	22.00	49	22.00	49
No. 2.....	21.00	46½	20.00	46½	20.00	46½	<i>Labourers—</i>						
No. 3.....	29.00	55	26.00	55	26.00	55	No. 1.....	15.00	50	12.25	50	12.25	45
No. 4.....	20.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	No. 2.....	16.00	49½	14.40	49	14.40	49½
No. 5.....	26.25	55	16.00	40	21.00	53	No. 3.....	20.92	46½	21.86	46½	22.35	46½
No. 6.....	28.00	44	22.00	45	22.00	45	No. 4.....	24.00	49½	24.00	49½	24.00	49½
							No. 5.....			18.00	49	18.00	49

\*Male. †Female.



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>CANDY—Concluded</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Delivery Employees—</i>							<i>Casing Makers—</i>						
No. 1.....	24.00	55	20.50	44	20.50	49	No. 1.....	.33	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 2.....	25.50	55	22.50	50	22.50	50	No. 2.....	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 3.....	17.00	55	15.00	49	15.00	55	No. 3.....	.30	40	.30	54	.30	54
No. 4.....	33.65	46½	18.00	46½	18.00	46½	No. 4.....	.50	55	.35	55	.34	45
No. 5.....			28.00		30.00		No. 5.....	.52	55	.52	55	.50	55
No. 6.....	26.25	49½	23.25	49½	21.23	49½	No. 6.....	.42	48	.38	48	.415	48
No. 7.....	24.00	46½	27.00	42	27.00	42	No. 7.....	.40	55	.30	48	.32	48
							No. 8.....	.45	48	.35	48	.385	48
<b>MEAT PRODUCTS—</b>	per hr.		per hr.		per hr.		No. 9.....	.40	48	.275	48	.275	48
<i>Butchers—</i>							No. 10.....	.40	54	.25	54	.30	54
No. 1.....	.57	50	.34	50	.34	50	No. 11.....	.40	49	.35	49	.385	48
No. 2.....	.55	55	.50	55	.50	55	No. 12.....	.44	50	.34	50	.36	45
No. 3.....	.55	40	.50	40	.50	54							
No. 4.....	.35	40	.35	48	.35	54	<i>Linkers, Female—</i>						
No. 5.....	.55	50	.45	50	.40	50	No. 1.....	.40	55	.32	55	.30	55
No. 6.....	.50	55	.45	55	.45	50	No. 2.....	.23	48	.23	48	.23	48
No. 7.....	.48	50	.36	50	.43	50	No. 3.....	.295	48	.262	48	.295	48
No. 8.....	.60	50	.48	50	.52	50	No. 4.....	.275	48	.262	48	.29	48
No. 9.....	.55	48	.50	48	.55	48							
No. 10.....	.50	55	.45	48	.45	48	<i>Lard Makers—</i>						
No. 11.....	.45	48	.425	48	.46	48	No. 1.....	.38	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 12.....	.40	50	.38	50	.40	50	No. 2.....	.35	55	.33	55	.33	55
No. 13.....	.425	54	.362	54	.365	54	No. 3.....	.33	40	.33	54	.33	54
No. 14.....	.45	49	.38	49	.42	48	No. 4.....	.55	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 15.....	.50	50	.385	50	.49	45	No. 5.....	.45	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 16.....			.40	48	.40	48	No. 6.....	.43	50	.36	50	.40	50
							No. 7.....	.44	48	.40	48	.44	48
<i>Trimmers—</i>							No. 8.....	.275	54	.25	54	.30	54
No. 1.....	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55	No. 9.....	.25	50	.25	50	.262	45
No. 2.....	.45	55	.40	50	.38	50							
No. 3.....	.45	55	.45	55	.45	55	<i>Fertilizers—</i>						
No. 4.....	.58	50	.44	50	.48	50	No. 1.....	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 5.....	.45	48	.40	48	.43	48	No. 2.....	.50	55	.50	55	.47	55
No. 6.....	.35	55	.30	48	.35	48	No. 3.....	.42	50	.36	50	.39	50
							No. 4.....	.45	48	.41	48	.44	48
<i>Boners—</i>							No. 5.....	.40	60	.25	60	.275	60
No. 1.....	.40	45	.40	54	.40	54	No. 6.....	.40	54	.305	54	.34	54
No. 2.....	.35	55	.35	55	.35	55	No. 7.....	.40	49	.35	49	.385	48
No. 3.....	.60	48	.47	48	.50	48	No. 8.....	.44	50	.34	50	.36	45
No. 4.....	.35	55	.32	48	.35	48							
No. 5.....			.55		.55		<i>Coolers and Freezers—</i>						
No. 6.....	.50	48	.50	48	.55	48	No. 1.....	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 7.....	.44	50	.34	50	.36	45	No. 2.....	.40	50	.41	54	.41	54
							No. 3.....	.46	48	.40	48	.445	48
<i>Cooks—</i>							No. 4.....	.35	55	.32	48	.32	48
No. 1.....	.45	55	.50	50	.50	50	No. 5.....						
No. 2.....	.50	55	.47	55	.45	50	No. 6.....	.425	60	.30	60	.30	54
No. 3.....	.50	55	.43	50	.43	50	No. 7.....	.375	54	.325	54	.36	54
No. 4.....	.50		.42	50	.46	50							
<i>Curers and Cellarmen—</i>							<i>Packers, Male—</i>						
No. 1.....	.50	50	.34	50	.34	50	No. 1.....	.35	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 2.....	.40	55	.30	55	.32	55	No. 2.....	.54	50	.40	50	.44	50
No. 3.....	.35	45	.30	54	.30	54	No. 3.....	.42	48	.40	48	.44	48
No. 4.....	.50	65	.30	50	.30	55	No. 4.....	.325	55	.23†	48	.23†	48
No. 5.....	.45	55	.45	55	.45	55	No. 5.....						
No. 6.....	.45	50	.36	50	.40	50	No. 6.....	.40	48	.37	48	.405	48
No. 7.....	.56	50	.46	50	.50	50	No. 7.....	.60	50	.462	50	.486	50
No. 8.....	.48	48	.42	48	.45	48							
No. 9.....	.35	55	.30	48	.35	48	<i>Shippers—</i>						
No. 10.....	.40	48	.38	48	.405	48	No. 1.....	.40	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 11.....	.30	54	.25	54	.275	54	No. 2.....	.367	60	.35	55		
No. 12.....	.425	48	.25	48	.275	48	No. 3.....	.30	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 13.....	.425	54	.342	54	.38	54	No. 4.....	.45	55	.33	55	.36	50
No. 14.....	.45	49	.36	49	.395	48	No. 5.....	.43	50	.36	50	.40	50
No. 15.....	.44	50	.34	50	.36	45	No. 6.....	.45	48	.41	48	.44	48
							No. 7.....	.35	55	.32	48	.32	48
<i>Sausage Cutters—</i>							No. 8.....						
No. 1.....	.35	55	.35	55	.35	55	No. 9.....	.45	48	.358	48	.42	48
No. 2.....	.30	45	.30	54	.30	54	No. 10.....	.46	48	.385	48	.425	48
No. 3.....	.50	55	.38	55	.38	50	No. 11.....	.50	54	.38	54	.42	54
No. 4.....	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55	No. 12.....	.43	49	.38	49	.43	48
No. 5.....	.30	50	.27	50	.30	50	No. 13.....	.50	50	.385	50	.485	45
No. 6.....	.45	48	.40	48	.44	48							
No. 7.....	.35	55	.32	48	.32	48	<i>Motor Truck Drivers—</i>						
No. 8.....			.55		.55		No. 1.....	.367	60	.345	55	.345	55
No. 9.....	.40	48	.38	48	.385	48	No. 2.....	.527	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 10.....	.425	48	.25	48	.25	48	No. 3.....	.383	60	.30	60	.34	60
No. 11.....	.47	49	.39	49	.43	48	No. 4.....	.50	50	.45	50	.48	50
No. 12.....	.44	50	.38	50	.40	50	No. 5.....	.48	48	.469	48	.51	48
							No. 6.....	.48	48	.416	48	.458	48
							No. 7.....	.50	54	.38	54	.42	54
							No. 8.....	.54	50	.415	50	.485	45

\*Male. †Female.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
<b>MEAT PRODUCTS— Concluded</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Stationary Engineers—</i>							<i>Kettlemen—</i>						
No. 1.....	.535	55	.505	56	.50	56	No. 1.....	38.50	70	33.00	60	33.00	60
No. 2.....	.482	56	.446	56	.446	56	No. 2.....	20.00	60	22.00	44	20.00	50
No. 3.....	.75	60	.545	55	.545	55	No. 3.....	24.30	54	21.60	48	24.30	54
No. 4.....	.50	56	.43	56	.46	56	No. 4.....	23.00	45	22.00	45	22.00	45
No. 5.....	.625	48	.49	48	.515	48	No. 5.....	23.00	50	17.60	44	17.60	44
No. 6.....	.625	48	.562	48	.625	48	No. 6.....	27.00	60	27.00	60	27.00	60
No. 7.....	.75	48	.73	48	.73	48	No. 7.....	21.00	50	16.20	45	22.50	50
No. 8.....	.535	56	.407	56	.448	56	No. 8.....	34.00	48	30.60	48	30.60	48
No. 9.....	.675	56	.495	56	.545	56	<i>Bottlers (machine)—</i>						
No. 10.....	.75	48	.57	48	.625	48	No. 1.....	24.75	55	15.40	44	15.40	44
No. 11.....	.58	49	.50	56	.50	48	No. 2.....	18.00	60	18.00	44	18.00	50
<i>Firemen—</i>							No. 3.....	27.00	60	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 1.....	.42	55	.40	56	.40	56	No. 4.....	25.80	60	19.20	48	19.20	48
No. 2.....	.42	56	.357	56	.357	56	No. 5.....	24.50	50	20.00	50	25.00	50
No. 3.....	.583	60	.363	55	.365	55	No. 6.....	24.50	50	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 4.....	.42	56	.38	56	.41	56	No. 7.....	30.00	60	21.00	60	30.00	60
No. 5.....	.45	48	.40	48	.44	48	No. 8.....	20.00	50	12.60	45	15.80	45
No. 6.....	.45	60	.41	48	.45	48	No. 9.....	30.00	54	17.28	48	21.60	48
No. 7.....	.40	48	.40	48	.44	48	No. 10.....	26.00	53	23.50	53	23.50	53
No. 8.....	.446	56	.34	56	.373	56	No. 11.....	25.00	53	22.00	47	22.00	47
No. 9.....	.425	56	.385	56	.425	56	No. 12.....	24.75	55	18.90	44	18.90	44
No. 10.....	.475	48	.362	48	.40	48	No. 13.....	29.00	48	31.00	48	31.00	48
No. 11.....	.40	54	.36	56	.385	48	No. 14.....	29.00	48	29.00	48	29.00	48
<i>Labourers—</i>							No. 15.....	29.00	48	29.00	48	29.00	48
No. 1.....			.25	50	.30	50	<i>Bottlers (other)—</i>						
No. 2.....	.35	50	.30	54	.30	54	No. 1.....	16.00	47	15.00	50	15.00	44
No. 3.....	.38	50	.26	50	.30	50	No. 2.....	20.15	56	15.05	43	19.25	55
No. 4.....	.42	48	.38	48	.42	48	No. 3.....	19.25	55	12.00	40	14.00	40
No. 5.....	.35	55	.30	48	.30	48	No. 4.....	19.25	55	15.40	44	15.40	44
No. 6.....	.35	48	.30	48	.33	48	No. 5.....	22.00	45	22.00	45	22.00	45
No. 7.....	.35	60	.225	50	.25	50	No. 6.....	22.50	50	18.00	50	22.50	50
No. 8.....	.40	49	.35	49	.385	48	No. 7.....	20.00	50	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 9.....	.44	48	.34	50	.36	45	No. 8.....	30.00	60	21.00	60	24.00	60
<i>BREWERY PRODUCTS</i>	per wk.		per wk.		per wk.		No. 9.....	17.50	50	12.60	45	15.80	45
<i>Wash-house men—</i>							No. 10.....	22.50	53	19.50	53	19.50	53
No. 1.....	20.00	47	20.00	50	20.00	44	No. 11.....	26.00	53	22.00	47	23.00	47
No. 2.....	22.40	56	16.80	42	20.90	55	No. 12.....	30.25	44	30.25	44	30.25	44
No. 3.....	22.80	60	22.80	50	22.80	60	No. 13.....	29.00	48	29.00	48	29.00	48
No. 4.....	31.50	70	18.00	45	18.00	45	No. 14.....	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 5.....	19.25	55	15.40	44	15.40	44	No. 15.....	29.50	48	29.50	48	29.50	48
No. 6.....	18.00	60	19.00	44	18.00	50	<i>Coopers—</i>						
No. 7.....	21.60	54	19.20	48	21.60	54	No. 1.....	33.00	55	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 8.....	29.00	48	26.10	48	26.10	48	No. 2.....	24.00	60	26.00	44	26.00	50
No. 9.....	21.00	45	22.00	45	22.00	45	No. 3.....	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 10.....	24.00	60	24.00	60	24.00	60	No. 4.....	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45
No. 11.....	24.50	50	24.50	50	24.50	50	No. 5.....	24.00	60	21.00	60	24.00	60
No. 12.....	30.00	60	21.00	60	24.00	60	No. 6.....	32.00	53	30.50	53	30.50	53
No. 13.....	20.00	50	16.20	45	20.25	45	No. 7.....	30.00	53	25.00	47	25.00	47
No. 14.....	24.00	53	21.50	53	21.50	53	No. 8.....	35.16	45	35.16	45	35.16	45
No. 15.....	25.00	53	23.00	47	23.00	47	No. 9.....	33.00	44	33.00	48	33.00	48
No. 16.....	32.60	44	32.60	44	32.60	44	No. 10.....	35.00	44	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 17.....	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	No. 11.....			33.00	48	33.00	48
No. 18.....	29.50	48	29.50	48	29.50	48	<i>Motor truck drivers—</i>						
<i>Cellarmen—</i>							No. 1.....	25.00	60	25.00	44	25.00	50
No. 1.....	20.00	47	20.00	50	20.00	44	No. 2.....	22.00	45	23.00	45	23.00	45
No. 2.....	15.00	49½	18.00	49½	15.00	49½	No. 3.....	25.00	50	20.00	44	22.00	48
No. 3.....	21.60	60	14.00	40	14.00	40	No. 4.....	24.00	60	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 4.....	19.25	55	15.40	44	15.40	44	No. 5.....	24.50	56	18.00	56	18.00	54
No. 5.....	20.00	60	19.00	44	20.00	50	No. 6.....	30.00	60	24.00	60	27.00	60
No. 6.....	24.30	54	21.60	48	24.30	54	No. 7.....	32.50	60	20.00	60	20.00	60
No. 7.....	22.00	45	22.00	45	22.00	45	No. 8.....	25.00	53	18.00	53	15.00	53
No. 8.....	22.50	50	14.08	44	17.60	44	No. 9.....	30.00	53	24.00	47	23.00	47
No. 9.....	30.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60	No. 10.....	29.50	48	29.50	48	29.50	48
No. 10.....	30.00	60	27.00	60	30.00	60	No. 11.....	29.50	48	29.50	48	29.50	48
No. 11.....	20.00	50	16.20	45	18.00	45	No. 12.....	30.00	48	31.00	48	31.00	48
No. 12.....	30.00	54	22.40	56	28.00	56	<i>Engineers—</i>						
No. 13.....	25.00	53	22.50	53	22.50	53	No. 1.....	38.50	77	25.30	46	30.80	56
No. 14.....	22.00	53	20.00	53	18.00	53	No. 2.....	30.00	60	28.00	56	28.00	56
No. 15.....	26.00	53	23.00	47	25.00	47	No. 3.....	33.00	79	33.18	84	33.18	84
No. 16.....	30.25	55	24.20	44	24.20	44	No. 4.....	33.60	56	29.40	49	29.40	49
No. 17.....	35.90	50	35.90	50	35.90	50	No. 5.....	28.00	60	28.00	44	28.00	50
No. 18.....	32.60	44	32.60	44	32.60	44	No. 6.....	28.00	45	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 19.....	29.50	48	29.50	48	29.50	48	No. 7.....	25.00	50	27.00	72	30.00	72
No. 20.....	29.50	48	29.50	48	29.50	48	No. 8.....	35.00	84	42.00	84	42.00	84
							No. 9.....	33.60	56	28.00	56	33.60	56
							No. 10.....	36.00	72	30.00	72	33.00	72
							No. 11.....	42.00	53	34.00	48	34.00	48

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>BREWERY PRODUCTS</b> —Concluded	\$		\$		\$		No. 6.....	.45	48	.38	36	.42	36
<i>Engineers—Conc.</i>							No. 7.....	.48	48	.38	36	.42	36
No. 12.....	36.00	53	31.00	47	26.55	47	No. 8.....	.43	48	.38	36	.42	36
No. 13.....	37.92	48	35.04	48	35.04	48	No. 9.....	.45	48	.38	36	.42	36
No. 14.....	37.92	48	35.04	48	35.04	48	No. 10.....	.325	72	.20	72	.20	72
No. 15.....	37.92	48	35.04	48	35.04	48	No. 11.....	.435	48	.375	30	.40	36
No. 16.....	30.50	56	33.50	48	33.50	56	No. 12.....	.34	72	.25	72	.27	72
No. 17.....	33.50	56	33.50	56	33.50	56	No. 13.....			.40	48	.44	48
No. 18.....	37.50	56	35.00	56	25.00	48	No. 14.....	.395	48	.25	48	.25	48
<i>Firemen—</i>							No. 15.....	.45	48	.36	48	.40	48
No. 1.....	20.00	47	18.00	50	15.00	44	No. 16.....	.45	48			.41	48
No. 2.....	20.00	72	20.00	50	20.00	50	No. 17.....	.42	48	.36	24	.40	36
No. 3.....	28.00	56	28.00	48	28.00	56	No. 18.....	.45	40	.36	24	.41	48
No. 4.....	27.00	60	27.00	56	27.00	56	No. 19.....	.48	48	.39	36	.45	36
No. 5.....	27.00	79	24.64	56	24.64	56	No. 20.....			.36	42	.43	42
No. 6.....	28.00	56	24.50	49	24.50	49	No. 21.....	.56	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 7.....	23.00	60	23.00	44	21.00	50	No. 22.....	.45	48	.355	16	.425	28
No. 8.....	25.20	56	33.60	84	33.60	84	No. 23.....	.45	48	.39	56	.46	56
No. 9.....	31.00	56	27.90	56	26.00	56	No. 24.....	.35½	32	.35½	32	.425	48
No. 10.....	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45	No. 25.....	.55	48	.46	48	.52	48
No. 11.....	30.00	56	30.24	63	33.60	56	No. 26.....	.45	48	.40	48	.42	48
No. 12.....	27.50	56	25.20	56	27.50	56	No. 27.....	.60	48	.54	48	.58	48
No. 13.....	30.00	60	26.80	67	33.50	67	No. 28.....	.45	48	.37	48	.43	48
No. 14.....	32.00	54	26.88	56	33.60	56	No. 29.....	.431	48	.36	36	.38	36
No. 15.....	28.00	53	23.50	48	23.50	48	No. 30.....			.45	40	.50	48
No. 16.....	28.00	53	24.00	47	20.60	47	<i>Chippermen—</i>						
No. 17.....	31.00	56	29.00	56	29.00	56	No. 1.....			.29	48	.32	43½
No. 18.....	32.00	48	32.00	48			No. 2.....	.37	54	.275	60	.275	60
No. 19.....	28.50	56	28.50	56	28.50	56	No. 3.....			.36	66	.38	77
<i>Labourers—</i>							No. 4.....	.49	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 1.....	15.00	47	17.00	50	15.00	44	No. 5.....	.37	54	.27	48	.34	48
No. 2.....	18.00	50	13.75	50	13.75	50	No. 6.....	.45	54	.31	48	.34	60
No. 3.....	19.60	56	19.25	55	21.00	60	No. 7.....	.40	48	.34	48	.35	48
No. 4.....	21.00	60	12.25	35	14.40	40	No. 8.....			.32	48	.35	48
No. 5.....	26.00	48	23.40	48	23.40	48	No. 9.....	.35	54	.31	42	.34	48
No. 6.....	24.00	60	27.00	60	27.00	60	No. 10.....	.44	48	.36	36	.43	36
No. 7.....			27.50	44	27.50	44	No. 11.....			.36	42	.43	42
<i>PULP AND PAPER</i>							No. 12.....	.52	55	.45	55	.47	55
<i>PULP</i>	per hr.		per hr.		per hr.		No. 13.....	.37	54	.265	54	.315	54
<i>Wood Handlers—</i>							No. 14.....	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 1.....			.27	36	.32	37½	No. 15.....	.40	48	.36	24	.43	42
No. 2.....	.34	54	.25	48	.275	48	No. 16.....	.40	48	.35	32	.405	40
No. 3.....	.40	54	.25	54	.25	54	No. 17.....	.45	48	.39	48	.41	48
No. 4.....			.35	36	.35	36	No. 18.....	.44	72	.42	66	.51	48
No. 5.....			.335	66	.34	66	No. 19.....	.50	48	.41	48	.47	48
No. 6.....	.34	48	.31	42	.34	42	No. 20.....			.40	40	.45	48
No. 7.....	.43	54	.34	40	.34	48	<i>Acid Makers—</i>						
No. 8.....	.32	54	.26	48	.32	48	No. 1.....			.60	60	.66	60
No. 9.....	.36	48	.27	48	.30	48	No. 2.....	.545	50	.44		.485	
No. 10.....	.30		.25	18	.18	48	No. 3.....	.48	48	.44	56	.44	56
No. 11.....	.435	48	.33	30	.35	36	No. 4.....	.72	48	.52	48	.65	48
No. 12.....	.30	72	.22	72	.24		No. 5.....	.85	48	.67	48		
No. 13.....	.389	48	.25	54	.33	54	No. 6.....	.60	48	.49	48	.50	48
No. 14.....	.33	60	.27	60	.27	60	No. 7.....	.53	48	.48	24	.48	48
No. 15.....	.30	54	.27	42	.30	48	No. 8.....			.55	48	.60	48
No. 16.....	.37	40	.30	24	.345	48	No. 9.....	.75	48	.64	36	.70	36
No. 17.....	.40	48	.36	36	.43	36	No. 10.....	.75	48	.64	32	.70	48
No. 18.....			.36	42	.43	42	No. 11.....	.82	48	.66	36	.77	36
No. 19.....	.35	60	.33	60	.35	60	No. 12.....			.59	36	.68	36
No. 20.....	.45	35	.40	50	.42	50	No. 13.....	.74	48	.64	48	.67	48
No. 21.....	.56	48	.40	48	.40	48	No. 14.....	.65	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 22.....			.25	54	.30	54	No. 15.....	.54	48	.385	48	.465	48
No. 23.....	.42	48	.35	19	.40	36	No. 16.....	.61	52	.445	52	.54	52
No. 24.....	.48	48	.36	24	.43	56	No. 17.....	.55	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 25.....	.48	48	.39	48	.45	48	No. 18.....	.67	48	.60	48	.69	48
No. 26.....	.40	66	.38	66	.44	48	No. 19.....	.65	48	.505	32	.585	40
No. 27.....	.45	48	.36	48	.45	48	No. 20.....	.75	48	.61	48	.70	48
No. 28.....			.42	40	.47	48	No. 21.....	.45	48	.39	48	.41	48
No. 29.....			.45	40	.50	48	No. 22.....	.75	48	.76	48	.82	48
No. 30.....							No. 23.....			.40	36	.42	48
<i>Grindermen—</i>							No. 24.....			.58	40	.65	48
No. 1.....			.38	56	.42	54	<i>Digester Cooks—</i>						
No. 2.....			.40	36	.40	36	No. 1.....			.71	68	.78	60
No. 3.....			.385	48	.41	53	No. 2.....	.545	50	.57		.625	
No. 4.....	.34	48			.319	48	No. 3.....	.70	48	.66	56	.66	56
No. 5.....	.48	48			.43	48	No. 4.....			.64	56	.805	57
							No. 5.....	.56	48	.45	48	.495	48
							No. 6.....	.68	48	.55	40	.55	48
							No. 7.....	.80	48	.56	36	.70	48
							No. 8.....	.85	48	.67	48		



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>PULP AND PAPER—Conc.</b>	\$		\$		\$		<b>Wet-machine tenders and pressmen—</b>	\$		\$		\$	
<i>Pulp—Concluded</i>							No. 1.....			.30	48	.33	48
<i>Digester Cooks—Conc.</i>							No. 2.....	.40	48	.28	48	.28	48
No. 9.....	.78	48	.65	48	.72	48	No. 3.....			.40	36	.40	36
No. 10.....	.85	48	.73	40	.76	40	No. 4.....			.36	48	.38	48
No. 11.....	.85	48	.65	48	.70	48	No. 5.....	.34	48	.28	48	.308	48
No. 12.....			.60	48	.67	48	No. 6.....	.40	48	.31	36	.33	36
No. 13.....			.63	24	.63	48	No. 7.....	.41	48	.31	48	.34	48
No. 14.....			.65	48	.71	48	No. 8.....	.325	66	.20	72	.20	72
No. 15.....	1.05	48	.78	36	.86	36	No. 9.....	.32	72	.22	72	.25	72
No. 16.....	.88	48	.70	32	.77	48	No. 10.....			.25	48	.25	48
No. 17.....	.85	48	.65	48	.79	48	No. 11.....	.40	48	.32	48	.35	48
No. 18.....	1.10	48	.858	48	1.126	36	No. 12.....	.42	48	.37	48	.41	36
No. 19.....			.70	42	.82	42	No. 13.....	.35	48	.27	32	.30	72
No. 20.....	.85	56	.74	48	.78	48	No. 14.....	.37	40	.31	48	.37	
No. 21.....	.68	60	.59	48	.62	48	No. 15.....	.42	48	.36	36	.43	36
No. 22.....	.84	48	.60	48	.72	48	No. 16.....	.40	48	.37	48	.40	48
No. 23.....	.60-.90	52	.69	52	.79	52	No. 17.....	.48	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 24.....	.68	48	.68	48	.68	48	No. 18.....	.38	48	.275	48	.33	48
No. 25.....	.80	48	.72	48	.83	48	No. 19.....	.40	48	.37	56	.43	56
No. 26.....	.78	48	.60	32	.71	40	No. 20.....			.44	48	.50	48
No. 27.....	.805	48	.65	48	.74	48	No. 21.....	.44	60	.39	60		
No. 28.....	.80	48	.68	48	.68	48	No. 22.....	.48	48	.45	48	.48	48
No. 29.....	.77	48	.69	48	.69	48	No. 23.....	.45	48	.36	48		
No. 30.....	.88	48	.80	48	.86	48	No. 24.....			.40	40	.45	48
No. 31.....	.80	48	.71	48	.83	48							
No. 32.....			.54	48	.60	48							
No. 33.....			.62	40	.69	48							
<i>Blow-pit men—</i>							<b>PAPER</b>						
No. 1.....			.30	48	.33	48	<i>Beater engineers—</i>						
No. 2.....	.39	50	.315		.345		No. 1.....			.73	48	.80	56
No. 3.....	.46	48	.25	48	.28	48	No. 2.....	.77	48	.63	48	.693	48
No. 4.....			.41	48	.435	53	No. 3.....	1.02	48	.65	48	.70	48
No. 5.....	.43	48	.31	36	.39	48	No. 4.....	.84	48	.76	48	.79	48
No. 6.....	.465	48	.34	48	.37	48	No. 5.....	.725	48	.55	48	.535	48
No. 7.....			.32	48	.35	48	No. 6.....	.525	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 8.....	.50	48	.40	36	.44	36	No. 7.....	.96	48	.80	48	.88	48
No. 9.....	.45	48	.39	32	.43	48	No. 8.....	.87	48	.75	32	.83	48
No. 10.....	.40	48	.32	48	.37	48	No. 9.....	.66	48	.65	48	.68	48
No. 11.....	.44	48	.36	36	.43	36	No. 10.....	1.16	48	.97	36	1.14	36
No. 12.....			.37	42	.43	42	No. 11.....			.74	36	.87	36
No. 13.....	.40	48	.37	48	.40	48	No. 12.....			.685	48	.76	36
No. 14.....	.46	54	.40	48	.42	48	No. 13.....	.65	48	.69	48	.89	48
No. 15.....	.36	52	.26	52	.315	52	No. 14.....	.86	48	.685	32	.76	40
No. 16.....	.40	48	.38	48	.45	48	No. 15.....	.96	48	.84	48	.90	48
No. 17.....	.45	48	.355	32	.405	40	No. 16.....	.80	48	.68	48	.75	48
No. 18.....			.43	48	.49	48	No. 17.....			.68	48	.69	48
No. 19.....	.45	48	.39	48	.41	48	No. 18.....	.70	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 20.....	.47	48	.50	48	.56	48	No. 19.....			.58	40	.61	48
No. 21.....	.48	48	.38	48	.44	48	No. 20.....			.61	36	.68	48
No. 22.....			.40	40	.45	48	No. 21.....			.64	40	.71	48
<i>Screenmen—</i>							No. 22.....	.55	48	.425	48	.475	48
No. 1.....			.27	48	.30	48	<i>Beatermen—</i>						
No. 2.....	.35	50	.28		.31		No. 1.....			.34	49½	.37	49½
No. 3.....	.29	48	.25	48	.28	48	No. 2.....			.36	48	.38	48
No. 4.....			.41	48	.435	56	No. 3.....	.32	48	.29	48	.319	48
No. 5.....	.33	48	.28	48	.308	48	No. 4.....	.465	48	.32	40	.32	48
No. 6.....	.48	48	.34	40	.34	48	No. 5.....	.42	48	.34	48	.36	48
No. 7.....	.51	48	.37	48	.46	48	No. 6.....	.41	48	.31	48	.38	48
No. 8.....	.48	48	.38	36	.42	36	No. 7.....	.42	48	.34	36	.36	36
No. 9.....	.48	48	.38	36	.42	42	No. 8.....	.43	48	.31	36	.34	36
No. 10.....	.50	48	.38	36	.42	36	No. 9.....	.50	48	.43	48	.47	48
No. 11.....	.45	48	.38	36	.42	36	No. 10.....	.375	48	.325	30	.34	36
No. 12.....	.375	48	.445	20	.495	36	No. 11.....	.463	48	.42	48	.43	48
No. 13.....	.35	72	.315	72	.315	72	No. 12.....			.315	66	.315	66
No. 14.....	.30	72	.22	72	.24	72	No. 13.....			.32	48	.35	48
No. 15.....			.40	48	.44	48	No. 14.....	.43	48	.39	48	.43	48
No. 16.....			.34	36	.37	36	No. 15.....	.46	48	.38	48	.42	48
No. 17.....	.40	48	.34	32	.37	48	No. 16.....	.43	48	.30	24	.33	48
No. 18.....	.42	48	.36	36	.43	36	No. 17.....	.315	68	.315	68	.315	68
No. 19.....			.36	42	.43	42	No. 18.....	.38	40	.31	48		
No. 20.....	.425	48	.37	48	.40	48	No. 19.....	.34	48	.33	48	.35	48
No. 21.....	.48	60	.42	48	.44	48	No. 20.....	.385	48	.35	48	.36	48
No. 22.....	.50	48	.36	48	.36	48	No. 21.....	.40	48	.36	36	.43	36
No. 23.....	.45	48	.48	48	.48	48	No. 22.....			.38	36	.43	36
No. 24.....	.45	48	.355	47	.405	32	No. 23.....			.37	48	.40	48
No. 25.....	.42	48	.35	32	.40	48	No. 24.....	.40	48	.39	48	.42	48
No. 26.....	.54	48	.44	48	.50	48	No. 25.....	.45	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 27.....	.45	48	.39	48	.40	48	No. 26.....	.43	48	.35	17	.40	24
No. 28.....	.48	48	.47	48	.51	48	No. 27.....			.66	43	.66	48
No. 29.....	.50	48	.38	48	.44	48	No. 28.....	.41	48	.37	30	.44	48
No. 30.....	.44	48	.36	36	.38	36							
No. 31.....			.47	40	.52	48							

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>PULP AND PAPER</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
—Continued													
<b>PAPER—Continued</b>													
<i>Beatermen—Conc.</i>							<i>Third hands, news-print—</i>						
No. 29.....	.45	49½	.41	32	.41	40	No. 1.....	.35	48			.49½	48
No. 30.....	.42	48	.36	32	.40	40	No. 2.....			.75	48	.82	48
No. 31.....	.52	48	.45	48	.48	48	No. 3.....	.73	48	.44	48	.484	48
No. 32.....	.55	48	.44	60	.475	48	No. 4.....	.83	48	.58	48	.84	48
No. 33.....			.31	40	.36	48	No. 5.....	.84	48	.61	36	.67	48
No. 34.....	.45	48	.41	48	.44	48	No. 6.....	.83	48	.57	48	.63	36
No. 35.....	.45	48	.39	40	.41	48	No. 7.....	1.00	48	.61	36	.67	36
No. 36.....			.40	40	.45	48	No. 8.....	.78	48	.57	36	.63	36
No. 37.....	.45	48	.36	48	.40	48	No. 9.....	.68	48	.555	30	.615	36
							No. 10.....	.90	48	.65	48	.89	48
							No. 11.....			.80	48	.88	48
<i>Machine tenders, news-print—</i>							No. 12.....	.42	48	.31	48	.31	48
No. 1.....			1.25	49½	1.42	48	No. 13.....	.73	48	.60	48	.66	48
No. 2.....			1.21	48	1.33	48	No. 14.....	.62	48	.52	48	.57	48
No. 3.....	1.10	48	.69	48	.759	48	No. 15.....	.85	48	.68	24	.75	48
No. 4.....	1.38	48	.94	48	1.27	48	No. 16.....	.82	48	.63	24	.80	48
No. 5.....	1.40	48	1.00	36	1.10	48	No. 17.....	.98	48	.79	36	.92	36
No. 6.....	1.30	48	.90	48	1.00	36	No. 18.....			.61	36	.71	36
No. 7.....	1.51	48	1.00	36	1.10	48	No. 19.....	.80	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 8.....	1.20	48	1.00	36	1.10	36	No. 20.....	.48	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9.....	1.25	48	1.00	30	1.125	36	No. 21.....			.725	33	.85	91
No. 10.....	1.50	48	.95	48	1.34	48	No. 22.....	1.04	48	.94	36	1.03	48
No. 11.....			1.10	48	1.21	48	No. 23.....	1.02	48	.755	32	.89	40
No. 12.....	.67	48	.50	48	.50	48	No. 24.....	.86	48	.76	48	.91	48
No. 13.....	1.13	48	.93	48	1.02	48	No. 25.....	.80	48	.70	48	.82	48
No. 14.....	.92	48	.76	48	.84	48	No. 26.....	1.01	48	.91	48	.98	48
No. 15.....	1.36	48	1.09	24	1.20	48	No. 27.....	.98	48	.82	48	.92	48
No. 16.....	1.30	48	1.00	24	1.20	48							
No. 17.....	1.49	48	1.19	36	1.40	36	<i>Fourth hands, news-print—</i>						
No. 18.....			.89	36	1.04	36	No. 1.....			.57	48	.62	48
No. 19.....	1.27	48	.93	48	.93	48	No. 2.....	.35	48			.405	48
No. 20.....	.82	48	.82	48	.82	48	No. 3.....			.51	48	.56	48
No. 21.....			1.075	33	1.29	34	No. 4.....	.56	48	.36	48	.396	48
			1.215		1.37		No. 5.....	.52	48	.38	36	.47	48
No. 22.....	1.54	48	1.42	40	1.56	48	No. 6.....	.57	48	.45	36	.50	36
No. 23.....	1.54	48	1.19	32	1.34	40	No. 7.....	.52	48	.41	48	.45	36
No. 24.....	1.30	48	1.16	48	1.38	48	No. 8.....	.65	48	.45	36	.50	36
No. 25.....	1.23	48	1.08	48	1.25	48	No. 9.....	.60	48	.41	36	.45	36
No. 26.....	1.51	48	1.38	48	1.48	48	No. 10.....	.55	48	.445	30	.495	36
No. 27.....	1.45	48	1.24	48	1.40	48	No. 11.....	.61	48	.45	48	.55	48
No. 28.....	1.30	48	1.05	36	1.17	48	No. 12.....			.45	48	.49	48
No. 29.....			1.20	40	1.33	48	No. 13.....	.61	48	.45	48	.50	48
No. 30.....			.94	40	1.05	48	No. 14.....	.52	48	.45	48	.50	48
							No. 15.....	.61	48	.50	24	.55	48
<i>Back tenders, news-print—</i>							No. 16.....	.63	48	.43	24	.55	52
No. 1.....			1.11	48	1.27	48	No. 17.....	.64	48	.52	36	.60	36
No. 2.....	.45	48			.73		No. 18.....			.51	36	.59	36
No. 3.....			1.04	48	1.15	48	No. 19.....	.68	48	.49	48	.49	48
No. 4.....	.91	48	.54	48	.594	48	No. 20.....	.41	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 5.....	1.17	48	.82	48	1.11	48	No. 21.....			.475	33	.53	29
No. 6.....	1.21	48	.81	36	.89	48	No. 22.....	.65	48	.56	24	.63	48
No. 7.....	1.12	48	.73	48	.80	36	No. 23.....	.65	48	.505	32	.56	40
No. 8.....	1.24	48	.81	48	.89	48	No. 24.....	.66	48	.55	48	.62	48
No. 9.....	1.00	48	.73	36	.80	36	No. 25.....	.60	48	.59	48	.62	48
No. 10.....	.95	48	.77	30	.855	36	No. 26.....	.60	48	.48	48	.56	48
No. 11.....	1.25	48	.80	48	1.19	48	No. 27.....			.57	40	.62	48
No. 12.....			.90	48	.99	48	No. 28.....			.47	40	.52	48
No. 13.....	.545	48	.40	48	.40	48							
No. 14.....	.93	48	.78	48	.86	48	<i>Fifth hands, news-print—</i>						
No. 15.....	.73	48	.60	48	.66	48	No. 1.....			.37	56	.42	60½
No. 16.....	1.08	48	.90	24	.99	48	No. 2.....	.32	48			.375	
No. 17.....	1.12	48	1.00	24	1.20	48	No. 3.....			.43	48	.47	48
No. 18.....	1.34	48	1.08	36	1.27	36	No. 4.....	.52	48	.28	48	.308	48
No. 19.....			.75	36	.88	36	No. 5.....	.42	48	.31	36	.39	48
No. 20.....	1.09	48	.79	48	.79	48	No. 6.....	.45	48	.36	36	.40	36
No. 21.....	.57	48	.60	48	.60	48	No. 7.....	.43	48	.34	48	.37	36
No. 22.....			.95	34	1.13	33	No. 8.....	.55	48	.36	36	.40	36
			1.08		1.21		No. 9.....	.44	48	.34	36	.37	36
No. 23.....	1.36	48	1.27	40	1.39	48	No. 10.....			.43	30	.475	36
No. 24.....	1.36	48	1.045	32	1.19	40	No. 11.....	.55	48	.40	48	.50	48
No. 25.....	1.17	48	1.02	48	1.21	48	No. 12.....			.38	48	.41	48
No. 26.....	1.04	48	.94	48	1.08	48	No. 13.....	.52	48	.37	48	.41	48
No. 27.....	1.33	48	1.22	48	1.31	48	No. 14.....	.52	48	.42	24	.46	48
No. 28.....	1.27	48	1.10	48	1.23	48	No. 15.....			.37	24	.50	52
No. 29.....	1.12	48	.91	36	1.01	48	No. 16.....	.59	48	.47	36	.55	36
No. 30.....			1.05	40	1.17	48	No. 17.....			.48	36	.56	36
No. 31.....			.80	40	.89	48	No. 18.....	.65	48	.47	48	.47	48
							No. 19.....	.41	48	.43	48	.43	48

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>PULP AND PAPER</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>—Continued</i>													
<b>PAPER—Concluded</b>							<b>Machine oilers—</b>						
<i>Fifth hands, news-print—Conc.</i>							No. 1.....	.42	48	.28	48	.33	48
No. 20.....			.435	33	.485	28	No. 2.....	.48	48	.35	48	.43	48
No. 21.....	.55	48	.46	36	.52	48	No. 3.....	.65	48	.48	48		
No. 22.....	.55	48	.43	32	.48	40	No. 4.....			.43	36	.47	36
No. 23.....	.63	48	.51	48	.58	48	No. 5.....	.45	48	.43	48	.47	48
No. 24.....	.50	48	.50	48	.54	48	No. 6.....	.375	60	.295	51	.295	51
No. 25.....	.55	48	.45	48	.51	48	No. 7.....			.44	48	.48	48
No. 26.....			.46	40	.51	48	No. 8.....	.53	48	.43	48	.47	48
No. 27.....			.45	40	.50	48	No. 10.....	.45	54	.43	24	.47	48
<i>Machine tenders, other paper—</i>							No. 11.....	.50	48	.40	24	.46	60
No. 1.....	.71	48	.58	48	.636	48	No. 12.....	.59	48	.49	36	.57	36
No. 2.....	.92	48	.76	48	.80	48	No. 13.....			.49	39	.57	39
No. 3.....	.845	48	.76	48	.79	48	No. 14.....	.52	48	.43	50	.47	50
No. 4.....	.60	72	.54	72	.54	72	No. 15.....	.50	48	.36	48	.36	48
No. 5.....	.89	48	.75	48	.83	48	No. 16.....	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6.....	.91	48	.76	48	.84	48	No. 17.....			.455	24	.505	40
No. 7.....	.66	48	.65	48	.68	48	No. 18.....	.55	48	.46	48	.52	48
No. 8.....	.48	48	.435	48	.48	48	No. 19.....	.60	49½	.57	36	.57	49½
No. 9.....			.71	36	.83	36	No. 20.....	.59	48	.455	32	.505	40
No. 10.....			.71	40	.83	40	No. 21.....	.55	48	.47	48	.53	48
No. 11.....	.90	48	.73	48	.81	48	No. 22.....	.47	48	.43	48	.50	48
No. 12.....	.52	69½	.52	69½	.52	69½	No. 23.....	.55	48	.52	48	.56	48
No. 13.....	.78	48	.75	48	.75	48	No. 24.....	.50	48	.40	48	.46	48
No. 14.....	.78	48	.62	48	.71	48	No. 25.....	.525	48	.47	36	.50	48
No. 15.....	.65	65	.57	54	.62	48	No. 26.....			.48	40	.54	48
No. 16.....	.80	48	.68	48	.75	48	<i>Finishers—</i>						
No. 17.....	1.15	48	.99	48	.99	48	No. 1.....			.34	48	.37	48
No. 18.....	.80	48	.68	48	.75	48	No. 2.....	.37	48	.30	48	.33	48
No. 19.....	.77	48	.70	40	.735	48	No. 3.....			.385	49	.41	49
No. 20.....	.85	48	.63	48	.70	48	No. 4.....			.38	54	.390	54
<i>Back tenders, other paper—</i>							No. 5.....	.43	48	.31	48	.36	48
No. 1.....	.53	48	.44	48	.484	48	No. 6.....	.42	48	.36	48	.39	48
No. 2.....	.73	48	.66	48	.66	48	No. 7.....	.40	54	.36	48	.39	48
No. 3.....	.635	48	.57	48	.58	48	No. 8.....	.405	48	.405	38	.45	48
No. 4.....	.50	72	.45	72	.45	72	No. 9.....	.508	48	.36	48	.38	48
No. 5.....	.65	48	.55	48	.61	48	No. 10.....	.40	72	.36	72	.36	72
No. 6.....	.67	48	.60	48	.66	48	No. 11.....	.54	48	.46	24	.51	48
No. 7.....	.47	48	.43	48	.45	48	No. 12.....	.38	54	.305	50	.325	50
No. 8.....	.40	48	.36	48	.40	48	No. 13.....	.38	54	.345	60	.38	60
No. 9.....			.59	36	.68	36	No. 14.....	.45	48	.36	36	.43	36
No. 10.....			.55	40	.63	40	No. 15.....			.37	36	.43	36
No. 11.....	.70	48	.57	48	.63	48	No. 16.....	.54	50	.45	50	.50	50
No. 12.....	.73	48	.53	48	.53	48	No. 17.....	.52	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 13.....	.36	69½	.36	69½	.36	69½	No. 18.....	.42	48	.38	40	.45	42
No. 14.....			.57	48	.57	48	No. 19*.....			.305	36	.31	45
No. 15.....	.42	65	.37	60	.40	48	No. 20.....	.45	48	.355	32	.405	40
No. 16.....	.60	48	.51	48	.56	48	No. 21.....	.52	48	.44	48	.50	48
No. 17.....	.95	48	.82	48	.84	48	No. 22.....	.40	55	.35	50	.38	44
No. 18.....	.60	48	.51	48	.56	48	No. 23.....	.50	48	.44	48	.46	48
No. 19.....	.56	48	.50	40	.525	48	No. 24.....	.60	44	.61	44	.56	44
No. 20.....	.55	48	.425	48	.475	48	No. 25.....	.48	48	.46	48	.49	48
<i>Third hands, other paper—</i>							No. 26.....	.325	48	.29	48		
No. 1.....	.43	48	.35	48	.385	48	<b>MAINTENANCE</b>						
No. 2.....	.52	48	.47	48	.473	48	<i>Machinists—</i>						
No. 3.....	.48	48	.43	48	.44	48	No. 1.....			.54	82	.59	64
No. 4.....	.375	72	.335	72	.335	72	No. 2.....	.47	54	.44	48	.46	48
No. 5.....	.50	48	.44	48	.48	48	No. 3.....	.46	48	.42	63	.42	63
No. 6.....	.52	48	.45	48	.50	48	No. 4.....			.59	48	.605	54
No. 7.....	.34	48	.32	48	.34	48	No. 5.....	.54	48	.45	48	.495	48
No. 8.....	.32	48	.32	48	.32	48	No. 6.....	.475	54	.47	36	.47	48
No. 9.....			.51	36	.59	36	No. 7.....	.60	54	.54	54	.568	54
No. 10.....	.44	40	.44	40	.50	40	No. 8.....	.60	54	.40	48	.47	48
No. 11.....	.53	48	.44	48	.48	48	No. 9.....	.65	54	.57	44	.62	44
No. 12.....	.64	48	.47	48	.47	48	No. 10.....	.08	54	.55	48	.55	48
No. 13.....	.30	69½	.30	69½	.30	69½	No. 11.....			.60	28	.625	48
No. 14.....	.50	49½	.45	32	.45	40	No. 12.....	.75	54	.53	48	.58	48
No. 15.....	.38	65	.33	60	.35	48	No. 13.....			.53	48	.58	48
No. 16.....	.50	48	.43	48	.47	48	No. 14.....	.65	54	.52	48	.52	48
No. 17.....	.75	48	.65	48	.66	48	No. 15.....	.66	54	.55	48	.61	54
No. 18.....	.50	48	.43	48	.47	48	No. 16.....	.65	54	.57	35	.59	48
No. 19.....	.45	48	.36	48	.40	48	No. 17.....	.65	54	.53	24	.61	54
							No. 18.....	.75	48	.60	36	.69	36
							No. 19.....			.61	52	.71	52
							No. 20.....	.70	50	.57	50	.63	50
							No. 21.....	.75	48	.54	48	.54	48
							No. 22.....	.60	49	.435	44	.525	44
							No. 23.....	.70	49	.51	44	.615	44
							No. 24.....	.70	48	.62	48	.71	48

\*Piece work.



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>PULP AND PAPER—Continued</b>	\$		\$		\$		<b>General oilers—</b>	\$		\$		\$	
<b>MAINTENANCE—Conc.</b>							No. 1.....			.34	66	.37	66
<b>Machinists—Conc.</b>							No. 2.....			.49	56	.52	60
No. 25.....	.70	49½	.72	45	.72	45	No. 3.....	.36	48	.36	48	.396	48
No. 26.....	.72	48	.555	40	.65	48	No. 4.....	.40	48	.36	48	.38	48
No. 27.....	.89	48	.71	54	.82	48	No. 5.....	.48	48	.43	48	.47	36
No. 28.....	.70	60	.60	54	.70	44	No. 6.....	.50	48	.405	30	.45	36
No. 29.....	.80	44	.68	44	.75	44	No. 7.....	.463	48	.37	48	.39	48
No. 30.....	.72	54	.76	48	.78	48	No. 8.....	.46	48	.40	48	.44	48
No. 31.....	.73	48	.61	48	.71	48	No. 9.....	.37	54	.40	50	.42	50
No. 32.....			.65	48	.72	48	No. 10.....	.38	60	.345	54	.38	54
No. 33.....			.68	40	.76	48	No. 11.....	.50	48	.36	48	.36	48
<b>Millwrights—</b>							No. 12.....	.43	48	.305	48	.375	48
No. 1.....	.45	54	.39	48	.43	...	No. 13.....	.41	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 2.....			.40	40	.40	40	No. 14.....	.54	48	.44	48	.50	48
No. 3.....			.49	48	.52	52	No. 15.....	.47	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 4.....	.45	48	.41	42	.451	42	No. 16.....	.53	54	.48	50	.50	48
No. 5.....	.43	54	.44	36	.44	48	No. 17.....	.46	48			.48	48
No. 6.....			.41	54	.43	54	No. 18.....			.41	48	.47	48
No. 7.....	.50	54	.45	44	.50	44	<b>Pipefitters—</b>						
No. 8.....			.55	48	.60	48	No. 1.....			.46	74	.51	72½
No. 9.....	.70	54	.625	30	.65	48	No. 2.....	.45	54	.42	48	.46	...
No. 10.....	.50	54	.50	51	.50	51	No. 3.....			.57	48	.605	52
No. 11.....	.30	72	.30	60	.35	60	No. 4.....			.41	42	.451	42
No. 12.....			.40	48	.44	48	No. 5.....	.51	54	.50	36	.50	48
No. 13.....	.61	54	.52	48	.57	54	No. 6.....	.54	54	.45	48	.50	44
No. 14.....	.59	54	.52	48	.57	48	No. 7.....	.56	54	.48	40	.53	45
No. 15.....	.65	54	.50	35	.55	48	No. 8.....			.50	48	.50	48
No. 16.....	.60	54	.44	48	.51	70	No. 9.....	.50	54	.45	28	.475	48
No. 17.....	.475	54	.43	54	.475	54	No. 10.....			.49	48	.53	48
No. 18.....	.80	48	.64	36	.74	36	No. 11.....	.66	54	.55	48	.61	48
No. 19.....			.61	52	.71	52	No. 12.....	.50	54	.50	35	.55	48
No. 20.....	.82	50	.70	50	.75	50	No. 13.....			.45	48	.61	54
No. 21.....	.75	48	.54	48	.54	48	No. 14.....	.50	54	.45	54	.50	54
No. 22.....	.67	44	.465	39	.56	44	No. 15.....	.75	48	.64	36	.74	36
No. 23.....	.65	49	.47	44	.56	44	No. 16.....			.61	52	.71	52
No. 24.....	.70	48	.62	42			No. 17.....	.70	50	.62	50	.68	50
No. 25.....	.72	48	.555	40	.65	48	No. 18.....	.75	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 26.....	.89	48	.71	48	.82	48	No. 19.....	.65	44	.465	39	.56	44
No. 27.....	.55	60	.48	54	.525	44	No. 20.....	.75	49	.57	44	.675	44
No. 28.....	.70	48	.64	48	.66	48	No. 21.....	.70	48	.62	56		
No. 29.....	.74	54	.76	48	.78	48	No. 22.....	.65	49½	.62	36	.62	45
No. 30.....	.73	48	.61	48	.71	48	No. 23.....	.72	48	.555	40	.65	48
No. 31.....	.75	48	.61	48	.68	48	No. 24.....	.82	48	.67	48	.77	48
No. 32.....			.62	40	.69	48	No. 25.....	.70	48	.64	48	.66	48
No. 33.....	1-136	44	.833	48	.925	48	No. 26.....	.60	44	.51	44	.56	44
<b>Electricians—</b>							No. 27.....	.72	54	.70	48	.78	48
No. 1.....	.45	54	.405	56	.445	...	No. 28.....	.73	48	.61	48	.71	48
No. 2.....	.833	48	.60	63	.60	63	No. 29.....			.60	48	.67	48
No. 3.....			.50	48	.53	48	No. 30.....			.62	40	.69	48
No. 4.....	.43	48	.33	48	.363	48	<b>Engineers—</b>						
No. 5.....	.62	54	.50	36	.50	48	No. 1.....			.58	66	.64	67½
No. 6.....			.52	48	.52	48	No. 2.....	.49	48	.50	56	.50	56
No. 7.....	.70	54	.56	44	.62	44	No. 3.....	.50	48	.41	48	.45	48
No. 8.....			.57	48	.62	48	No. 4.....	.525	48	.46	40	.46	48
No. 9.....			.445	56	.495	56	No. 5.....	.75	48	.53	48	.56	48
No. 10.....	.50	60	.63	51	.63	51	No. 6.....	.55	48	.445	36	.495	36
No. 11.....	.545	54	.41	48	.41	48	No. 7.....	.65	60	.65	60	.72	60
No. 12.....	.55	54	.52	35	.57	48	No. 8.....			.72	48	.71	48
No. 13.....	.70	54	.57	48	.66	54	No. 9.....	.50	54	.41	48	.41	48
No. 14.....	.55	54	.616	54	.646	54	No. 10.....	.74	48	.60	48	.66	48
No. 15.....	.80	48	.64	36	.74	36	No. 11.....	.75	48	.60	56	.66	56
No. 16.....	.56	54	.54	48	.57	48	No. 12.....	.65	48	.53	48	.61	60
No. 17.....	.70	50	.57	50	.63	50	No. 13.....	.60	54	.50	54	.55	54
No. 18.....	.80	48	.58	48	.58	48	No. 14.....	.75	48	.60	36	.70	36
No. 19.....	.60	49	.435	44	.525	44	No. 15.....			.57	45	.66	45
No. 20.....			.695	59	.815	56	No. 16.....	.75	72	.65	56	.68	56
No. 21.....	.70	48	.62	56			No. 17.....	.70	48	.51	48	.51	48
No. 22.....	.85	49½	.77	45	.77	45	No. 18.....	.75	56	.64	56		
No. 23.....	.72	48	.555	40	.65	48	No. 19.....	.65	49½	.59	32	.59	40
No. 24.....	.84	48	.69	48	.73	48	No. 20.....	.65	50	.75	50	.80	50
No. 25.....	.45	60	.44	54	.475	44	No. 21.....	1.25	48	1.18	48	1.18	48
No. 26.....	.70	48	.64	48	.64	48	No. 22.....	.64	48	.50	48	.57	48
No. 27.....			.50	44	.52	50	No. 23.....	.80	48	.77	48	.83	48
No. 28.....	.68	54	.73	48	.78	48	No. 24.....	.75	48	.63	48	.73	48
No. 29.....	.73	48	.61	48	.71	48	No. 25.....	.75	48	.69	36	.77	36
No. 30.....			.65	48	.72	48	No. 26.....			.57	40	.64	48
No. 31.....			.70	40	.78	48							

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
<b>PULP AND PAPER—Concluded</b>	\$		\$		\$		<b>PAPER BOX</b>	\$		\$		\$	
<b>MAINTENANCE—Concluded</b>							<b>Machine Operators, Male—</b>						
<b>Firemen—</b>							No. 1.....	17.60	44	19.80	44	24.30	54
No. 1.....			.50	66	.55	66	No. 2.....	15.00	49½	19.00	44	18.00	49½
No. 2.....	.46	48	.35	56	.35	56	No. 3.....	22.00	60	22.00	55	22.00	55
No. 3.....			.35	42	.35	42	No. 4.....			15.00	50	18.00	50
No. 4.....			.33	48	.363	48	No. 5.....	20.00	49½	20.00	40	20.00	44
No. 5.....	.65	48	.46	42	.58	48	No. 6.....			20.64	48	20.64	48
No. 6.....	.35		.325	77	.30	56	No. 7.....	13.00	52	11.44	52	12.48	48
No. 7.....	.45	72	.405	72	.405	72	No. 8.....	18.00	49	13.00	49	13.00	48
No. 8.....	.30	72	.22	72	.24	72	No. 9.....	22.00	48	19.00	48	21.00	48
No. 9.....			.44	48	.48	48	No. 10.....	16.50	48	16.38	45½	16.38	45½
No. 10.....	.59	48	.48	48	.55	60	No. 11.....	18.00	47	21.00	49½	21.00	49½
No. 11.....	.64	48	.52	36	.60	36	No. 12.....	24.75	55	24.75	55	24.75	55
No. 12.....			.50	45	.58	45	No. 13.....	27.50	55	27.50	55	27.50	55
No. 13.....	.60	72	.52	48	.55	56	No. 14.....	15.00	46½	17.00	46½	17.00	46½
No. 14.....	.75	48	.54	48	.54	48	No. 15.....	21.60	48	16.80	48	16.80	48
No. 15.....			.37	48	.45	48	<b>Machine Operators, Female—</b>						
No. 16.....	.53	56	.39	56	.47	56	No. 1.....	12.50	49	10.00		11.40	50
No. 17.....			.56	56	.56	56	No. 2.....	12.00	44	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 18.....	.59	56	.52	56			No. 3.....	12.00	48	10.50	32½	10.50	47½
No. 19.....	.61	48	.45	48	.53	48	No. 4.....	11.00	46½	9.00	44	10.00	40
No. 20.....	.71	48	.53	48	.60	48	No. 5.....	12.00	48	9.60	40	9.60	40
No. 21.....	.40	60	.48	48	.525	48	No. 6.....	7.00	60	6.50	55	6.00	55
No. 22.....	.55	56	.48	56	.52	56	No. 7.....	11.00	44	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 23.....	.60	48	.52	48	.55	48	No. 8.....	11.00	44	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 24.....	.60	48	.51	56	.56	36	No. 9.....	15.00	48½	14.00	48½	14.00	48½
No. 25.....	.53	48	.49	48	.50	48	No. 10.....	12.96	48	12.96	48	12.96	48
No. 26.....	.50	48	.45	48	.48	48	No. 11.....	11.50	52	11.50	52	11.50	48
No. 27.....	.60	48	.51	48	.59	48	No. 12.....	12.00	49	11.50	49	11.50	48
No. 28.....	.625	48	.51	36	.57	48	No. 13.....			10.12	44	10.12	44
No. 29.....			.42	40	.47	48	No. 14.....	15.00	42½	16.00	48	13.00	48
No. 30.....			.50	56	.50	48	No. 15.....	14.50	45	12.54	44	11.22	44
							No. 16.....	12.50	45	11.22	44	10.56	44
							No. 17.....			18.50	55	20.00	55
							No. 18.....	15.00	46½	17.00	46½	17.00	46½
							No. 19.....	15.00	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
<b>Labourers—</b>							<b>Adjusters, Male—</b>						
No. 1.....	.30	54	.25	48	.275		No. 1.....	21.00	50	21.00	50	24.00	45
No. 2.....	.333	48	.25	54	.25	54	No. 2.....	22.79	53	17.60	44	18.60	46½
No. 3.....			.35	40	.35	40	No. 3.....	16.00	49½	16.00	40	16.00	44
No. 4.....			.303	54	.325	54	No. 4.....	25.00	43½	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 5.....	.30	48	.28	42	.308	42	No. 5.....	36.00	48	25.025	45	25.025	45
No. 6.....	.43	54	.32	40	.32	48	No. 6.....	31.96	47	26.84	44	26.84	44
No. 7.....	.36	54	.30	54	.32	54	<b>Pressmen—</b>						
No. 8.....	.32	54	.26	48	.32	48	No. 1.....	20.00	50	16.00	50	16.00	45
No. 9.....	.36	48	.27	48	.30	45	No. 2.....	36.00	48	28.00	40	28.00	40
No. 10.....			.27	48	.30	48	No. 3.....			17.00	55	17.00	55
No. 11.....	.30	60	.27	48	.30	48	No. 4.....	24.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 12.....	.30	60	.18	48	.18	48	No. 5.....	13.00	52	7.60	52	8.64	48
No. 13.....	.33	54	.30	30	.30	48	No. 6.....	34.00	43½	34.00	48	34.00	48
No. 14.....	.25	60	.20	60	.20	60	No. 7.....	34.56	48	38.40	48	38.40	48
No. 15.....			.30	48	.33	48	No. 8.....	32.50	48	26.40	48	26.15	47½
No. 16.....	.35	54	.25	48	.25	48	No. 9.....	35.00	46½	27.00	46½		
No. 17.....	.33	54	.27	48	.30	54	No. 10.....	45.12	48	49.92	48	49.92	48
No. 18.....	.30	60	.27	42	.30	60	<b>Press Feeders, Male—</b>						
No. 19.....	.37	49	.28	48	.32	60	No. 1.....	11.00	52	9.25	32½	9.55	47½
No. 20.....	.35	54	.32	50	.42	50	No. 2.....	24.00	48	18.00	40	18.00	40
No. 21.....	.275	54	.275	54	.275	54	No. 3.....	14.00	43½	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 22.....	.40	48	.36	36	.43	36	No. 4.....	12.48	48	14.40	48	14.40	48
No. 23.....	.40	54	.37	48	.40	54	No. 5.....	23.05	48	19.20	48	19.00	47½
No. 24.....	.45		.32	48	.32	48	No. 6.....	23.00	46½	20.00	46½	20.00	46½
No. 25.....	.35	54	.26	48	.315		No. 7.....	19.00	40	20.00	46½	18.00	46½
No. 26.....	.40	48	.35	27	.40	30	No. 8.....	16.00	45½	12.75	45½	13.60	40
No. 27.....	.40	48	.36	42			No. 9.....	21.12	48	21.12	48	21.12	48
No. 28.....	.45	49½	.41	36	.41	45	<b>Scorers, Male—</b>						
No. 29.....	.40	48	.35	32			No. 1.....	22.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	45
No. 30.....	.45	54	.38	48	.40	48	No. 2.....	19.60	49	21.07	49	20.00	50
No. 31.....	.45	60	.39	50	.42	50	No. 3.....	22.00	52	21.25	32½	21.25	47½
No. 32.....	.42	50	.37	50	.40	50	No. 4.....	23.25	46½	19.80	44	23.25	46½
No. 33.....	.45	48	.39	48	.40	48	No. 5.....	25.00	60	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 34.....	.42	44	.37	44	.40	44	No. 6.....	27.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50
No. 35.....			.31	50	.36	50	No. 7.....	32.00	49½	33.00	40	33.00	44
No. 36.....	.39	48			.43	48	No. 8.....	30.00	51½	27.00	51½	27.00	51½
No. 37.....	.45	48	.36	48	.43	48							
No. 38.....			.31	48	.33	48							
No. 39.....			.40	40	.45	48							

†Female.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>PAPER BOX—Conc.</b>	\$		\$		\$		<b>CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TRUCK BODIES, ETC.</b>	\$		\$		\$	
<i>Scorers, Male—Conc.</i>							<i>Woodworkers—</i>						
No. 9.....	32.50	50	17.50	35	22.50	45	No. 1.....	.60	55	.50	49	.50	44
No. 10.....	26.00	49	22.50	49	22.50	48	No. 2.....	.50	55	.50	44	.50	44
No. 11.....	26.00	43½	28.00	48	28.00	48	No. 3.....	.44	50	.35	44	.35	44
No. 12.....	30.00	47	30.00	47	30.00	47	No. 4.....	.45	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 13.....	30.00	48	19.11	45½	19.11	45½	No. 5.....	.50	45	.30	40	.30	45
No. 14.....	29.50	47	23.00	49½	23.00	49½	No. 6.....	.65	49	.45	49	.45	49
No. 15.....	.....	.....	22.00	50	25.00	50	No. 7.....	.475	50	.40	24	.40	44
No. 16†.....	.....	.....	17.25	50	27.50	50	No. 8.....	.60	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 17.....	27.00	46½	24.40	46½	24.40	46½	No. 9.....	.40	50	.42	32	.35	45
No. 18.....	28.20	47	23.76	44	23.76	44	No. 10.....	.60	50	.50	44	.40	44
No. 19.....	28.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44	No. 11.....	.60	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 20.....	30.00	46½	20.00	46½	21.50	46½	No. 12.....	.55	50	.40	50	.40	50
<i>Paper Cutters, Male—</i>							No. 13.....	.60	50	.50	40	.50	44
No. 1.....	31.85	49	23.52	49	24.00	50	No. 14.....	.675	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2.....	23.00	52	25.50	32½	25.50	47½	No. 15.....	.68	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 3.....	18.135	46½	13.20	44	13.65	46½	No. 16.....	.50	49½	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 4.....	24.00	48	20.00	40	20.00	40	<i>Painters—</i>						
No. 5.....	24.00	49½	24.00	40	24.00	44	No. 1.....	.55	55	.42	49	.40	44
No. 6.....	25.00	51½	22.50	51½	22.50	51½	No. 2.....	.55	55	.50	44	.50	44
No. 7.....	20.00	50	14.00	35	18.00	45	No. 3.....	.50	55	.40	55	.30-425	55
No. 8.....	.....	.....	22.56	48	23.04	48	No. 4.....	.43	50	.35	44	.35	44
No. 9.....	27.50	49	22.50	49	22.50	48	No. 5.....	.45	50	.35	44	.35	44
No. 10.....	18.00	43½	19.00	48	19.00	48	No. 6.....	.40	50	.36	24	.36	44
No. 11.....	32.00	47	35.00	47	35.00	47	No. 7.....	.39	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 12.....	28.00	48	21.38	45½	23.66	45½	No. 8.....	.35	50	.40	36	.38	40
No. 13.....	19.50	47	24.00	49½	24.00	49½	No. 9.....	.40	50	.40	44	.35	44
No. 14.....	28.75	46½	25.00	46½	25.00	46½	No. 10.....	.60	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 15.....	21.15	47	21.56	44	21.56	44	No. 11.....	.....	.....	.50	50	.50	50
No. 16.....	27.00	46½	23.75	46½	18.00	46½	No. 12.....	.65	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 17.....	40.80	48	40.80	48	40.80	48	No. 13.....	.65	49½	.30	49½	.30	49½
<i>Glue Table Girls—</i>							<i>Trimmers—</i>						
No. 1.....	15.00	50	14.00	50	16.00	45	No. 1.....	.45	55	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2.....	14.00	44	13.00	44	13.00	44	No. 2.....	.375	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 3.....	10.00	60	9.00	55	6.00	55	No. 3.....	.65	49	.60	49	.60	49
No. 4.....	15.00	49½	15.00	40	15.00	44	No. 4.....	.68	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 5.....	15.00	50	10.50	35	11.25	45	No. 5.....	.60	50	.36	44	.36	44
No. 6.....	10.00	49	11.50	49	11.50	48	No. 6.....	.60	44	.50	40	.50	44
No. 7.....	.....	.....	11.00	44	11.00	44	No. 7.....	.70-.90	44	.45	44	.25	44
No. 8.....	14.00	43½	14.00	48	14.00	48	<i>Blacksmiths—</i>						
No. 9.....	11.52	48	11.70	45	10.15	45	No. 1.....	.475	55	.45	49	.45	44
No. 10.....	12.32	44	12.32	44	12.32	44	No. 2.....	.60	55	.45	44	.40	44
No. 11.....	15.00	46½	13.00	46½	14.00	46½	No. 3.....	.52	55	.50	55	.50	55
<i>Box Makers, Female—</i>							No. 4.....	.50	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 1.....	13.50	48	7.50	32½	9.55	47½	No. 5.....	.60	45	.30	40	.30	45
No. 2.....	11.16	46½	8.80	44	11.62	46½	No. 6.....	.40	54	.30	48	.30	48
No. 3*.....	22.00	44	19.80	44	19.80	44	No. 7.....	.50	50	.35	44	.30	44
No. 4.....	11.50	49½	11.50	40	11.50	44	No. 8.....	.60	50	.43	44	.43	44
No. 5.....	16.00	50	10.50	35	13.50	45	No. 9.....	.60	50	.44	40	.44	44
No. 6.....	12.96	48	12.96	48	12.96	48	No. 10.....	.60	50	.45	44	.40	44
No. 7.....	23.00	52	18.20	52	19.68	48	No. 11.....	.65	50	.35	44	.35	44
No. 8.....	10.50	49	11.50	49	11.50	48	<i>Metal Workers—</i>						
No. 9.....	12.50	50	7.50	50	8.80	44	No. 1.....	.40	50	.35	44	.35	44
No. 10.....	11.00	44	10.00	44	12.50	44	No. 2.....	.65	49	.50	49	.50	49
No. 11.....	15.00	45	12.54	44	12.54	44	No. 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	44
No. 12.....	17.50	44	18.00	46½	18.00	46½	No. 4.....	.50-.70	50	.40	40	.50	44
No. 13.....	.....	.....	15.00	50	18.00	50	No. 5.....	.55-.70	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 14.....	11.04	48	11.52	48	12.48	48	No. 6.....	.50	50	.35	44	.30	44
No. 15.....	11.00	46½	11.00	46½	11.00	46	<i>Labourers—</i>						
No. 16.....	12.50	45½	11.40	45½	11.00	40	No. 1.....	.33	55	.33	55	.33	55
<i>Bundlers, Female—</i>							No. 2.....	.40	50	.25	44	.25	44
No. 1*.....	22.00	44	17.60	44	21.60	54	No. 3.....	.40	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 2.....	12.00	52	10.50	32½	10.50	47½	No. 4.....	.35	45	.30	40	.30	45
No. 3.....	18.00	49	16.00	44	18.00	46½	No. 5.....	.35	50	.40	.....	.40	41
No. 4.....	15.00	49½	15.00	40	15.00	44	No. 6.....	.35	49½	.36	49½	.36	49½
No. 5.....	22.50	50	13.65	35	18.00	45							
No. 6.....	12.00	49	11.50	49	11.50	48							
No. 7.....	16.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	46½							
No. 8*.....	18.72	48	11.90	47½	10.45	47½							
No. 9.....	.....	.....	9.00	45	10.15	45							
No. 10.....	.....	.....	25.50	50	26.00	50							
No. 11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							

†Female.

\*Male.



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>FURNITURE</b>	<b>\$</b>		<b>\$</b>		<b>\$</b>			<b>\$</b>		<b>\$</b>		<b>\$</b>	
<i>Rip Sawyers—</i>							No. 9.....	.70	50	.58	22	.60	25
No. 1.....	.26	54	.25	45	.25	45	No. 10.....	.70	54	.37	40	.37	40
No. 2.....	.35	55	.27	55	.30	55	No. 11.....	.60	55	.40	55	.43	40
No. 3.....	.30	58	.30	55	.35	50	<i>Cabinetmakers—</i>						
No. 4.....	.30	55	.25	...	.30	53	No. 1.....	.39	54	.39	45	.39	45
No. 5.....	.45	50	.36	36	.25	40	No. 2.....	.40	55	.30	55	.28	55
No. 6.....	.30	55	.25	55	.27	40	No. 3.....	.318	55	.234	60	.25	60
No. 7.....	.50	50	.35	50	.395	45	No. 4.....	.25	60	.225	60	.225	60
No. 8.....	.45	50	.35	50	.35	50	No. 5.....	.35	55	.255	30	.255	40
No. 9.....	.37	50	.40	44	.40	44	No. 6.....	.30	58	.225	55	.25	50
No. 10.....	.45	55	.....	...	.30	45	No. 7.....	.30	55	.275	58	.25	59
No. 11.....	.45	55	.34	...	.36	...	No. 8.....	.40	50	.38	44	.35	40
No. 12.....	.33	50	.20	32	.22	32	No. 9.....	.41	54	.285	40	.315	40
No. 13.....	.45	55	.....	...	.275	50	No. 10.....	.596	50	.458	50	.525	29
No. 14.....	.38	55	.28	55	.25	55	No. 11.....	.42	50	.34	50	.38	45
No. 15.....	.375	50	.17	50	.225	50	No. 12.....	.40	50	.33	50	.33	50
No. 16.....	.40	55	.20	55	.225	40	No. 13.....	.35	50	.34	44	.34	44
No. 17.....	.36	54	.23	50	.225	54	No. 14.....	.45	50	.345	59	.385	51½
No. 18.....	.55	55	.495	20	.495	30	No. 15.....	.....	...	.27	50	.30	40
No. 19.....	.39	54	.30	40	.30	40	No. 16.....	.46	55	.40	...	.42	...
<i>Band Sawyers—</i>							No. 17.....	.55	55	.....	...	.28	45
No. 1.....	.40	55	.305	30	.305	40	No. 18.....	.....	...	.22	52	.28	45
No. 2.....	.26	54	.25	45	.25	45	No. 19.....	.42	55	.....	...	.20	50
No. 3.....	.45	55	.....	...	.325	58	No. 20.....	.445	55	.30	40	.33	45
No. 4.....	.30	55	.25	55	.27	55	No. 21.....	.35	55	.26	55	.30	44
No. 5.....	.50	50	.30	44	.36	40	No. 22.....	.375	54	.27	59	.27	54
No. 6.....	.45	50	.45	50	.50	50	No. 23.....	.42	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 7.....	.50	50	.30	44	.36	40	No. 24.....	.325	55	.23	55	.25	55
No. 8.....	.46	54	.42	40	.42	40	No. 25.....	.44	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 9.....	.55	50	.38	50	.42	45	No. 26.....	.45	50	.35	40	.35	50
No. 10.....	.55	50	.49	44	.49	44	No. 27.....	.50	55	.27	55	.27	40
No. 11.....	.47	55	.30	...	.30	...	No. 28.....	.45	59	.36	45	.36	40
No. 12.....	.55	55	.....	...	.35	45	No. 29.....	.50	55	.36	44	.36	44
No. 13.....	.39	54	.33	59	.315	54	No. 30.....	.65	50	.57	40	.57	40
No. 14.....	.45	50	.25	50	.25	50	No. 31.....	.40	54	.23	50	.26	54
No. 15.....	.45	55	.30	55	.30	40	No. 32.....	.50	50	.40	26	.40	40
No. 16.....	.50	59	.45	12½	.45	23	No. 33.....	.42	54	.35	50	.27	50
No. 17.....	.50	55	.53	59	.21	59	No. 34.....	.40	48	.30	40	.35	44
No. 18.....	.60	54	.25	50	.30	54	<i>Sanders—</i>						
No. 19.....	.625	55	.565	20	.565	35	No. 1.....	.26	55	.21	59	.20	55
No. 20.....	.56	54	.48	50	.47	50	No. 2.....	.30	55	.29	55	.29	55
No. 21.....	.40	55	.27	55	.31	40	No. 3.....	.....	...	.206	60	.206	60
<i>Machine Hands—</i>							No. 4.....	.275	55	.25	...	.25	58
No. 1.....	.305	54	.28	45	.28	45	No. 5.....	.....	...	.18	20	.225	30
No. 2.....	.30	55	.22	30	.22	40	No. 6.....	.32	50	.26	50	.26	50
No. 3.....	.345	55	.265	60	.256	60	No. 7.....	.47	50	.42	44	.42	44
No. 4.....	.26	60	.22	60	.23	60	No. 8.....	.36	50	.25	32	.28	32
No. 5.....	.20	58	.20	55	.20	50	No. 9.....	.375	55	.....	...	.275	50
No. 6.....	.....	...	.35	44	.35	40	No. 10.....	.22	55	.23	55	.22	55
No. 7.....	.623	50	.475	50	.56	38	No. 11.....	.....	...	.23	55	.24	55
No. 8.....	.37	54	.30	42	.30	40	No. 12.....	.325	50	.17	50	.225	20
No. 9.....	.45	50	.40	57	.38	47	No. 13.....	.30	55	.25	55	.28	40
No. 10.....	.....	...	.27	50	.30	40	No. 14.....	.33	54	.21	50	.23	54
No. 11.....	.....	...	.30	...	.37	...	No. 15.....	.48	54	.30	50	.45	50
No. 12.....	.425	55	.....	...	.25	45	No. 16.....	.37	54	.33	40	.33	40
No. 13.....	.....	...	.20	45	.32	45	<i>Finishers and Polishers—</i>						
No. 14.....	.425	55	.30	40	.37	...	No. 1.....	.334	54	.30	45	.30	45
No. 15.....	.375	54	.28	59	.25	54	No. 2.....	.20	55	.17	30	.19	40
No. 16.....	.30	55	.28	55	.28	55	No. 3.....	.35	55	.26	55	.29	55
No. 17.....	.41	50	.35	40	.35	50	No. 4.....	.....	...	.26	60	.233	60
No. 18.....	.42	59	.30	50	.33	53	No. 5.....	.26	60	.225	60	.225	60
No. 19.....	.36	59	.35	24	.35	40	No. 6.....	.225	58	.225	55	.175	50
No. 20.....	.54	50	.42	44	.42	44	No. 7.....	.30	55	.30	50	.275	50
No. 21.....	.45	55	.27	59	.27	59	No. 8.....	.35	50	.35	44	.35	40
No. 22.....	.36	54	.19	50	.225	54	No. 9.....	.536	50	.497	50	.60	44
No. 23.....	.37	54	.36	24	.36	32	No. 10.....	.60	50	.40	50	.40	45
No. 24.....	.44	50	.36	16	.36	35	No. 11.....	.35	55	.30	55	.33	40
No. 25.....	.65	48	.45	40	.45	44	No. 12.....	.60	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 26.....	.40	48	.35	40	.35	44	No. 13.....	.41	50	.32	40½	.28	49
<i>Wood Carvers—</i>							No. 14.....	.39	54	.30	40	.30	40
No. 1.....	.40	58	.40	55	.40	50	No. 15.....	.....	...	.24	55	.23	40
No. 2.....	.60	50	.50	50	.50	50	No. 16.....	.475	55	.....	...	.30	45
No. 3.....	.....	...	.42	40	.45	40	No. 17.....	.45	55	.36	...	.38	...
No. 4.....	.47	54	.41	59	.41	54	No. 18.....	.....	...	.26	46	.28	45
No. 5.....	.405	55	.36	55	.36	55	No. 19.....	.375	55	.....	...	.22	50
No. 6.....	.63	50	.45	40	.45	50	No. 20.....	.38	55	.29	40	.39	45
No. 7.....	.60	50	.52	40	.35	40	No. 21.....	.33	54	.27	59	.27	54
No. 8.....	.48	54	.43	50	.43	50	No. 22.....	.35	55	.27	55	.29	55

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>FURNITURE—Conc.</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Finishers and Polishers—Conc.</i>							No. 14.....	.385	55	.30	55	.28	55
No. 23.....	.40	50	.25	50	.25	50	No. 15.....	.375	60	.30	77	.31	55
No. 24.....	.38	50	.285	40	.285	50	No. 16.....	.45	50	.40	50	.36	55
No. 25.....	.35	55	.22	55	.25	40	No. 17.....	.636	55	.43	44	.43	44
No. 26.....	.40	59	.33	42	.33	50	No. 18.....	.40	54	.223	60	.255	60
No. 27.....	.52	55	.34	44	.34	44	No. 19.....	.68	54	.65	34	.65	42
No. 28.....	.55	50	.55	40	.55	40	No. 20.....	.50	54	.42	50	.42	50
No. 29.....	.35	55	.26	59	.26	59	No. 21.....	.50	50	.30	60	.30	60
No. 30.....	.35	54	.20	50	.24	54	<i>Firemen—</i>						
No. 31.....	.49	55	.43	15	.43	30	No. 1.....	.33	55	.26	55	.24	55
No. 32.....	.45	50	.40	34	.40	40	No. 2.....	.26	72	.25	72	.24	72
No. 33.....	.38	59	.30	24	.30	40	No. 3.....	.475	78½	.37	59	.45	63
No. 34.....	.35	54	.30	50	.30	50	No. 4.....	.47	65	.34	65	.38	65
No. 35.....	.40	48	.35	40	.40	44	No. 5.....	.50	50	.38	50	.42	60
<i>Upholsterers—</i>							No. 6.....			.20	59	.27	50
No. 1.....	.445	58	.35	45	.35	45	No. 7.....	.45	50	.20	60	.27	60
No. 2.....	.70	50	.423	50	.573	29½	No. 8.....	.30	59	.325	72	.325	72
No. 3.....	.55	50	.39	50	.43	45	No. 9.....	.32	55	.28	55	.28	55
No. 4.....			.38	44	.40	44	No. 10.....	.60	50	.50	40	.40	50
No. 5.....			.25	30	.41	37	No. 11.....	.37	54	.30	70	.325	70
No. 6.....	.436	55			.33	45	No. 12.....	.45	55	.36	40	.36	45
No. 7.....	.35	55	.27	55	.35	55	No. 13.....	.43	84	.32	34	.32	84
No. 8.....	.45	50	.37	40	.37	50	<i>Labourers—</i>						
No. 9.....	.40	55	.25	55	.25	40	No. 1.....	.275	40	.228	45	.228	45
No. 10.....			.38	60	.38	59	No. 2.....	.16	55	.15	59	.18	55
No. 11.....			.50	44	.50	44	No. 3.....	.273	55	.216	60	.22	60
No. 12.....			.57	40	.57	40	No. 4.....	.25	55	.20	60	.18	60
No. 13.....	.50	55	.54	15	.48	30	No. 5.....	.20	55	.16	30	.16	40
No. 14.....	.50	50	.40	26	.40	40	No. 6.....	.275	55	.225	59	.26	59
No. 15.....	.39	54	.31	50	.34	50	No. 7.....	.33	54	.25	40	.25	40
No. 16.....	.425	55	.37	50	.39	40	No. 8.....	.34	50	.25	50	.28	45
No. 17.....	.40	50	.38				No. 9.....	.40	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 18.....	.50	50	.45				No. 10.....	.42	50	.38	44	.38	44
No. 19.....	.60	50	.50				No. 11.....	.35	55	.29		.30	
No. 20.....	.35	44	.40	44			No. 12.....	.30	55	.225	36	.26	45
No. 21.....	.60	44	.60	44			No. 13.....	.30	54	.25	54	.245	54
<i>Craters and Packers—</i>							No. 14.....	.39	50	.34	40	.34	50
No. 1.....	.275	60	.24	59	.23	55	No. 15.....	.30	55	.225	59	.25	59
No. 2.....	.40	55	.26	58	.296	55	No. 16.....	.28	54	.13	50	.16	54
No. 3.....	.278	55	.23	60	.22	60	No. 17.....	.38	50	.40	40	.40	40
No. 4.....	.31	55	.24	30	.24	40	No. 18.....	.35	50	.35	44	.35	40
No. 5.....	.20	58	.20	55	.225	50	No. 19.....	.35	55	.24	55	.24	55
No. 6.....	.60	50	.378	50	.47	40	No. 20.....	.30	55	.24	55	.26	55
No. 7.....	.42	50	.33	50	.33	50	No. 21.....	.30	54	.24	50		
No. 8.....	.42	50	.38	44	.38	44	No. 22.....	.30	55	.26	50	.28	40
No. 9.....	.52	50	.29	57	.32	59	No. 23.....	.32	59	.27	24	.27	40
No. 10.....	.39	54	.30	40	.30	40	<i>Helpers (boys)—</i>						
No. 11.....			.44	34	.30	39	No. 1.....	.15-22	55	.17-20	59	.15	55
No. 12.....	.21-47	59	.35-38	24	.30-34	40	No. 2.....	.10-27	55	.10-16	55	.10-18	55
No. 13.....	.30	55	.25	32	.26	32	No. 3.....			.12	60	.133	60
No. 14.....	.315	55			.20	50	No. 4.....	.10-20	60	.08-20	60	.08-20	60
No. 15.....	.33	55	.25	30	.275	45	No. 5.....	.05-10	58	.05-10	55	.05-13	50
No. 16.....			.28	55	.30	40	No. 6.....	.10-15	55	.08	30	.08	40
No. 17.....	.30	54	.27	59	.26	54	No. 7.....	.20	55	.175	55	.16	59
No. 18.....	.40	55	.22	55	.22	55	No. 8.....	.20-30	30	.13-20	44	.18-25	45
No. 19.....	.30	55	.23	55	.23	55	No. 9.....	.16-22	50	.13-14	50	.16-22	45
No. 20.....	.30	50	.28	23-40			No. 10.....	.15-25	50	.13-20	50	.13-20	50
No. 21.....	.437	55	.32	40	.32	50	No. 11.....	.18-26	50	.18-22	44	.26	44
No. 22.....	.35	55	.26	59	.26	59	No. 12.....	.15-25	50	.13-22	50	.15-26	50
No. 23.....	.35	55	.26	59	.26	59	No. 13.....			.15	50	.15-17	40
No. 24.....	.32	54	.18	50	.225	54	No. 14.....	.16-20	50	.14		.15	14
No. 25.....	.50	50	.36	48	.36	40	No. 15.....	.12-23	50	.10-15	32	.10-22	32
No. 26.....	.30	54	.34	50	.33	50	No. 16.....	.18-22	55			.175	50
<i>Engineers—</i>							No. 17.....	.25	55	.12-17	55	.12-17	55
No. 1.....	.40	60	.30	59	.30	60	No. 18.....	.15	50	.10-15	50	.10-13	50
No. 2.....	.637	55	.555	55	.584	55	No. 19.....	.10-23	50	.12-15	40	.12-15	50
No. 3.....	.40	59	.25	72	.25	70	No. 20.....	.15-30	59	.16-20	50	.15-20	50
No. 4.....	.738	50	.60	50	.60	50	No. 21.....	.20-30	55	.13-17	59	.13-17	59
No. 5.....	.56	50	.60	50	.60	50	No. 22.....	.10-20	55	.13	55	.13	40
No. 6.....	.70	50	.56	50	.56	50	No. 23.....	.11-20	54	.10-20	40	.10-20	40
No. 7.....	.68	50	.68	44	.68	44	No. 24.....	.15-22	59	.15-17	24	.15-20	40
No. 8.....	.50	50	.38	66	.38	66	No. 25.....	.18-30	48	.15-20	40	.18-25	40
No. 9.....			.40		.42								
No. 10.....	.43	55	.30		.30	45							
No. 11.....			.38	70	.40	70							
No. 12.....	.48	60	.26	60	.26	60							
No. 13.....	.32	59	.33	72	.33	72							

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
SASH, DOORS, ETC.	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Bench Hands—</i>							<i>Cabinetmakers—</i>						
No. 1.....	.55	50	.48	50	.48	50	No. 1.....	.55	50	.45	44	.45	40
No. 2.....	.407	54	.313	48	.333	48	No. 2.....	.55	49½	.30	40	.30	44
No. 3.....	.444	54	.487	39	.487	39	No. 3.....	.54	50	.425	50	.425	50
No. 4.....	.40	50	.42	54	.40	44	No. 4.....	.50	55	.38	44	.38	44
No. 5.....	.50	50	.45	44	.45	40	No. 5.....	.75	49½	.008	44	.008	44
No. 6.....	.51	55	.39	20	.37	50	No. 6.....	.60	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 7.....	.40	55	.35	40	.35	55	No. 7.....	.65	50	.55	25	.50	40
No. 8.....	.60	55	.45	38	.45	38	No. 8.....	.65	50	.45	35	.45	50
No. 9.....	.60	50	.55	.....	.55	39	No. 9.....	.675	55	.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 10.....	.296	54	.31	50	.31	50	No. 10.....	.70	55	.50	38	.50	38
No. 11.....	.52	55	.40	20	.40	20	No. 11.....	.75	52	.60	.....	.60	.....
No. 12.....	.62	49½	.57	44	.57	44	No. 12.....	.75	52	.60	.....	.60	.....
No. 13.....	.50	50	.30	35	.30	44	No. 13.....	.65	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 14.....	.55	50	.35	40	.....	.....	<i>Shaper Hands—</i>						
No. 15.....	.50	50	.45	20	.36	44	No. 1.....	.53	55	.45	35	.45	45
No. 16.....	.50	44	.....	.....	.45	44	No. 2.....	.50	55	.375	40	.30	55
No. 17.....	.43	55	.36	44	.36	50	No. 3.....	.45-.55	50	.35	44	.35	44
No. 18.....	.65	50	.50	25	.50	40	No. 4.....	.52	55	.40	20	.40	20
No. 19.....	.70	50	.50	.....	.50	44	No. 5.....	.50	50	.35	40	.....	.....
No. 20.....	.80	44	.60	30	.....	.....	No. 6.....	.40	55	.32	44	.32	50
No. 21.....	.....	.....	.70	35	.70	35	No. 7.....	.60	50	.45	25	.45	40
No. 22.....	.55	44	.35	44	.40	44	<i>Glaziers—</i>						
No. 23.....	.65	49½	.55	44	.55	44	No. 1.....	.45	54	.20	54	.18	54
No. 24.....	.75	44	.50	.....	.50	48	No. 2.....	.....	.....	.25	48	.25	48
<i>Machine Hands—</i>							No. 3.....	.50	50	.38	44	.38	40
No. 1.....	.50	50	.44	45	.44	50	No. 4.....	.45	55	.36	44	.36	50
No. 2.....	.40	54	.25	54	.25	54	No. 5.....	.....	.....	.60	35	.60	35
No. 3.....	.519	54	.513	39	.513	39	No. 6.....	.....	.....	.55	35	.55	44
No. 4.....	.40	50	.36	54	.34	44	No. 7.....	.50	44	.543	44	.50	44
No. 5.....	.45	55	.36	40	.32	55	No. 8.....	.45	49½	.45	44	.45	44
No. 6.....	.55	49½	.30	40	.30	44	No. 9.....	.70	50½	.70	44	.60	50
No. 7.....	.525	55	.40	38	.40	38	No. 10.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.50	48
No. 8.....	.60	50	.55	.....	.55	39	No. 11.....	.70	44	.40	44	.....	.....
No. 9.....	.47	55	.35	20	.40	20	<i>Turners—</i>						
No. 10.....	.375	50	.30	44	.....	.....	No. 1.....	.50	54	.36	54	.36	54
No. 11.....	.45	50	.30	40	.....	.....	No. 2.....	.444	54	.462	39	.462	39
No. 12.....	.50	44	.40	19	.45	44	No. 3.....	.50	55	.30	40	.30	40
No. 13.....	.45	44	.....	.....	.35	44	No. 4.....	.....	.....	.575	.....	.50	44
No. 14.....	.44	55	.385	44	.385	50	No. 5.....	.80	50	.50	.....	.50	.....
No. 15.....	.60	50	.45	25	.45	40	No. 6.....	.....	.....	.70	40	.70	35
No. 16.....	.70	50	.50	.....	.50	44	No. 7.....	.65	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 17.....	.80	50	.50	44	.55	44	<i>Filers—</i>						
No. 18.....	.80	44	.50	30	.....	.....	No. 1.....	.64	50	.45	44	.45	40
No. 19.....	.55	55	.40	38	.40	38	No. 2.....	.50	55	.40	12	.40	28
No. 20.....	.50	52	.383	.....	.383	.....	No. 3.....	.50	55	.30	40	.....	.....
No. 21.....	.....	.....	.60	40	.60	35	No. 4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	44
No. 22.....	.90	50½	.75	44	.65	50	No. 5.....	.60	55	.42	44	.42	44
No. 23.....	.75	44	.50	.....	.50	48	No. 6.....	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 24.....	.70	44	.35	44	.40	40	No. 7.....	.58	55	.50	20	.50	20
<i>Planer Hands—</i>							No. 8.....	.45	50	.40	44	.....	.....
No. 1.....	.259	54	.313	48	.....	.....	No. 9.....	.....	.....	.444	42	.444	35
No. 2.....	.34	50	.27	44	.27	40	No. 10.....	.50	55	.40	44	.40	50
No. 3.....	.45	55	.30	40	.30	55	No. 11.....	.80	55	.54	44	.54	50
No. 4.....	.45-.55	50	.35	44	.35	44	No. 12.....	1.05	48	.625	48	.60	42
No. 5.....	.45	55	.36	20	.36	20	<i>Truck Drivers—</i>						
No. 6.....	.375	50	.30	44	.....	.....	No. 1.....	.333	50	.31	54	.31	48
No. 7.....	.35	55	.285	44	.285	50	No. 2.....	.35	55	.28	55	.28	55
No. 8.....	.55	50	.40	25	.40	40	No. 3.....	.333	60	.25	50	.25	55
No. 9.....	.45	44	.50	44	.50	44	No. 4.....	.....	.....	.375	.....	.36	44
No. 10.....	.60	49½	.60	44	.60	44	No. 5.....	.50	50	.35	44	.35	44
No. 11.....	.80	50½	.65	44	.45	50	No. 6.....	.40	55	.30	44	.30	44
<i>Matcher Hands—</i>							No. 7.....	.31	54	.333	54	.333	54
No. 1.....	.....	.....	.392	48	.392	48	No. 8.....	.42	55	.33	44	.33	44
No. 2.....	.575	50	.52	45	.52	50	No. 9.....	.36	58	.35	40	.32	65
No. 3.....	.34	50	.27	44	.27	40	No. 10.....	.45	48	.35	43	.35	50
No. 4.....	.47	55	.35	12	.....	.....	No. 11.....	.475	52	.36	.....	.36	44
No. 5.....	.50	55	.32	40	.32	56	No. 12.....	.60	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 6.....	.65	50	.40	44	.40	44	<i>Engineers—</i>						
No. 7.....	.60	49½	.49	44	.49	44	No. 1.....	.40	60	.333	60	.30	60
No. 8.....	.45	50	.45	44	.....	.....	No. 2.....	.333	54	.312	48	.312	48
No. 9.....	.625	44	.40	44	.45	44	No. 3.....	.444	54	.40	50	.40	50
No. 10.....	.39	55	.315	44	.315	50	No. 4.....	.46	50	.37	44	.40	40
No. 11.....	.65	44	.....	.....	.35	44	No. 5.....	.707	49½	.625	40	.57	44
No. 12.....	.80	44	.40	44	.50	44	No. 6.....	.417	60	.33	50	.33	50
							No. 7.....	.....	.....	.583	.....	.50	44



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
SASH, DOORS, ETC. Concluded	\$		\$		\$		Coremakers—	\$		\$		\$	
Engineers—Conc.							No. 1.....	.70	48	.62	40	.....	.....
No. 8.....	.473	55	.375	44	.375	44	No. 2.....	.40	57	.40	40	.40	45
No. 9.....	.543	55	.50	54	.50	.....	No. 3.....	.65	54	.49	54	.49	54
No. 10.....	.56	50	.575	40	.575	.....	No. 4.....	.50	50	.48	40	.40	40
No. 11.....	.55	55	.42	20	.42	20	No. 5.....	.....	.....	.383	48	.383	48
No. 12.....	.525	49½	.479	44	.479	44	No. 6.....	.825	48	.65	48	.65	40
No. 13.....	.425	60	.25	56	.25	56	No. 7.....	.242	60	.24	30	.24	60
No. 14.....	.55	50	.45	44	.....	.....	No. 8.....	.45	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 15.....	.80	50	.682	44	.682	44	No. 9.....	.60	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 16.....	.475	55	.36	44	.36	50	No. 10.....	.55	50	.28	44	.35	44
No. 17.....	.....	.....	.682	44	.625	40	No. 11.....	.444	54	.39	54	.39	54
No. 18.....	.725	48	.63	48	.63	48	No. 12.....	.55	50	.30	40	.30	44
No. 19.....	.65	44	.40	.....	.40	44	No. 13.....	.40	50	.35	49	.35	49
Firemen—							No. 14.....	.60	50	.56	27	.56	45
No. 1.....	.395	66	.32	55	.32	55	No. 15.....	.....	.....	.385	50	.47	50
No. 2.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.33	44	No. 16.....	.63	54	.53	32	.53	32
No. 3.....	.333	75	.25	56	.25	56	No. 17.....	.65	48	.45	20	.50	36
No. 4.....	.38	70	.....	.....	.27	60	No. 18.....	.45	60	.27	28	.33	35
No. 5.....	.45	48	.22	48	.35	48	No. 19.....	.733	54	.64	48	.64	48
No. 6.....	.524	44	.40	56	.45	45	No. 20.....	.45	54	.35	47½	.40	40
No. 7.....	.....	.....	.51	44	.40	45	No. 21.....	.75	40	.75	44	.75	33
Labourers—							Cupola Men—						
No. 1.....	.25	54	.18	54	.18	54	No. 1.....	.55	48	.45	40	.....	.....
No. 2.....	.296	54	.385	39	.385	39	No. 2.....	.35	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 3.....	.30	50	.24	44	.24	40	No. 3.....	.30	60	.27	44	.30	44
No. 4.....	.345	55	.33	40	.33	35	No. 4.....	.40	60	.338	30	.338	60
No. 5.....	.35	55	.27	55	.25	55	No. 5.....	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 6.....	.35	49½	.25	40	.25	44	No. 6.....	.555	54	.417	54	.441	54
No. 7.....	.35	55	.30	44	.30	44	No. 7.....	.50	50	.30	40	.30	44
No. 8.....	.40	50	.38	44	.38	39	No. 8.....	.53	50	.54	27	.54	40
No. 9.....	.333	54	.296	54	.296	54	No. 9.....	.50	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 10.....	.36	55	.30	20	.30	20	No. 10.....	.55	54	.45	32	.45	32
No. 11.....	.42	49½	.32	44	.32	44	No. 11.....	.55	48	.35	20	.40	36
No. 12.....	.28	30	.20	35	.20	44	No. 12.....	.45	54	.40	24	.40	45
No. 13.....	.30	50	.20	44	.20	44	No. 13.....	.45	54	.35	47½	.40	40
No. 14.....	.35	44	.32	40	.27	44	No. 14.....	.55	54	.538	42	.538	42
No. 15.....	.35	44	.....	.....	.35	44	No. 15.....	.55	50	.425	50	.425	50
No. 16.....	.30	55	.24	44	.24	50	No. 16.....	.50	44	.50	44	.....	.....
No. 17.....	.40	50	.30	25	.30	30	No. 17.....	.648	44	.563	44	.563	33
No. 18.....	.40	52	.338	30	.338	30	No. 18.....	.....	.....	.518	40	.518	40
No. 19.....	.....	.....	.45	40	.45	35	Machinists—						
No. 20.....	.40	48	.20	48	.25	48	No. 1.....	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS							No. 2.....	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44
A—IRON							No. 3.....	.45	57	.40	33	.40	45
Blacksmiths—							No. 4.....	.55	60	.49	60	.445	60
No. 1.....	.65	44	.....	.....	.65	44	No. 5.....	.57	58½	.45	58½	.....	.....
No. 2.....	.60	44	.55	44	.55	44	No. 6.....	.45	50	.40	34	.40	44
No. 3.....	.42	57	.40	33	.40	45	No. 7.....	.60	60	.54	44	.54	44
No. 4.....	.60	58½	.35	58½	.....	.....	No. 8.....	.54	54	.55	54	.55	48
No. 5.....	.50	50	.50	34	.50	44	No. 9.....	.60	50	.54	44	.54	44
No. 6.....	.45	54	.45	54	.45	48	No. 10.....	.50	50	.40	40	.40	40
No. 7.....	.65	50	.585	44	.585	44	No. 11.....	.....	.....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 8.....	.60	50	.45	24	.46	24	No. 12.....	.40	60	.40	48	.40	48
No. 9.....	.66	49½	.595	24	.555	32	No. 13.....	.55-.60	55	.46	60	.46	24
No. 10.....	.625	58	.55	44	.55	44	No. 14.....	.615	49½	.57	32	.53	32
No. 11.....	.725	49½	.66	39	.66	49½	No. 15.....	.625	58	.57	44	.57	44
No. 12.....	.58	50	.48	50	.48	50	No. 16.....	.70	49½	.63	39	.63	49½
No. 13.....	.463	54	.325	40	.295	44	No. 17.....	.60	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 14.....	.50	50	.50	49	.50	49	No. 18.....	.55	54	.45	54	.50	54
No. 15.....	.60	50	.50	50	.50	50	No. 19.....	.55	50	.35	40	.40	44
No. 16.....	.68	48	.54	32	.54	32	No. 20.....	.60	50	.485	50	.485	50
No. 17.....	.70	54	.60	28	.60	56	No. 21.....	.60	50	.55	50	.55	50
No. 18.....	.55	55	.30	55	.40	45	No. 22.....	.63	48	.50	32	.50	32
No. 19.....	.70	54	.683	50	.683	50	No. 23.....	.722	.....	.65	48	.65	54
No. 20.....	.77	44	.72	44	.72	44	No. 24.....	.....	.....	.60	44	.60	44
No. 21.....	.85	54	.75	50	.35	50	No. 25.....	.65	54	.60	26	.60	56
No. 22.....	.....	.....	.67	44	.65	44	No. 26.....	.70	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 23.....	.70	44	.60	44	.60	44	No. 27.....	.60	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 24.....	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44	No. 28.....	.77	44	.72	44	.72	44
No. 25.....	.....	.....	.725	44	.725	44	No. 29.....	.....	.....	.67	44	.67	44
							No. 30.....	.80	44	.72	44	.72	44
							No. 31.....	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
							Moulders—						
							No. 1.....	.75	48	.645	48	.655	48
							No. 2.....	.70	48	.62	24	.....	.....
							No. 3.....	.60	57	.50	28	.50	40
							No. 4.....	.65	54	.525	54	.525	54
							No. 5.....	.57	58½	.40	58½	.....	.....

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—Con.</b>	\$		\$		\$		No. 18.....	.40	55	.30	55	.40	44
<b>A. IRON—Conc.</b>							No. 19.....	.40	54	.39	38	.39	38
<i>Moulders—Conc.</i>							No. 20.....	.45	54	.433	38	.433	38
No. 6.....	.35	50	.35	44	.35	44	No. 21.....	.425	50	.425	50	.425	50
No. 7.....	.425	60	.38	44	.38	44	No. 22.....	.525	44	.473	44	.473	33
No. 8.....	.40	50	.40	40	.40	40	No. 23.....	.47	44	.47	44	.47	44
No. 9.....			.383	48	.405	48	<b>B. BRASS</b>						
No. 10.....	.45	60	.35	48	.35	48	<i>Coremakers—</i>						
No. 11.....	.615	49½	.65	24	.65	24	No. 1.....	.50	50	.48	40	.40	40
No. 12.....	.825	48	.65	48	.65	40	No. 2.....	.825	44	.65	40	.65	40
No. 13.....	.425	60	.36	30	.36	60	No. 3.....	.36	40	.36	28	.36	37½
No. 14.....	.70	50	.50	50	.50	50	No. 4.....	.50	50	.40	40	.30	44
No. 15.....	.525	50	.40	36	.40	40	No. 5.....			.35	50	.35	50
No. 16.....	.65	50	.36-.55	50	.36-.55	50	No. 6.....	.37	50	.33		.33	
No. 17.....	.60	50	.29	44	.36	44	No. 7.....	.781	45	.65	40	.65	40
No. 18.....	.719	48	.563	48	.563	48	No. 8.....	.355	47½	.25	35	.30	32
No. 19.....	.72	48	.688	48	.688	48	No. 9.....	.725	50	.55	40	.55	50
No. 20.....	.675	44	.625	44	.625	44	No. 10.....			.418	40	.42	40
No. 21.....	.60	50	.40	44	.40	44	No. 11.....	.45	50	.36	45	.40	45
No. 22.....			.625	49	.625	49	No. 12.....	.20	55	.20	55	.20	55
No. 23.....	.62	50	.60	27	.60	44	No. 13.....	.70	50	.47	40	.52	32
No. 24.....	.65	50	.50	50	.50	50	No. 14.....	.79	44			.65	40
No. 25.....	.55	50	.55	50	.55	50	<i>Machinists—</i>						
No. 26.....	.73	48	.57	32	.57	32	No. 1.....	.35	50	.35	40	.35	40
No. 27.....	1.00	48	.50	20	.55	32	No. 2.....	.55	54	.60	48	.60	
No. 28.....	.733	54	.64	48	.64	48	No. 3.....	.75	49½	.675	44	.70	44
No. 29.....	.60	54	.575	40	.575	57	No. 4.....			.38	32	.38	45
No. 30.....	.70	54	.65	54	.65	54	No. 5.....	.45	48	.40	35	.40	35
No. 31.....	.70	54	.40	47½	.40	40	No. 6.....	.50	49½	.62	24	.62	37½
No. 32.....	.60	55	.30	55	.55	45	No. 7.....			.60	55	.60	55
No. 33.....	.77	44	.65	44	.60	44	No. 8.....	.52	49½	.47	32	.47	36
No. 34.....	.80	54	.75	50	.60	50	No. 9.....	.60	50	.54	45	.54	50
No. 35.....			.65	44	.65	44	No. 10.....	.50	50	.425	21½	.425	40½
No. 36.....	.781	40	.75	44	.75	33	No. 11.....	.475	50	.475	40	.475	40
No. 37.....	.75	44	.675	40	.675	35	No. 12.....	.70	46½	.60	40½	.60	38
No. 38.....	.75	44	.68	44	.68	44	No. 13.....	.535	55	.553	40	.655	40
<i>Patternmakers—</i>							No. 14.....	.80	44	.80	44	.80	44
No. 1.....	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44	No. 15.....	.50	44	.475	32	.50	40
No. 2.....	.50	57	.40	40	.40	45	No. 16.....	.80	50	.63	44	.63	44
No. 3.....	.65	58½	.45	58½			No. 17.....	.775	48	.70	44	.70	44
No. 4.....	.45	50	.40	34	.40	44	<i>*Moulders—</i>						
No. 5.....	.475	60	.50	44	.50	55	No. 1.....	.40	50	.35	40	.45	50
No. 6.....	.65	50	.70	40	.60	40	No. 2.....	.70	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 7.....			.35	48	.35	48	No. 3.....	.40	55	.40	48	.40	
No. 8.....	.335	60	.325	48	.325	48	No. 4.....	.90	32	.80	44	.80	40
No. 9.....	.85	50	.65	24	.65	24	No. 5.....	.825	44	.65	32	.65	40
No. 10.....	.87	49½	.70	32	.65	32	No. 6.....	.825	40	.65	24	.65	35
No. 11.....	.625	58	.60	44			No. 7.....	.50	40	.50	24	.50	37½
No. 12.....	.40	60	.36	30	.36	60	No. 8.....	.45	50	.45	44	.325	50
No. 13.....	.60	50	.50	50	.50	50	No. 9.....			.40	50	.40	50
No. 14.....	.65	50	.54	50	.54	50	No. 10.....	.64	38	.57	22½	.57	41
No. 15.....	.65	54	.45	54	.45	54	No. 11.....	.40	50	.40	40	.40	40
No. 16.....	.70	50	.70	49	.70	49	No. 12.....	.78	45	.65	40	.65	40
No. 17.....	.80	50	.70	50	.70	50	No. 13.....	.85	50	.59	35	.59	32
No. 18.....	.65	54	.45	32	.45	32	No. 14.....	.45	50	.502	27	.533	36
No. 19.....	.70	54	.65	45	.65	53	No. 15.....	.605	44	.593	40	.625	40
No. 20.....	.60	44	.50	44	.618	33	No. 16.....	.675	44	.55	40	.55	50
No. 21.....			.65	44	.65	44	No. 17.....	.55	49½	.408	40	.423	40
No. 22.....	.80	44	.75	44	.75	44	No. 18.....	.60	50			.60	45
<i>Labourers—</i>							No. 19.....	.80	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 1.....	.28	54	.27	54	.27	54	No. 20.....	.50	55	.425	55	.425	55
No. 2.....	.38	48					No. 21.....	.79	44	.72	40	.72	40
No. 3.....	.30	57	.30	33	.30	45	No. 22.....	.65	50	.63	44	.63	50
No. 4.....	.30	54	.24	54	.24	54	<i>Machine and Lathe Operators—</i>						
No. 5.....	.30	50	.30	40	.30	40	No. 1.....	.50	54	.40	48	.35	
No. 6.....			.25	45	.25	48	No. 2.....	.30	49	.27	44	.30	44
No. 7.....	.405	55	.37	24	.35	24	No. 3.....			.55	35	.55	35
No. 8.....	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50	No. 4.....	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 9.....	.38	50	.30	50	.30	50	No. 5.....			.40	44	.40	50
No. 10.....	.417	54	.30	54	.30	54	No. 6.....	.30	50	.27	45	.27	50
No. 11.....	.35	50	.25	40	.25	44	No. 7.....	.62	50	.355	35	.44	40
No. 12.....			.35	49	.35	49	No. 8.....	.55	44	.55	35	.56	30
No. 13.....	.30	50	.30	27	.30	40	No. 9.....	.60	44	.438	32	.46	40
No. 14.....	.40	54	.32	32	.32	32	No. 10.....	.65	44	.475	32	.50	40
No. 15.....	.40	54	.35	26	.35	54	No. 11.....	.50	50	.45	28	.45	44
No. 16.....	.45	60	.35	60	.35	60	No. 12.....	.60	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 17.....	.45	54	.35	47½	.40	40	No. 13.....	.55	55	.40	55	.40	55

†Female workers.

\*Including bench and machine moulders, the former at higher rates.

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS— <i>Conc.</i>	\$		\$		\$		No. 9.			\$		\$		
B. BRASS— <i>Conc.</i>							No. 10.	.40	50		.35	50	.40	50
Patternmakers—							No. 11.	.444	50		.35	45	.35	45
No. 1.	.65	50	.55	40	.55	40	No. 12.	.38	55		.405	40		
No. 2.	.80	48	.85	35	.85	35	No. 13.	.45	50		.40	50	.40	50
No. 3.	.56	49½	.60	24	.60	37½	No. 14.	.40	55		.30	55	.30	55
No. 4.	.625	50			.50	50	No. 15.	.37	49½		.37	40	.37	40
No. 5.	.60	50	.54	18	.54	36	No. 16.	.40	48		.36	44	.36	44
No. 6.	.55	50	.60	40	.60	40	MACHINERY MANUFACTURING							
No. 7.	.54	50	.475	40	.505	40	Blacksmiths—							
No. 8.	.70	49½	.495	40	.598	40	No. 1.	.55	50		.47	44	.47	44
No. 9.	.60	55			.45	55	No. 2.	.55	44		.50	33	.50	44
Grinders—							No. 3.	.65	44		.65	40	.65	35
No. 1.	.40	54	.375		.375		No. 4.	.65	50		.40	50	.40	50
No. 2.			.35	35	.35	50	No. 5.	.45	55		.45	44	.45	50
No. 3.			.36	20	.36	34½	No. 6.	.52	50		.43	44	.43	44
No. 4.	.325	50	.32	40	.325	40	No. 7.	.55	50		.40	44	.40	44
No. 5.	.39	50	.435	35	.43	40	No. 8.	.68	48		.61	48	.61	48
No. 6.	.30	55	.25	55	.25	55	No. 9.	.52	48		.45	48	.45	48
Finishers—							No. 10.	.50	54		.36	50	.40	50
No. 1.	.75	48	.65	35	.65	35	No. 11.	.525	50		.58	45	.58	40
No. 2.	.50	49½	.53	24	.53	37½	No. 12.	.60	50		.505	45	.50	44
No. 3.	.40	49½	.40	24	.40		No. 13.	.425	45		.36	45	.36	45
No. 4.	.65	50	.45	22½	.45	36	No. 14.	.65	44		.70	44	.70	40
No. 5.	.675	44	.50	50	.50	50	No. 15.	.60	49½		.60	20	.60	40
Buffers and Polishers—							No. 16.	.68	48		.55	44	.55	44
No. 1.	.35	45	.39	40	.39	40	No. 17.	.75	50		.55	44	.45	50
No. 2.	.40	54	.35		.35		No. 18.	.55	55		.55	45	.55	45
No. 3.	.60	48	.56	35	.56	35	No. 19.	.80	44		.70	44	.70	44
No. 4.	.50	49½	.50	24	.50	37½	No. 20.	.808	44		.75	44	.75	44
No. 5.	.65	49½	.45	24	.45	39	Coremakers—							
No. 6.	.45	50	.45	44	.45	50	No. 1.	.60	50		.513	44	.513	44
No. 7.	.575	45	.55	18	.55	36	No. 2.	.48	50		.44	35	.44	50
No. 8.	.25	50	.35	40	.35	40	No. 3.	.40	50		.42	50	.42	50
No. 9.			.48	40½	.48	38	No. 4.	.68	48		.62	48	.61	48
No. 10.			.44	35	.44	40	No. 5.	.58	48		.52	48	.52	48
No. 11.	.30		.285	32	.305	40	No. 6.	.60	54		.54	50	.54	50
No. 12.	.60	50	.45	44	.45	44	No. 7.	.60	50		.50	40	.50	40
No. 13.			.418	32	.438	40	No. 8.	.475	55		.34	10	.34	18
No. 14.	.55	50	.495	28	.495	44	No. 9.	.50	50		.42	45	.42	45
No. 15.	.30	55	.40	55	.40	55	No. 10.	.65	50		.50	50		
No. 16.	.80	50	.58	40	.64	32	No. 11.	.65	45		.60		.60	15
No. 17.	.80	50	.57	44	.57	44	No. 12.	.62	50		.45	28	.40	50
Platers—							No. 13.	.77	44		.64	44	.64	44
No. 1.	.65	54	.63		.63		No. 14.	.75	44		.605	44	.605	44
No. 2.	.80	48	.50	35	.50	35	Cupola Men—							
No. 3.	.60	49½	.60	24	.60	37½	No. 1.	.50	50		.425	44	.425	44
No. 4.			.40	44	.40	50	No. 2.	.50	50		.48	27	.48	40
No. 5.	.25	50	.25	22½	.25	36	No. 3.	.35	54		.30	48	.30	48
No. 6.	.45	50	.55	40	.55	40	No. 4.	.45	50		.35	50	.35	50
No. 7.	.40	50	.30	44	.30		No. 5.	.55	50		.46	21	.46	21
No. 8.	.75	44	.58	32	.61	40	No. 6.	.375	54		.28	50	.32	50
Assemblers—							No. 7.	.375	55		.30	10	.30	18
No. 1.	.35	50	.35	40	.35	40	No. 8.	.50	50		.45	45	.45	45
No. 2.			.30	35	.30	35	No. 9.	.60	50		.46	50		
No. 3.	.45	49½	.425	24	.425	34	Machinists—							
No. 4.	.425	50	.425	22½	.425	38½	No. 1.	.62	50		.555	44	.555	44
No. 5.	.50	50	.42	35	.39	40	No. 2.	.60	44		.55	44	.55	44
No. 6.	.52	44	.50	35	.60	30	No. 3.	.60	55		.55	44	.55	44
No. 7.			.498	40	.523	40	No. 4.				.55	48	.52	48
No. 8.	.575	44	.50	44	.50	44	No. 5.	.60	44		.55	40	.55	35
No. 9.	.50	55	.40	55	.40	55	No. 6.	.60	50		.54	27	.54	40
No. 10.	.60	50	.47	40	.52	32	No. 7.	.50	54		.40	48	.40	48
Labourers—							No. 8.	.50	50		.38	50	.38	50
No. 1.	.30	50	.30	40	.30	40	No. 9.	.60	55		.50	50	.50	50
No. 2.	.35	54			.40		No. 10.	.42	50		.36		.37	
No. 3.	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44	No. 11.	.40	55		.35	44	.35	44
No. 4.	.32	49½	.27	44	.30	44	No. 12.	.65	48		.56	48	.54	48
No. 5.	.35	50	.33	32	.33	40	No. 13.	.45	48		.40	48	.40	48
No. 6.	.40	49½	.40	28	.40	37½	No. 14.	.60	50		.50	44	.50	44
No. 7.	.35	50	.35	44	.45	50	No. 15.	.55	55		.45	35	.45	35
No. 8.			.27	45	.27	50	No. 16.	.55	54		.49	50	.49	50
							No. 17.	.53	50		.50	50	.50	50
							No. 18.	.33-.69	50		.34-.60	45	.34-.75	40
							No. 19.	.45	50		.425	40	.425	40
							No. 20.	.57	55		.40	54	.40	54



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>MACHINERY MANUFACTURING —Concluded</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Machinists—Conc.</i>							No. 5.....	.575	50	.48	50	.50	50
No. 21.....	.65	50	.55	45	.55	45	No. 6.....	.473	50	.29-.38	45	.37-.47	40
No. 22.....	.40	45	.365	45	.365	45	No. 7.....	.45	50	.425	40	.425	40
No. 23.....	.60	49½	.54	44	.54	44	No. 8.....	.45	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 24.....	.60	48	.40	48	.40	48	No. 9.....	.50	49½	.50	44	.50	44
No. 25.....	.68	44	.68	44	.68	40	No. 10.....	.70	49½	.475	40	.475	40
No. 26.....	.575	49½	.475	40	.475	40	No. 11.....	.70	50	.58	44	.45	50
No. 27.....	.63	49½	.60	44	.60	44	No. 12.....	.55	55	.50	45	.50	45
No. 28.....	.70	48	.60	44	.50	44	<i>Toolmakers—</i>						
No. 29.....	.65	50	.50	44	.45	50	No. 1.....	.60	44	.65	40	.65	35
No. 30.....	.55	55	.55	45	.55	45	No. 2.....	.50	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 31.....	.77	44	.67	44	.65	44	No. 3.....	.825	50	.65	50	.65	50
No. 32.....	.778	44	.725	44	.725	44	No. 4.....	.45	55	.45	44	.40	50
No. 33.....	.75	44	.63	44	.63	44	No. 5.....	.70	48	.70	48	.70	48
<i>Millwrights—</i>							No. 6.....	.60	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 1.....	.70	44	.70	40	.70	35	No. 7.....	.85	49½	.65	49½	.65	47
No. 2.....	.50	50	.47	27	.47	47	No. 8.....	.54	50	.51	40	.51	40
No. 3.....	.50	50	.43	45	.45	50	No. 9.....	.55	50	.40	50	.45	50
No. 4.....	.425	50	.40	50	.38	50	No. 10.....	.84	50	.605	50	.605	54
No. 5.....	.50	48	.49	48	.49	48	No. 11.....	.70	50	.585	50	.585	50
No. 6.....	.60	50	.....	.....	.35	44	No. 12.....	.80	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 7.....	.....	.....	.40	50	.36	.....	<i>Stationary Engineers—</i>						
No. 8.....	.32-.50	50	.35-.45	45	.32-.48	40	No. 1.....	.45	63	.43	67½	.43	67½
No. 9.....	.50	50	.46	50	.46	50	No. 2.....	.45	55	.425	60	.425	60
No. 10.....	.70	49½	.70	27	.70	27	No. 3.....	.50	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 11.....	.95	50	.70	44	.56	50	No. 4.....	.50	50	.314	70	.314	70
<i>Moulders—</i>							No. 5.....	.....	.....	1.00	45	1.375	40
No. 1.....	.55	50	.513	44	.513	44	No. 6.....	.35	50	.38	40	.38	40
No. 2.....	.54	50	.49	27	.49	40	No. 7.....	.58	54	.495	56	.495	65
No. 3.....	.58	50	.45	35	.45	50	No. 8.....	.50	50	.51	50	.51	50
No. 4.....	.55	54	.40	48	.40	48	No. 9.....	.586	49½	.424	49½	.35	60
No. 5.....	.575	50	.42	50	.42	50	No. 10.....	.60	77	.50	55	.50	55
No. 6.....	.70	48	.68	48	.68	48	<i>Firemen—</i>						
No. 7.....	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48	No. 1.....	.40	44	.40	70	.40	70
No. 8.....	.70	50	.64	21	.64	28	No. 2.....	.46	50	.41	27	.41	40
No. 9.....	.55	54	.52	50	.52	50	No. 3.....	.38	56	.25	56	.28	56
No. 10.....	.45	50	.40	40	.40	40	No. 4.....	.40	50	.41	44	.41	44
No. 11.....	.58	50	.42	10	.42	14	No. 5.....	.48	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 12.....	.50	50	.35	45	.35	50	No. 6.....	.51	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 13.....	.60	45	.495	45	.495	45	No. 7.....	.34-.45	50	.30	45	.30	40
No. 14.....	.68	50	.525	50	.....	44	No. 8.....	.36	70	.25	70	.25	70
No. 15.....	.60	44	.55	30	.55	44	No. 9.....	.45	50	.365	45	.365	44
No. 16.....	.70	45	.65	28	.65	15	No. 10.....	.36	55	.305	56	.305	59
No. 17.....	.75	50	.55	28	.45	50	No. 11.....	.50	78	.40	78	.40	78
No. 18.....	.77	44	.69	44	.69	44	<i>Labourers—</i>						
No. 19.....	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44	No. 1.....	.....	.....	.40	48	.30	48
No. 20.....	.813	44	.66	40	.66	44	No. 2.....	.40	44	.40	40	.40	35
<i>Patternmakers—</i>							No. 3.....	.35	50	.32	27	.32	40
No. 1.....	.65	50	.60	44	.60	44	No. 4.....	.40	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 2.....	.70	44	.70	40	.70	35	No. 5.....	.325	55	.325	44	.30	50
No. 3.....	.60	50	.53	27	.53	40	No. 6.....	.40	50	.....	.....	.30	.....
No. 4.....	.60	50	.45	40	.48	50	No. 7.....	.35	50	.20	44	.27	44
No. 5.....	.65	50	.50	50	.55	50	No. 8.....	.38	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 6.....	.65	55	.40	44	.40	55	No. 9.....	.40	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 7.....	.50	50	.34	44	.34	44	No. 10.....	.40	50	.42	21	.42	21
No. 8.....	.73	48	.69	48	.69	48	No. 11.....	.313	50	.30	45	.30	40
No. 9.....	.62	48	.58	48	.58	48	No. 12.....	.35	50	.30	40	.30	40
No. 10.....	.50	55	.40	28	.40	35	No. 13.....	.35	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 11.....	.60	54	.49	50	.49	50	No. 14.....	.33	45	.315	27	.315	45
No. 12.....	.70	50	.65	50	.65	50	No. 15.....	.45	49½	.41	44	.41	44
No. 13.....	.50	50	.425	40	.425	40	No. 16.....	.40	50	.315	44	.315	44
No. 14.....	.54	55	.40	43	.40	40	No. 17.....	.425	45	.45	.....	.45	40
No. 15.....	.65	50	.525	50	.525	50	No. 18.....	.40	48	.35	.....	.30	44
No. 16.....	.45	49½	.385	40	.....	.....	No. 19.....	.40	55	.34	45	.34	45
No. 17.....	.65	49½	.70	14	.70	27	No. 20.....	.40	44	.35	44	.35	44
No. 18.....	.70	48	.60	44	.45	44	<i>AUTOMOBILES</i>						
No. 19.....	.95	50	.56	44	.55	50	<i>Assemblers—</i>						
No. 20.....	.80	44	.75	44	.75	44	No. 1.....	.725	28	.64	.....	.59	40
No. 21.....	1.05	44	.90	44	.90	44	No. 2.....	.58	29	.55	.....	.54	40
<i>Sheet Metal Workers—</i>							No. 3.....	.....	.....	.63	40	.72	40
No. 1.....	.63	50	.59	27	.59	40	No. 4.....	.....	.....	.58	40	.67	40
No. 2.....	.30	55	.30	44	.30	50	No. 5.....	.....	.....	.504	40	.58	40
No. 3.....	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48	No. 6.....	.....	.....	.35	38	.485	41
No. 4.....	.45	50	.45	44	.45	44	No. 7.....	.75	32	.50	32	.625	44

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>AUTOMOBILES—Contc.</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<b>Trimmers—</b>							<b>Buffers and Polishers—</b>						
No. 1.....	.85	40	.67	....	.73	40	No. 1.....	.35-.50	49½	.50-.65	37½	.80-.93	46½
No. 2.....	.50	40	.45	....	.36†	40	No. 2.....	.315	60	.30	60	.30	55
No. 3.....	.....	.....	.604	....	.67	40	No. 3.....	.45	50	.43	45	.43	50
No. 4.....	.....	.....	.567	....	.58	40	No. 4.....	.62	50	.45	45	.50	50
No. 5.....	.80	24	.575	32	.65	48	No. 5.....	.85	50	.62	50	.60	50
No. 6.....	.75	24	.50	32	.625	48							
<b>Painters and Enamellers—</b>							<b>Painters and Enamellers—</b>						
No. 1.....	.75	30	.65	....	.73	40	No. 1.....	.315	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 2.....	.71	32	.63	....	.60	40	No. 2.....	.61	50	.43	45	.47	50
No. 3.....	.65	40	.45	....	.43	40	No. 3.....	.45	49½	.35	37½	.35	46½
No. 4.....	.....	.....	.74	40	.72	40	No. 4.....	.40	50	.....	.....	.40	50
No. 5.....	.....	.....	.61	40	.67	40	<b>Inspectors—</b>						
No. 6.....	.....	.....	.59	40	.58	40	No. 1.....	.....	.....	.50	60	.40	60
No. 7.....	.65	18	.44	53	.58	64½	No. 2.....	.725	43½	.45	43½	.55	43½
No. 8.....	.54	32	.46	42	.64	66½	No. 3.....	.....	.....	.36	50	.36	50
No. 9.....	.45	48	.41	39	.....	.....	No. 4.....	.....	.....	.40	50	.40	50
No. 10.....	.....	.....	.40	46	.48	48	No. 5.....	.....	.....	.55	45	.55	45
No. 11.....	.875	24	.50	32	.625	48	No. 6.....	.50	49½	.40	37½	.40	46½
							No. 7.....	.45	52	.40	52	.40	52
<b>Craters, Packers and Loaders—</b>							No. 8.....	.51	52	.45	52	.48	52
No. 1.....	.65	55	.60	....	.63	40	<b>Labourers—</b>						
No. 2.....	.50	55	.50	....	.50	40	No. 1.....	.49	43½	.35	43½	.40	43½
No. 3.....	.....	.....	.464	40	.58	40	No. 2.....	.40	50	.35	50	.35	45
No. 4.....	.....	.....	.36	43	.44	49	No. 3.....	.315	60	.30	60	.30	55
No. 5.....	.52	28½	.32	52	.38	50½	No. 4.....	.35	60	.40	60	.35	55
							No. 5.....	.40	50	.36	50	.36	50
<b>Inspectors—</b>							No. 6.....	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 1.....	.70	50	.60	40	.72	40	No. 7.....	.45	50	.40	40	.40	50
No. 2.....	.....	.....	.49	40	.58	40	No. 8.....	.40	49½	.35-.38	37½	.30-.40	46½
No. 3.....	.....	.....	.40	49	.53	56	No. 9.....	.35	58	.25	55	.25	50
No. 4.....	.60	48	.60	41½	.60	58½	No. 10.....	.35	55	.315	59	.35	59
No. 5.....	.75	32	.55	32	.655	44	No. 11.....	.45	52	.35	52	.37	52
<b>AUTOMOBILE PARTS</b>							<b>AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS</b>						
<b>Machinists—</b>							<b>Blacksmiths—</b>						
No. 1.....	.82	43½	.55	43½	.60	43½	No. 1.....	.325	53½	.325	40	.325	40
No. 2.....	.50	60	.63	30	.63	55	No. 2.....	.62	48	.40	21	.40	....
No. 3.....	.60	50	.54	50	.54	50	No. 3.....	.50	45	.45	40	.45	40
No. 4.....	.65	50	.59	45	.59	50	No. 4.....	.65	50	.50	27	.555	45
No. 5.....	.55	58	.45	55	.45	50	No. 5.....	.60	44-	.45	12	.45	10
No. 6.....	.75	50	.65	45	.65	40	No. 6.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7.....	.885	50	.70	45	.70	50							
No. 8.....	.70	49½	.65	37½	.65	46½							
No. 9.....	.65	55	.60	59	.60	59							
No. 10.....	.60	52	.45	52	.48	52							
No. 11.....	.51	52	.40	52	.45	52	<b>Woodworkers—</b>						
<b>Millwrights—</b>							No. 1.....	.35	45	.30	40	.30	40
No. 1.....	.....	.....	.70	60	.70	55	No. 2.....	.50	50	.40	39	.40	50
No. 2.....	.64	43½	.55	43½	.60	43½	No. 3.....	.45	50	.39	40	.39	40
No. 3.....	.72	50	.65	50	.65	50	No. 4.....	.40	60	.335	60	.335	54
No. 4.....	.....	.....	.65	55	.70	50							
No. 5.....	.75	49½	.....	.....	.60	46½							
No. 6.....	.60	55	.50	59	.50	59	<b>Machinists—</b>						
No. 7.....	.65	52	.42	52	.45	52	No. 1.....	.355	45	.30	40	.30	40
<b>Machine Operators—</b>							No. 2.....	.55	48	.40	21	.40	40
No. 1.....	.54	43½	.65	43½	.72	43½	No. 3.....	.55	50	.48	24	.48	44
No. 2.....	.35	50	.36	50	.36	50	No. 4.....	.60	50	.55	45	.55	45
No. 3.....	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50	No. 5.....	.58	50	.40	39	.40	50
No. 4.....	.45	50	.44	50	.44	50	No. 6.....	.50	50	.43	40	.43	40
No. 5.....	.20	50	.21	50	.21	50	No. 7.....	.53	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 6.....	.40	50	.35	40	.35	45	No. 8.....	.58	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 7.....	.52	50	.30	45	.40	50	No. 9.....	.45	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 8.....	.55	50	.37	45	.45	50							
No. 9.....	.34	50	.27	45	.33	50							
No. 10.....	.25	49½	.275	37½	.30	46½	<b>Patternmakers—</b>						
No. 11.....	.35	49½	.364	37½	.38	46½	No. 1.....	.45	45	.45	40	.45	40
No. 12.....	.40	58	.30	55	.30	50	No. 2.....	.53	48	.52	35	.38-.56	40
No. 13.....	.48	52	.38	52	.38	52	No. 3.....	.52	50	.43	24	.43	46
No. 14.....	.45	52	.35	52	.35	52	No. 4.....	.65	50	.51	27	.565	36
<b>Assemblers—</b>							No. 5.....	.575	48	.59	44	.59	44
No. 1.....	.40	50	.35	32	.35	50	<b>Moulders—</b>						
No. 2.....	.40	50	.36	45	.43	50	No. 1.....	.472	45	.438	40	.438	40
No. 3.....	.28	50	.25	45	.30	50	No. 2.....	.68	43½	.45	25½	.45	....
No. 4.....	.35	49½	.45	37½	.35-.70	46½	No. 3.....	.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 5.....	.....	.....	.225	37½	.29	46½	No. 4.....	.51	60	.41	40	.41	40
No. 6.....	.45	52	.38	52	.38	52							

†Female.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Concluded</b>	\$.		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Painters—</i>							No. 4.....	.40	50	.33	50	.455	50
No. 1.....	.35	53½	.275	40	.285	40	No. 5.....	.60	50	.50	44	.50	50
No. 2.....	.45	48	.34	21	.34	44	No. 6.....	.50	50	.36	....	.36	50
No. 3.....	.50	45	.43	40	.40	44	No. 7.....	.50	55	.50	44	.50	44
No. 4.....	.55	50	.46	45	.46	45	No. 8.....	.55	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 5.....	.60	50	.51	40	.51	40	No. 9.....	.40	54	.36	50	.36	50
No. 6.....	.55	44	.....	.....	.50	44	No. 10.....	.50	54	.44	32	.44	40
<i>Labourers—</i>							<i>Tinsmiths—</i>						
No. 1.....	.32	45	.25	48	.25	44	No. 1.....	.335	54	.315	40	.32	54
No. 2.....	.37	43½	.33	25½	.33	....	No. 2.....	.50	59	.45	44	.40	52½
No. 3.....	.35	45	.35	24	.35	40	No. 3.....	.55	50	.555	28	.555	40
No. 4.....	.38	50	.37	45	.38	45	No. 4.....	.60	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 5.....	.35	55-	.30	10	.30	10	No. 5.....	.444	54	.44	32	.44	40
No. 6.....	.45	44	.45	44	.45	44	<i>Labourers—</i>						
<i>Stoves, Furnaces, Etc.</i>							No. 1.....	.28	54	.25	32	.25	54
<i>Coremakers—</i>							No. 2.....	.27	53	.25	36	.333	54
No. 1.....	.60	55	.40	24	.40	24	No. 3.....	.325	55	.325	24	.325	24
No. 2.....	.50	48	.39	54	.34	47	No. 4.....	.40	45	.35	31	.37	40
No. 3.....	.40	45	.405	28	.42	40	No. 5.....	.36	50	.315	32	.315	40
No. 4.....	.45	55	.35	44	.35	44	No. 6.....	.35	50	.32	50	.35	50
No. 5.....	.....	.....	.472	40	.472	44	No. 7.....	.32	50	.27	44	.24	50
<i>Cupola Tenders—</i>							No. 8.....	.30	50	.27	50	.27	50
No. 1.....	.43	48	.35	48	.34	40	No. 9.....	.40	50	.40	27	.40	45
No. 2.....	.38	45	.335	28	.335	40	No. 10.....	.45	50	.40	24	.40	....
No. 3.....	.45	55	.35	44	.35	44	No. 11.....	.40	50	.36	50	.36	50
<i>Machinists—</i>							No. 12.....	.305	54	.31	32	.31	40
No. 1.....	.50	54	.38	54	.40	54	<b>ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS</b>						
No. 2.....	.55	55	.55	40	.55	40	<i>Assemblers, Male—</i>						
No. 3.....	.55	45	.58	44	.56	57	No. 1.....	.35-.65	48	.40-.55	43½	.40-.50	46½
No. 4.....	.60	50	.48	40	.48	55	No. 2.....	.40	52	.34	34	.28	34
No. 5.....	.60	50	.45	50	.45	50	No. 3.....	.23	50	.21	50	.21	50
No. 6.....	.55	55	.55	44	.55	44	No. 4.....	.....	.....	.27	47	.27	47
No. 7.....	.60	50	.60	45	.60	45	No. 5.....	.55	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 8.....	.65	50	.585	50	.63	50	No. 6.....	.....	.....	.35-.40	44	.37-.44	40-
<i>Metal Polishers—</i>							No. 7.....	.25½	49½	.27	35	.275	35
No. 1.....	.28	40-	.25	32	.25	54	No. 8.....	.....	.....	.40-.65	35-	.35-.65	45
No. 2.....	.50	53	.40	36	.40	54	No. 9.....	.30-.50	40	.38	44	.30	49
No. 3.....	.47	59	.50	44	.40	52½	No. 10.....	.30	40	.29	40	.25	49
No. 4.....	.62	50	.45	32	.50	40	No. 11.....	.....	.....	.25-.45	36-	.25-.45	15-
No. 5.....	.54	50	.36	44	.36	50	No. 12.....	.....	.....	.25-.40	44½	.25-.45	44½
No. 6.....	.50	50	.36	....	.36	44	No. 13.....	.32-.45	50	.30-.35	50	.30-.35	50
No. 7.....	.55	50	.36	50	.36	50	No. 14.....	.42	49	.41	49	.332	62
No. 8.....	.555	54	.53	32	.53	40	No. 15.....	.....	.....	.32-.55	40	.40-.55	40
<i>Moulders—</i>							No. 16.....	.25	50	.20	44	.20	50
No. 1.....	.75	40	.655	32	.655	48	No. 17.....	.30	50	.25	44	.25	50
No. 2.....	.885	48	.555	32	.555	48	No. 18.....	.....	.....	.33-.35	40	.33-.41	40
No. 3.....	.60	55	.60	24	.60	24	No. 19.....	.....	.....	.32	44	.32	44
No. 4.....	.62	48	.42	46	.42	40	No. 20.....	.35-.60	50	.485	45	.485	44
No. 5.....	.73	42½	.63	28	.63	35	No. 21.....	.33-.47	50	.395	45	.30-.45	40
No. 6.....	.75	48	.655	48	.687	48	<i>Assemblers, Female—</i>						
No. 7.....	.65	50	.585	24	.504	45	No. 1.....	.21	11-	.26	26-	.28	46½
No. 8.....	.75	32	.65	32	.65	32	No. 2.....	.25-.40	44	.36	37½	.25-.38	40
No. 9.....	.45	55	.35	44	.35	44	No. 3.....	.....	.....	.27	47	.27	47
No. 10.....	.65	50	.50	24	.50	....	No. 4.....	.....	.....	.306	47	.306	47
No. 11.....	.666	48	.633	32	.633	40	No. 5.....	.26-.40	50	.26-.34	50	.26-.34	50
<i>Patternmakers—</i>							No. 6.....	.28½	49½	.27	35	.27	35
No. 1.....	.50	54	.42	54	.42	54	No. 7.....	.....	.....	.30	32	.35	38
No. 2.....	.60	50	.54	40	.54	44	No. 8.....	.....	.....	.20-.30	44½	.24-.40	44½
No. 3.....	.93	50	.682	50	.75	50	No. 9.....	.16-.20	50	.205	44	.205	50
No. 4.....	.55	50	.456	40	.456	44	No. 10.....	.....	.....	.30	55	.30	55
No. 5.....	.50	50	.36	50	.36	50	No. 11.....	.....	.....	.23	44	.23	44
No. 6.....	.65	50	.54	50	.54	50	No. 12.....	.....	.....	.21-.26	40	.22-.28	40
No. 7.....	.42	54	.633	44	.633	44	<i>Bufferers and Polishers, Male—</i>						
<i>Stove Mounters—</i>							No. 1.....	.40-.55½	17-	.55	43½	.55	13½
No. 1.....	.335	54	.30	40	.30	54	No. 2.....	.65	52	.35	34	.35	34
No. 2.....	.566	53	.367	36	.40	54	No. 3.....	.29	50	.26	50	.26	50
No. 3.....	.60	50	.45	32	.49	40	No. 4.....	.....	.....	.40	49	.445	62
							No. 5.....	.....	.....	.25	40	.225	40
							No. 6.....	.35	50	.25	44	.20-.25	50
							No. 7.....	.....	.....	.40	50	.40	60
							No. 8.....	.....	.....	.30	44	.30	44
							No. 9.....	.685	50	.47	45	.45	40
							No. 10.....	.38-.50	48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	48



TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS—Contc.</b>	\$		\$		\$		No. 4.....	.55	50	.60	50	.60	50
<i>Coil Winders, Female—</i>							No. 5.....			.55	46½	.55	46½
No. 1.....			.27	47	.27	47	No. 6.....			.60-.75	35	.60-.75	40
No. 2.....	.36	44	.307	49	.304	62	No. 7.....	.70	44	.50	44	.50	47
No. 3.....			.28	46½	.31	46½	No. 8.....	.75	49	.50	44	.50	44
No. 4.....			.50	25	.36	25	No. 9.....			.60	40	.60	44
No. 5*.....			.45	44	.49	40	No. 10.....	.50-.80	50	.25-.45	44	.35-.45	50
No. 6*.....			.30-.50	36-44	.30-.50	20-44	No. 11.....			.564	40	.616	40
No. 7*.....			.55	40	.275	40	No. 12.....	.33-.78	50	.40-.78	45	.40-.78	40
No. 8*.....	.40-.65	50	.39-.53	45	.36-.45	44	No. 13.....	.55-.80	48	.50-.70	48	.50-.70	48
<i>Electricians, Male—</i>							<b>Inspectors, Male—</b>						
No. 1.....	.60-.68	48	.57-.68	43½	.52-.68	46½	No. 1.....	.30-.72	48	.45-.72	43½	.40-.66	46½
No. 2.....	.75	44	.675	37½	.675	40	No. 2.....			.45	37½	.45	40
No. 3.....			.60	40	.50	40	No. 3½.....	.22-.35	48	.26-.38	43½	.29-.37	46½
No. 4.....	.40½	50	.35	44	.35	50	No. 4.....	.40	44	.36	37½	.36	40
No. 5.....	.50-.65	48	.54	48	.54	48	No. 5.....	.40½	49½	.40	35	.40	35
<i>Machinists, Male—</i>							No. 6.....			.32	40	.37	40
No. 1.....	.60-.80	48	.55-.65	35-44	.55-.65	46½	No. 7.....			.23	40	.25	40
No. 2.....	.55	52	.40	34	.40	34	No. 8.....			.386	40	.39	40
No. 3.....	.46-.55	55	.45	51½	.35-.45	51½	No. 9.....			.85	45	.87	44
No. 4.....	.70-.80	44	.675	37½	.675	40	<b>Packers and Shippers, Male—</b>						
No. 5.....	.60	50	.60	50	.56	50	No. 1.....	.35-.45	48	.40-.45	39½	.40	43½
No. 6.....			.43-.63	46½	.43-.63	46½	No. 2.....	.45	48	.45	43½	.45	48
No. 7.....			.50	46½	.50	46½	No. 3.....	.44	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 8.....			.38-.40	44	.41-.44	40-57	No. 4.....	.60	44	.50	37½	.50	40
No. 9.....			.40-.50	32-41	.40-.50	41-44	No. 5.....	.50	44	.40	37½	.40	40
No. 10.....			.50-.60	40	.60	44	No. 6.....	.55	50	.47	50	.47	50
No. 11.....	.33-.69	50	.34-.60	45	.34-.75	40	No. 7.....			.35-.45	30	.35-.45	40-44
No. 12.....	.40-.65	48	.40-.60	48	.40-.60	48	No. 8.....	.35	50	.40	50	.40	62
No. 13.....	.65	50	.55	45	.55	44	No. 9.....			.37-.50	40	.35-.45	40-44
<i>Patternmakers, Male—</i>							No. 10.....	.40	50	.30	44	.30	50
No. 1.....	.75-.80	48	.88	43½	.88	46½	No. 11.....			.30	50	.30	50
No. 2.....			.55	46	.60	46½	No. 12.....			.28	44	.28	44
No. 3.....	.65	49	.50	49	.50	47	<b>Labourers, Male—</b>						
No. 4.....			.50	40	.45-.55	44	No. 1.....			.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 5.....	.45-.63	50	.55-.60	45	.55-.60	40	No. 2.....			.30-.45	32-	.35-.45	40-44
No. 6.....	.58-.76	48	.55-.70	48	.55-.70	48	No. 3.....			.35	44	.35	44
<i>Platers, Male—</i>							No. 4.....			.20	58	.25	60
No. 1.....	.40-.65	48	.60	43½	.57	46½	No. 5.....			.25	44	.25	44
No. 2.....	.25	50	.24	50	.22	50	No. 6.....			.347	40	.33	40
No. 3.....	.40	50	.45	50	.45	50	No. 7.....	.30-.33	50	.30	45	.30	40
No. 4.....			.26	45	.26	59	No. 8.....	.38-.45	48	.35-.38	48	.35-.38	48
No. 5.....			.30	44	.30	44	<b>SHEET METAL PRODUCTS</b>						
No. 6.....			.44	40	.48	40	<i>Tinsmiths—</i>						
No. 7.....	.40	50	.27	45	.315	44	No. 1.....	.50	55	.30	40	.30	44
<i>Punch Press Operators, Male—</i>							No. 2.....	.55	55	.45	20	.40	30
No. 1.....	.30-.70	48	.40-.60	43½	.40-.55	46½	No. 3.....	.375	50	.30	44	.30	50
No. 2.....	.45	50	.39	50	.39	50	No. 4.....	.60	48	.54	35	.54	40
No. 3.....	.65	50	.60	50	.60	50	<i>Machinists—</i>						
No. 4.....	.425½	49½	.40	35	.40	35	No. 1.....	.50	55	.324	40	.324	44
No. 5.....	.30-.55	40	.30	44	.20-.25	49	No. 2.....	.50	50	.35	44	.35	50
No. 6.....			.45	40	.45	44	No. 3.....	.75	44	.40	40	.50	40
No. 7.....	.42	49	.42	49	.375	62	No. 4.....	.75	48	.60	44	.60	44
No. 8.....			.30	40	.22-.47	40	<i>Sheet Metal Workers—</i>						
No. 9.....			.26	60	.26	60	No. 1.....	.50	49½	.50	49½	.50	49½
No. 10.....			.358	40	.43	40	No. 2.....	.60	48	.50	38	.50	38
<i>Sheet Metal Workers, Male—</i>							No. 3.....	.40	55	.288	40	.288	44
No. 1.....	.45	19	.55	43½	.47	46½	No. 4.....	1.075	44	.75	40	.75	40
No. 2.....	.50-.60	52	.50	34	.50	34	No. 5.....	.65	44	.50	40	.50	40
No. 3.....	.35-.60	40	.40	44	.40	49	No. 6.....	1.125	44	.90	30	.90	30
No. 4.....			.35-.45	24-32	.40-.45	40	No. 7.....	.60	44	.45	30	.45	30
No. 5.....	.43-.52	50	.29-.38	45	.37-.47	40	No. 8.....	1.10	44	.70	40	.60	44
No. 6.....	.40-.55	48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	48	No. 9.....	1.10	44	1.00	40	1.00	40
<i>Toolmakers, Male—</i>							No. 10.....	1.10	44	1.00	44	.75	44
No. 1.....	.75	48	.70	21½	.70	46½	No. 11.....	1.10	44	1.00	40	.75	40
No. 2.....	.70	52	.50	34	.50	34	No. 12.....	1.125	44	1.00	40	1.00	40
No. 3.....	.80	50	.65	50	.65	50	No. 13.....	1.00	44	.875	40	.625	40
							<i>Labourers—</i>						
							No. 1.....	.35	55	.25	40	.....	.....
							No. 2.....	.35	55	.30	35	.30	35
							No. 3.....	.35	50	.30	44	.....	.....
							No. 4.....	.40	48	.36	35	.36	40

\*Male.

†1930.

‡Female.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>SHIPBUILDING</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Blacksmiths—</i>							<i>Painters—</i>						
No. 1.....	.60	50	.58	44	.585	44	No. 1.....	.35	54	.35	54	.30	54
No. 2.....	.60	54	.50	54			No. 2.....	.50	54	.55	54	.55	48
No. 3.....	.60	54	.55	54	.55	48	No. 3.....			.30	50	.30	60
No. 4.....			.375	54	.375	60	No. 4.....	.50	55	.40	44	.40	44
No. 5.....			.315	50	.315	50	No. 5.....	.75	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 6.....	.75	44	.675	44	.675	44	No. 6.....	.813	44	.731	44	.731	44
No. 7.....	.80	44	.70	44	.75	44	No. 7.....	.70	44	.67	44	.625	44
No. 8.....	.781	44	.65	44			No. 8.....			.50	44	.50	44
No. 9.....	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44							
No. 10.....			.687	44	.675	44	<i>Patternmakers—</i>						
<i>Boilermakers—</i>							No. 1.....			.54	44	.54	44
No. 1.....	.65	50	.585	44	.585	44	No. 2.....	.65	54	.55	54	.55	54
No. 2.....	.65	54	.50	54	.50	54	No. 3.....			.35	54	.40	60
No. 3.....	.60	54	.50	54			No. 4.....	.90	44	.75	44	.73	44
No. 4.....	.60	47	.55	47	.55	47	No. 5.....	1.063	44	.81	44	.81	44
No. 5.....			.30	54	.30	60	No. 6.....	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 6.....	.60	55	.57	44	.57	44	<i>Pipefitters—</i>						
No. 7.....	.875	44	.788	44	.788	44	No. 1.....	.65	50	.585	44	.585	44
No. 8.....	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44	No. 2.....	.60	54	.50	54	.55	54
<i>Coppersmiths—</i>							No. 3.....	.55	54	.50	54	.50	48
No. 1.....	.70	50	.63	44	.63	44	No. 4.....			.35	50	.35	60
No. 2.....	.75	45	.55	54	.55	54	No. 5.....	.50	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 3.....	.70	47	.60	47	.60	47	No. 6.....	.45	55	.40	49	.40	44
No. 4.....	.875	44	.90	44	.90	44	No. 7.....	.70	44	.60	44	.60	44
No. 5.....	.813	44	.73	44	.73	44	No. 8.....			.675	44	.675	44
<i>Derrickmen—</i>							No. 9.....	.75	44	.72	44	.72	44
No. 1.....	.55	54	.50	54	.50	54	<i>Riggers—</i>						
No. 2.....	.60	54	.50	54	.50	47	No. 1.....	.55	50	.53	44	.545	44
No. 3.....	.525	47	.45	47	.45	47	No. 2.....	.50	54	.45	54		
No. 4.....	.50	50	.45	50	.45	50	No. 3.....	.45	47	.40	47	.40	47
No. 5.....	.40	55	.38	55	.38	44	No. 4.....	.50	55	.435	44	.435	44
No. 6.....	.625	44	.60	44	.57	44	No. 5.....	.655	44	.655	44	.655	44
No. 7.....	.80	44	.81	44	.81	44	No. 6.....	.655	44	.62	44	.62	44
No. 8.....	.80	44	.72	44	.72	44	<i>Riveters—</i>						
<i>Electricians—</i>							No. 1.....	.60	50	.54	44	.54	44
No. 1.....	.60	50	.585	44	.585	44	No. 2.....	.65	54	.50	54	.50	54
No. 2.....	.45	54	.50	54	.50	54	No. 3.....	.55	54	.50	54		
No. 3.....	.65	54			.50	48	No. 4.....	.60	47	.60	47	.60	47
No. 4.....	.60	47	.51	47	.51	47	No. 5.....	.50	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 5.....			.60	60	.60	60	No. 6.....	.54	55	.475	55	.475	49
No. 6.....	.50	50	.45	50	.45	50	No. 7.....	.875	44	.788	44	.788	44
No. 7.....	.60	55	.57	44	.55	44	No. 8.....	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 8.....	.788	44	.788	44	.788	44	<i>Shipfitters—</i>						
No. 9.....	.75	44	.68	44	.68	44	No. 1.....	.65	50	.585	44	.585	44
<i>Heaters—</i>							No. 2.....	.65	54	.60	54	.60	48
No. 1.....	.44	50	.40	44	.40	44	No. 3.....			.788	44	.788	44
No. 2.....	.40	54	.36	54			No. 4.....	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 3.....			.30	55	.30	49	No. 5.....			.625	44	.625	44
No. 4.....	.663	44	.596	44	.596	44	<i>Burners (Acetylene)—</i>						
No. 5.....	.64	44	.58	44	.58	44	No. 1.....	.50	50			.45	44
<i>Holders-on—</i>							No. 2.....	.55	54	.50	54	.40	48
No. 1.....	.47	50	.42	44	.42	44	No. 3.....	.70	47	.55	47	.55	47
No. 2.....	.45	54	.40	54			No. 4.....	.70	55	.615	55	.615	44
No. 3.....	.43	55	.38	55	.38	49	No. 5.....	.80	44	.80	44	.80	44
No. 4.....	.74	44	.668	44	.668	44	No. 6.....	.808	44	.728	44	.728	44
No. 5.....	.72	44	.65	44	.65	44	No. 7.....	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
<i>Carpenters and Joiners—</i>							<i>Caulkers—</i>						
No. 1.....	.60	50	.585	44	.54	44	No. 1.....	.60	50	.585	44	.585	44
No. 2.....	.55	54	.50	54	.50	54	No. 2.....	.52	54	.50	54		
No. 3.....	.55	54	.50	54	.50	48	No. 3.....	.65	47	.60	47	.60	47
No. 4.....			.35	60	.35	60	No. 4.....			.30	54	.30	60
No. 5.....	.65	55	.60	44	.60	44	No. 5.....	.54	55	.475	55	.475	49
No. 6.....	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44	No. 6.....	.906	44	.815	44	.815	44
<i>Machinists—</i>							No. 7.....	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 1.....	.65	50	.585	44	.585	44	No. 8.....			.687	44	.687	44
No. 2.....	.65	54	.55	54	.55	54	<i>Ship Carpenters—</i>						
No. 3.....	.55	54	.50	54	.50	48	No. 1.....	.60	50	.585	44	.54	44
No. 4.....	.65	47	.55	47	.55	47	No. 2.....	.65	47	.55	47	.60	47
No. 5.....			.40	54	.40	60	No. 3.....	.65	50	.55	50	.55	50
No. 6.....	.50	50	.45	50	.45	50	No. 4.....	.813	44	.705	44	.705	44
No. 7.....	.70	55	.62	44	.62	44	No. 5.....	.875	44	.788	44	.788	44
No. 8.....	.675	44	.675	44	.675	44	No. 6.....	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 9.....	.80	44	.72	44	.72	44							
No. 10.....			.687	44	.675	44							
No. 11.....	.77	44	.63	44	.63	44							

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>SHIPBUILDING—Conc.</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Welders—</i>							<i>Fleshers—</i>						
No. 1.....	.60	50	.54	44	.54	44	No. 1.....			.24	50	.30	50
No. 2.....			.50	54	.55	54	No. 2.....			.25	58	.25	50
No. 3.....	.70	54	.65	54	.65	48	No. 3.....			.28	55	.28	55
No. 4.....	.70	47	.55	47	.55	47	No. 4.....	.375	60	.28	54	.30	60
No. 5.....			.35	54	.325	60	No. 5.....	.417	60	.367	60	.367	60
No. 6.....	.45	50	.405	50	.405	50	No. 6.....	.36	60	.27	58	.27	58
No. 7.....	.70	55	.615	55			No. 7.....	.42	49½	.21	49½	.25	49½
No. 8.....	.80	44	.80	44	.80	44	No. 8.....			.36	44	.25	37
No. 9.....	.90	44	.81	44	.81	44	No. 9.....			.30	60	.33	60
No. 10.....	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44	No. 10.....	.42	50	.37	50	.37	50
							No. 11.....	.50	54	.410	54	.45	54
							No. 12.....			.40	49½	.40	49
							No. 13.....	.36	50	.305	50	.305	50
<i>Labourers—</i>							<i>Limers—</i>						
No. 1.....	.33	50	.24	44	.34	44	No. 1.....			.25	50	.25	50
No. 2.....	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54	No. 2.....	.338	55	.25	55	.255	55
No. 3.....	.40	54	.30	54	.30	48	No. 3.....			.25	55	.25	55
No. 4.....			.30	50	.30	60	No. 4.....	.27	60	.27	58	.27	58
No. 5.....	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50	No. 5.....	.38	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 6.....	.43	55	.325	55	.325	44	No. 6.....	.36	54	.25	54	.275	54
No. 7.....	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44	No. 7.....	.333	50	.305	50	.305	50
No. 8.....	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44							
No. 9.....	.50	44	.43	44	.43	44							
							<i>Liquormen—</i>						
<b>LEATHER (TANNING)</b>							No. 1.....	.333	60	.45	60	.45	60
<i>Beam-house Men—</i>							No. 2.....			.32	54	.32	54
No. 1.....			.25	55	.25	55	No. 3.....			.37	55	.37	55
No. 2.....			.26	55	.26	55	No. 4.....			.30	60	.315	54
No. 3.....			.24	44	.24	44	No. 5.....			.37	54	.37	54
No. 4.....			.30	55	.28	55	No. 6.....			.38	55	.42	60
No. 5.....			.277	60	.29	54	No. 7.....	.38	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 6.....	.39	54	.278	54	.25	54	No. 8.....	.528	54	.416	54	.50	54
No. 7.....			.31	68	.29	55	No. 9.....	.48	46½	.425	46½	.40	46½
No. 8.....			.25	54	.27	54	No. 10.....	.30	50	.28	50	.28	50
No. 9.....			.30	60	.31	60							
No. 10.....	.42	50	.38	50	.38	50	<i>Seasoners and Stuffers—</i>						
No. 11.....			.40	50	.40	50	No. 1.....	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 12.....	.50	44	.39	44	.39	49	No. 2.....			.15	58	.20	60
No. 13.....	.50	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½	No. 3.....			.31	55	.30	55
No. 14.....			.315	49½	.315	49½	No. 4.....	.25	33	.20	33	.20	30
No. 15.....	.333	50	.305	50	.305	50	No. 5.....	.27	60	.24	55	.22	55
							No. 6.....			.35	54	.35	54
<i>Blackers and Colourers—</i>							No. 7.....			.27	44	.275	44
No. 1.....			.43	58	.43	58	No. 8.....			.36	44	.38	44
No. 2.....			.40	55	.40	55	No. 9.....			.40	50	.40	50
No. 3.....	.30	60	.28	54	.30	60	No. 10.....			.45	50	.45	50
No. 4.....	.25	33	.25	33	.25	33	No. 11.....	.50	46½	.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 5.....	.27	60	.21	55	.21	55	No. 12.....	.444	50	.39	50	.39	50
No. 6.....			.40	54	.40	54							
No. 7.....			.35	55	.33	55	<i>Setters—</i>						
No. 8.....			.27	44	.30	44	No. 1.....			.25	50	.25	50
No. 9.....			.40	50	.40	50	No. 2.....	.30	55	.255	55	.255	55
No. 10.....	.35	50	.32	50	.32	50	No. 3.....			.15	58	.15	55
No. 11.....	.333	54	.30	54	.30	54	No. 4.....			.26	55	.26	55
No. 12.....			.35	49½	.35	49½	No. 5.....			.30	55	.30	55
No. 13.....	.555	50	.43	50	.43	50	No. 6.....			.37	44	.39	44
							No. 7.....	.444	54	.32	54	.32	54
<i>Buffers—</i>							No. 8.....			.40	50	.40	50
No. 1.....			.29	58	.30	55	No. 9.....	.45	46½	.405	46½	.405	46½
No. 2.....			.30	55	.33	55	No. 10.....	.444	50	.367	50	.367	50
No. 3.....			.45	54	.45	54							
No. 4.....			.24	44	.23	44	<i>Shavers—</i>						
No. 5.....			.32	55	.32	55	No. 1.....			.36	55	.36	55
No. 6.....			.42	44	.46	44	No. 2.....			.41	49	.40	40
No. 7.....	.50	54	.355	54	.355	54	No. 3.....			.33	44	.36	44
No. 8.....	.555	50	.49	50	.49	50	No. 4.....	.60	50	.35	50	.35	50
							No. 5.....	.444	54	.32	54	.32	54
<i>Finishers—</i>							No. 6.....			.45	50	.50	50
No. 1.....			.27	58	.27	50	No. 7.....			.63	49½	.63	49½
No. 2.....			.26	55	.26	55							
No. 3.....			.34	54	.34	54	<i>Soakers—</i>						
No. 4.....	.40	49½	.20	49½	.24	49½	No. 1.....	.275	60	.278	54	.25	60
No. 5.....			.22	44	.22	44	No. 2.....	.333	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 6.....			.35	55	.35	55	No. 3.....	.27	60	.24	58	.24	58
No. 7.....			.25	60	.265	54	No. 4.....			.22	44	.22	44
No. 8.....			.25	54	.27	54	No. 5.....			.275	54	.275	54
No. 9.....			.35	44	.38	44	No. 6.....			.29	44	.29	44
No. 10.....			.463	54	.50	54	No. 7.....	.38	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 11.....			.35	50	.35	50	No. 8.....	.333	54	.25	54	.275	54
No. 12.....	.45	46½	.405	46½	.405	46½	No. 9.....	.333	50	.305	50	.305	50



TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>LEATHER (TANNING)</b>	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
—Concluded							No. 8.....	.35	50	.28	50	.....	50
<i>Sorters—</i>							No. 9.....	.35	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 1.....			.50	58	.50	58	No. 10.....			.20	50	.35	50
No. 2.....			.37	55	.37	55	No. 11.....	.333	50	.28	50	.28	50
No. 3.....	.333	60	.47	60	.47	60	No. 12.....	.46	48	.425	40	.39	40
No. 4.....	.248	60	.24	60	.24	60	<i>Engineers—</i>						
No. 5.....			.45	55	.45	55	No. 1W.....			21.00	.....	21.00	....
No. 6.....			.417	60	.463	54	No. 2.....	.444	54	.32	54	.40	54
No. 7.....	.585	50	.48	50	.53	50	No. 3.....			.716	44	.80	44
No. 8.....			.40	50	.40	50	No. 4.....	.65	46½	.60	46½	.60	46½
No. 9.....	.60	50	.38	50	.38	50	No. 5.....	.417	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 10.....	.61	54	.50	54	.556	54	No. 6.....			.45	40	.45	40
No. 11.....	.39	50	.333	50	.333	50	<i>Firemen—</i>						
<i>Splitters—</i>							No. 1W.....			24.50	66	24.50	66
No. 1.....			.564	55	.564	55	No. 2.....			.32	77	.32	77
No. 2.....			.442	55	.442	55	No. 3.....			.23	84	.24	84
No. 3.....	.58	60	.58	60	.58	60	No. 4.....	.32	84	.30	56	.30	56
No. 4.....	.248	60	.27	55	.27	55	No. 5.....			.29	63	.29	63
No. 5.....			.29	44	.29	44	No. 6.....			.32	84	.32	84
No. 6.....	.42	50	.34	50	.34	50	No. 7.....			.32	91	.32	91
No. 7.....			.40	54	.40	54	No. 8.....	.333	54	.20	54	.25	72
No. 8.....	.50	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½	No. 9.....	.57	44	.43	53	.46	53
No. 9.....	.444	50	.417	50	.417	50	No. 10.....			.35	49½	.40	49½
No. 10.....	.60	48	.49	40	.425	40	<i>Boots and Shoes</i>	per wk.		per wk.		per wk.	
<i>Stakers and Softeners—</i>							<i>Cutters, Male—</i>						
No. 1.....			.33	58	.32	55	No. 1.....			14.40	48	12.00	48
No. 2.....			.37	55	.37	55	No. 2.....			19.50	45	.....	.....
No. 3.....	.35	60	.333	60	.333	60	No. 3*.....	24.00	54	23.00	55	21.00	50
No. 4.....	.315	60	.27	55	.27	55	No. 4.....	26.00	55	25.00	59	25.00	59
No. 5.....			.444	64	.473	37	No. 5*.....	20.00†	59	24.40	44	24.40	44
No. 6.....			.43	50	.38	50	No. 6.....			19.85	55	13.10	38
No. 7.....	.61	50	.50	50	.50	50	No. 7.....	22.20	55	10.00	55	10.00	48
No. 8.....	.48	44	.57	44	.56	49	No. 8*.....	27.00†	60	24.75	55	26.05	60
No. 9.....			.35	49½	.35	49½	No. 9.....			22.50	60	22.50	60
<i>Stock Hangers—</i>							No. 10.....	25.00	57	20.25	57	20.60	57
No. 1.....			.23	58	.25	55	No. 11*.....			23.80	58	23.00	50
No. 2.....	.275	60	.278	60	.25	60	No. 12*.....	26.65†	48	15.75	45	15.65	40
No. 3.....			.30	55	.30	55	No. 13.....	24.70	50	17.85	51	20.40	51
No. 4.....	.28	54	.25	54	.25	54	No. 14*.....	24.00	48	15.75	45	15.75	45
No. 5.....			.27	44	.28	44	No. 15*.....	21.45†	48	22.00	48	18.00	44
No. 6.....	.32	50	.30	50	.30	50	No. 16*.....	20.00†		14.00	49	17.90	49
No. 7.....	.36	54	.25	54	.275	54	No. 17*.....	35.20	50	22.75	50	18.80	50
No. 8.....	.333	50	.305	50	.305	50	No. 18.....	29.40†	49	20.00	40	24.00	48
<i>Tackers—</i>							No. 19*.....	25.30	50	16.05	40	20.40	50
No. 1.....			.273	55	.273	55	No. 20*.....	17.00	50	12.00	45	13.00	33-
No. 2.....			.20	55	.15-.25	55		32.00		25.00		16.00	42
No. 3.....	.333	60	.333	60	.354	50	No. 21*.....	17.00	48	9.30	49½	5.35	49½
No. 4.....	.383	60	.333	60	.333	60	No. 22*.....	19.00	50	10.65	38	15.36	48
No. 5.....			.20	44	.20	44	No. 23*.....	18.50†	49	12.00	49	15.00	52
No. 6.....			.403	67	.30	45	No. 24*.....	15.85	50	19.75	50	22.60	50
No. 7.....	.61	50	.50	50	.50	50	No. 25.....	13.50	45	15.75	45	15.75	45
No. 8.....	.333	54	.25	54	.275	54	No. 26*.....	21.50		20.25		20.25	
No. 9.....	.59	44	.455	44	.47	55	No. 27*.....	28.50	49½	22.00	49½	23.00	45
No. 10.....	.39	50	.305	50	.305	50	No. 28.....	27.20	49½	21.00	49½	20.00	49½
<i>Washers—</i>							No. 29.....	37.10	49½	18.00	30	24.85	46
No. 1.....			.26	55	.30	55	No. 30.....	26.00	49	23.00	49	22.50	49
No. 2.....	.275	60	.277	54	.29	60	No. 31*.....	35.00†	46½	31.50	46½	31.50	46½
No. 3.....	.27	60	.24	58	.24	58		25.00	46½	20.00	46½	19.40	56½
No. 4.....			.28	54	.28	54	No. 32.....	38.00		35.00		26.55	
No. 5.....			.267	60	.29	54	No. 33*.....	21.00	46½	14.00	37	14.00	22
No. 6.....			.255	54	.222	54		31.00†		25.00		23.00	46½
No. 7.....			.25	54	.27	54	No. 34*.....	25.00	49½	15.50	55	15.50	50
No. 8.....	.38	50	.34	50	.34	50		45.00		32.50		32.50	
No. 9.....	.36	54	.25	54	.275	54	No. 35.....	20.00	50	22.00*	50	14.00	32
No. 10.....	.333	50	.28	50	.28	50	No. 36.....	19.00	55	16.00	55	.....	.....
<i>Labourers—</i>							No. 37*.....	28.00	48	21.60	48	21.90	48
No. 1.....			.26	55	.26	55	<i>Sole Leather Workers, Male—</i>						
No. 2.....			.30	54	.30	54	No. 1*.....			20.00	44	20.00	40
No. 3.....			.30	55	.28	55	No. 2.....			20.00	55	22.80	60
No. 4.....			.25	60	.265	54	No. 3.....	28.00	48	13.85	48	19.00	48
No. 5.....	.305	54	.20	54	.183	54	No. 4.....	26.00†	48	15.00	43	14.60	45
No. 6.....			.20	56	.20	54	No. 5.....	13.70†	.....	12.05	.....	14.90	49
No. 7.....			.27	44	.27	44							

W—Week

\*Piecework; average weekly earnings are shown as well as factory hours—which do not necessarily represent time worked by pieceworkers.

†1930—Figure for 1929 not available, but wages in industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
<b>BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued</b>	\$		\$		\$		No. 7.....	20.00	57	18.00	57	18.00	57
<i>Sole leather workers, Male—Conc.</i>							No. 8.....	30.00		27.00		27.00	
No. 6.....	17.90	55	12.50	55	14.00	55	No. 9*.....	18.25	48	18.25	48	22.25	48
No. 7.....	17.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50	No. 10*.....	30.00	48	30.00	48	23.00	48
No. 8.....	27.00		22.00		22.00		No. 11*.....	29.75†		22.30	49	26.55	49
No. 9.....	18.50†	50	14.20	55	16.05	55	No. 12*.....	25.00	48	20.25	45	20.25	45
No. 10*.....	18.00†	60	18.00	60	37.90	75	No. 13*.....	25.00	50	27.60	50	23.45	50
No. 11.....	28.00	46½	22.50	46½	20.40	46½	No. 14.....	25.00	50	17.40	35	21.10	50
No. 12.....	24.75	49½	10.50	30	28.40	66	No. 15*.....	15.00	50	13.00	50	14.00	40
No. 13.....	20.00	50	17.50	55	13.20	40	No. 16.....	38.00		34.00		32.00	
No. 14.....	18.55	50	14.05	50	12.10	50	No. 17*.....	24.75	49½	10.50	30	22.15	54
No. 15.....	17.70	55	17.00	55			No. 18*.....	18.00	50	16.00	47	16.00	50
No. 16*.....	25.00†	46½	21.00	46½	18.00	46½	No. 19*.....	30.00		25.00		25.00	
No. 17.....			18.00	60	18.00	60	No. 20.....	25.55	50	15.60	50		
No. 18.....			15.40	41	19.15	45	No. 21.....	25.00		24.00	50	24.00	54
<i>Stitchers, Uppers, Female—</i>							No. 22.....	27.00	49	16.00	49	17.00	49
No. 1.....			11.00	48	9.60	48	No. 23.....	32.00	46½	26.90	46½	28.80	46½
No. 2*.....	17.00	54	11.50	45			No. 24.....	42.00		37.80	46½	37.80	
No. 3*.....	11.00	55	12.00	55	10.00	50	No. 25.....	16.00	46½	18.00	46½	20.00	46½
No. 4.....	10.00†	59	15.00	59	12.00	48	No. 26.....	26.00		23.00		24.00	
No. 5*.....			15.85	44	15.85	44	No. 27.....	16.50	55	14.45	55		
No. 6.....	10.35	55	11.30	55	10.00	50	No. 28.....	16.50	45	17.50	55	16.50	50
No. 7*.....	18.00†	60	18.30	55	19.35	65	No. 29.....	22.50		25.00*		23.00*	
No. 8.....			11.65	60	11.65	60	No. 30.....	30.00	48	20.50	48	21.50	48
No. 9.....	20.00	57	10.00	57	14.00	52½	No. 31.....			17.55	45	17.60	44
No. 10*.....	20.70	48	16.00	48	12.50	48	<i>Lasters, Male—</i>						
No. 11*.....			10.85	53	12.30	58	No. 1*.....	42.00†	48	35.00	48	30.00	44
No. 12*.....			9.35	37	10.40	40	No. 2*.....	29.50	54	20.50	45		
No. 13.....	22.45†	44	16.00	44	13.00	44	No. 3*.....	30.00	55	25.00	55	20.00	50
No. 14*.....	15.70	50	12.45	51	11.50	49	No. 4.....	20.00†	59	25.00	59	25.00	59
No. 15*.....	15.00	48	11.25	45	11.25	45	No. 5*.....			25.40	44	25.40	44
No. 16*.....	17.00†	48	15.25	48	14.00	44	No. 6.....	23.15	55	18.15	55	15.25	50
No. 17*.....	11.40†		9.27		11.65	50	No. 7.....	24.00†	60	14.00	55	14.00	60
No. 18*.....	15.30	50			12.50	50	No. 8*.....			14.35	40	21.05	55
No. 19.....	19.60†	49	10.00	40	12.00	48	No. 9.....	30.00	57	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 20*.....	17.45	52	10.95	42	12.20	52	No. 10.....	30.00	57	30.00	57	31.50	57
No. 21*.....	7.00		6.00	25	10.00	36	No. 11*.....	26.00	48	24.65	48	22.00	48
No. 22*.....	22.00		14.00	40	20.00	55	No. 12*.....			34.45	50	26.10	50
No. 23*.....	15.75	48	9.35		8.75		No. 13*.....	18.50†	48	11.75	40	16.00	45
No. 24*.....	14.50	55	8.30	36	12.50	52	No. 14.....	19.95	48	16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 25*.....	12.50	55	10.40	55	13.35	52	No. 15*.....	18.70†	50	21.50	51	19.00	51
No. 26.....	25.00		18.00		18.00		No. 16*.....	30.00	48	18.00	45	18.00	45
No. 27*.....	17.30	49½	9.00	30	15.90	53	No. 17*.....	24.85†		16.10	49	22.80	49
No. 28*.....	15.40	50	14.75	50	14.90	50	No. 18*.....	34.00	50	34.50	50	22.25	50
No. 29*.....	15.00†		14.00	50	14.00	54	No. 19.....	24.50†	49	16.00	40	19.20	48
No. 30*.....	13.50	45	12.00	40	13.00	50	No. 20.....	22.65	50	14.10	35	24.50	50
No. 31.....	20.50	49½	15.00	49½	15.00	45	No. 21*.....	14.00	50	14.00	50	14.00	40
No. 32.....	10.90	49½	14.85	49½	15.75	45	No. 22*.....	36.00		18.00		32.00	
No. 33*.....	22.25	49½	15.00	49½	14.00	49½	No. 23*.....	17.50	48	18.65	49½	14.05	
No. 34.....	6.75	45	9.00	45	12.00	45	No. 24*.....	35.50	50	21.25	36	25.50	52
No. 35.....	13.50		15.00		20.00		No. 25.....	34.50	55	30.50	55	27.50	52
No. 36*.....	16.00	49	14.00	49	14.00	49	No. 26*.....	27.20	49½	11.25	30	25.40	54
No. 37*.....	18.00	46½	16.00	46½	16.00	46½	No. 27*.....	15.15	50	23.85	50	24.10	50
No. 38*.....	22.00†		19.80		19.80		No. 28*.....	20.00	45	17.00	45	20.00	45
No. 39.....	12.00	46½	12.50	44	13.65	50½	No. 29*.....	35.00		27.50		38.00	
No. 40*.....	20.00		20.00		20.80		No. 30.....	24.50	49½	20.00	49½	19.75	49½
No. 41*.....	10.00	46½	14.00	46½	15.00	46½	No. 31.....	28.00	49	24.00	49	20.00	49
No. 42*.....	17.00†		14.00		15.00		No. 32*.....	29.00	46½	26.50	46½	25.00	46½
No. 43*.....	13.00	49½	11.00	55	12.00	50	No. 33*.....	41.00†		36.90		34.20	
No. 44.....	31.00		25.00		23.00		No. 34*.....	25.25	46½			17.40	29
No. 45.....	13.30	55	11.35	55			No. 35*.....	20.00†	46½	17.00	46½	20.00	46½
No. 46*.....	19.20	48	14.20	48	14.40	48	No. 36.....	23.00	49½	19.30	55	20.50	50
<i>Machine Operators, Male—</i>							No. 37.....	43.50		33.25		35.00	
No. 1*.....	24.00	54	17.50	45			No. 38*.....	33.00	46½	25.00	46½	26.75	46½
No. 2.....	20.00	55	18.00	55	17.00	50	No. 39.....			25.00		30.40	
No. 3.....	20.00	59	30.00	59	30.00	59	No. 40.....	23.00	55	16.00	55		
No. 4*.....			30.60	44	30.60	44	No. 41*.....	35.00	48	19.60	48	22.60	48
No. 5.....	19.15	55	15.45	55	13.85	50	No. 42.....			15.40	45	16.20	45
No. 6.....			22.50	60	22.50	60	<i>Welters, Male—</i>						
							No. 1*.....	42.00†	55	35.00	55	27.00	50
							No. 2*.....	30.00†	60	29.00	55	30.30	60
							No. 3.....			27.00	60	27.00	60
							No. 4*.....	28.90†	48	18.00	35	25.00	40
							No. 5*.....	40.00	48	22.50	45	22.50	45
							No. 6*.....			40.40	45	19.15	27
							No. 7*.....	31.00	50	27.90	50	25.00	50
							No. 8*.....	30.00†	60	29.00	55	30.30	60

\*Piecework; average weekly earnings are shown as well as factory hours—which do not necessarily represent time worked by pieceworkers.

†1930—Figure for 1929 not available, but wages in industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934								
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.							
	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$								
BOOTS AND SHOES —Concluded							No. 6.....	30.00	57	27.00	57	27.00	57							
Walters, Male—Con.							No. 7.....			12.00	60	15.00	60							
							No. 8*.....	37.00	48	37.95	48									
							No. 9*.....	26.50†	48	21.00	48	18.15	40							
							No. 10*.....	30.00	48	27.00	45	27.00	45							
							No. 11.....	19.00	50	14.00	50									
							No. 12*.....	34.60†	49	22.00	40	19.20	48							
							No. 13*.....	25.95	50	15.95	50	18.95	50							
							No. 14.....	24.75	49½	12.00	30	26.40	60							
							No. 15.....	22.50	50	16.00	50	16.50	50							
							No. 16*.....	25.00	45	14.00	45	14.50	45							
No. 17*.....	27.00	49½	26.00	49½	24.00	40														
No. 18*.....	22.35†	48	18.00	48	15.00	44														
No. 19.....	27.00	49	11.00	49	12.00	49														
No. 20*.....	33.00	46½	25.00	46½	22.95	46½														
No. 21*.....	27.00	46½			9.20	20½														
No. 22.....	33.00†	46½	29.70	46½	29.70	46½														
No. 23*.....	17.00†	46½	17.00	46½	17.00	46½														
No. 24.....	10.00	49½	13.00	55	12.50	50														
No. 25.....	19.50	55	15.00	55																
No. 26*.....	24.00	48	19.40	48	23.20	48														
No. 27.....			15.60	45	15.60	45														
Treers, Male—							No. 1*.....	30.00	54	17.00	45									
							No. 2*.....	20.00	55	18.00	55	13.00	50							
							No. 3.....			19.45	44	19.45	44							
							No. 4.....	24.85	55	22.60	55	16.60	50							
							No. 5*.....	18.00†	60	12.00	55	10.95	50							
							No. 6.....			12.00	60	15.00	60							
							No. 7*.....	30.00	48	20.25	48	25.00	48							
							No. 8*.....			23.90	76	25.05	72							
							No. 9*.....	22.50†	48	15.25	48	13.05	45							
							No. 10*.....	27.00	48	15.75	45	15.75	45							
No. 11*.....	30.00	50	27.80	50	20.75	50														
No. 12.....	34.00†	49	16.00	40	19.20	48														
No. 13*.....	31.30†	48	34.00	48	30.00	44														
No. 14.....	22.15	48	16.20	40	23.00	52														
No. 15*.....	15.00	50	12.00	50	16.00	40														
No. 16*.....	27.50†	50	16.00	38	23.10	55														
No. 17*.....	15.00	48	10.60	49½	14.70	49½														
No. 18.....	20.00	57	18.00	57	18.00	57														
No. 19*.....	19.20	55	14.75	55	14.65	52														
No. 20*.....	23.25	49½	14.15	49½	17.50	49½														
No. 21*.....	18.00†	46½	18.00	46½	19.00	46½														
No. 22*.....	40.00	49½	40.00	49½	30.00	45														
No. 23.....	35.00	49½	23.50	55	25.50	50														
No. 24.....	46.00		33.25		33.50															
No. 25.....	22.50	45	21.00*	50	20.00*	50														
No. 26*.....	24.75	49½	10.50	30	18.00	53														
No. 27*.....	18.00	45	17.00	45	18.50	45														
No. 28*.....	26.40	48	24.50	48	22.15	48														
No. 29.....			11.00	45	12.60	45														
HARNESS, LEATHER BELTING, ETC.									28.80	46½	30.00	46½								
							per hr.		per hr.		per hr.									
							per hr.		per hr.		per hr.									
							per hr.		per hr.		per hr.									
							per hr.		per hr.		per hr.									
							per hr.		per hr.		per hr.									
							per hr.		per hr.		per hr.									
							per hr.		per hr.		per hr.									
							per hr.		per hr.		per hr.									
							per hr.		per hr.		per hr.									
Harness Makers—							No. 1.....	45	50	36	41	32	34							
							No. 2.....	40	52½	40	44	40	47							
							No. 3.....	61	43½	46	43½	46	43½							
							No. 4.....	50	50	40	50	40	50							
							No. 5.....	485	44	41	40	45	40							
							No. 6.....	55	48	40	44	35	44							
							No. 7.....	612	48	524	45	524	45							
							No. 8.....													
							Leather Cutters—							No. 1.....	417	60	375	40	375	40
														No. 2.....	40	50	36	50		
No. 3.....			41	50	45	50														
No. 4.....	55	54	50	42	35	45														
No. 5.....	60	52½	50	44	60	47														
No. 6.....	57	43½	50	43½	50	43½														
No. 7.....																				
No. 8.....																				
No. 9.....																				
No. 10.....																				
Finishers, Male—							No. 1*.....	25.00	54	18.00	45									
							No. 2*.....	23.00	55	22.00	55	15.00	50							
							No. 3.....	13.00	55	11.00	55	10.00	50							
							No. 4.....	15.00	48	18.10	48	22.00	48							
							No. 5.....	24.60	55	13.25	55	10.35	50							
							No. 6.....													
							No. 7.....													
							No. 8.....													
							No. 9.....													
							No. 10.....													

\*Piecework; average weekly earnings are shown as well as factory hours—which do not necessarily represent time worked by pieceworkers.

†1930—Figure for 1929 not available, but wages in industry practically unchanged in 1930.



TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
<b>HARNESS, LEATHER BELTING, ETC.—</b>	\$		\$		\$		<b>Blockers, Male—</b>	\$		\$		\$	
<i>Concluded—</i>							No. 1.....	22.00	49	13.00	54	13.00	54
<i>Leather Cutters, Male—Conc.</i>							No. 2.....	19.50	49	18.55	49	18.55	49
No. 8.....	.55	50	.48	50	.43	50	No. 3.....	25.08	44	22.44	44	20.71	38
No. 9.....			.455	44	.57	44	No. 4.....	35.00	44	25.00	44	26.75	44
No. 10.....	.50	44	.40-.45	40	.42-.50	40	No. 5.....	35.00	44	28.00	44	30.00	44
No. 11.....	.50	48	.40	44	.40	44	No. 6.....	34.00	43½	21.81	43½	23.47	43½
<i>Saddle Makers—</i>							No. 7.....	33.00	44	29.35	43	27.10	38
No. 1.....					.35-.50	50	No. 8.....	20.00	44	20.00	44	23.00	44
No. 2.....	.55	50	.54	50	.54	50	No. 9.....	12.00	44	11.00	44	12.00	44
No. 3.....	.55	44	.55	44	.50	44	No. 10.....	17.50	44	16.50	44	17.50	40
No. 4.....	.50	48	.45	44	.50	44	<i>Finishers, Female—</i>						
<i>Collar Makers—</i>							No. 1.....	15.50	44	13.20	44	13.20	44
No. 1.....	.54	48	.40	45	.45	45	No. 2.....	18.00	46	18.00	46	18.00	46
No. 2.....	.267	60	.375	40	.375	40	No. 3.....	14.00	49	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 3.....	.45	54	.30	50	.30	50	No. 4.....	12.50	49	12.00	49	12.00	49
No. 4.....	.61	43½	.45	43½	.49	43½	No. 5.....	15.00	54	12.00	54	9.00	54
No. 5.....	.60	50	.60	50	.56	50	No. 6.....	22.00	44	15.00	44½	17.85	44½
No. 6.....	.70	48			.45	45	No. 7.....	19.00	54	17.00	54	17.00	49
<i>Stitchers—</i>							No. 8.....	20.00	54	18.00	54		
No. 1.....	.284	60	.375	40	.375	40	No. 9.....	15.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 2.....					.23-.36	48	No. 10.....	20.02	44	15.53	38	17.10	38
No. 3.....	.46	54	.41	50	.41	50	No. 11*.....	35.00	44	29.70	44	31.75	44
No. 4.....	.475	50-	.425	35-	.45	50	No. 12.....	20.00	44	18.00	44	22.00	44
			.55	50			No. 13.....	21.00	43½	16.50	43½	18.03	43½
No. 5.....	40-.50	52½	.50	44	.50	47	No. 14.....	18.00	44	17.00	44	15.60	38
No. 6.....	.50	48	.30	44	.30	44	No. 15.....	22.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44
<i>FUR GOODS</i>	per wk.		per wk.		per wk.		No. 16.....	23.10	44	14.78	44	18.00	44
<i>Cutters, Male—</i>							No. 17*.....	27.50	44	15.00	44	15.00	40
No. 1.....	36.50	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	No. 18.....	13.50	44	10.00	44	11.00	40
No. 2.....	36.00	46	36.00	46	36.00	46	No. 19.....	16.00	44	14.00	44	13.00	44
No. 3.....	35.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	No. 20.....	15.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 4.....	26.00	49	22.50	54	22.50	54	No. 21.....	15.00	48	11.96	41	11.96	41
No. 5.....	35.00	49	22.50	49	22.50	49	<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS</b>	per hr.		per hr.		per hr.	
No. 6.....	27.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	<i>Compounders—</i>						
No. 7.....	35.00	44	34.00	44½	34.00	44	No. 1.....	.50	55	.45		.49	
No. 8.....	50.00	54	45.00	54	36.00	49	No. 2.....	.56	42½	.535	32	.522	40
No. 9.....	45.00	54	45.00	54	40.50	54	No. 3.....	.52	49½	.52	44	.52	44
No. 10.....	45.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	No. 4.....	.50	44½	.50	45	.518	45
No. 11.....	39.60	44	31.68	44	28.88	33	No. 5.....			.485	50	.509	50
No. 12.....	45.00	44	40.50	44	42.50	44	No. 6.....			.446	55	.49	55
No. 13.....	45.00	44	35.00	44	42.00	44	No. 7.....	.30	60	.30	40	.30	40
No. 14.....	47.00	43½	40.00	43½	40.00	43½	No. 8.....	.469	55	.45	50	.50	50
No. 15.....	38.00	44	31.25	43	28.80	38	No. 9.....			.43	44	.425	40
No. 16.....	40.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	No. 10.....			.40	55	.40	60
No. 17.....	44.10	44	32.00	44	40.00	44	<i>Curers—</i>						
No. 18.....	40.00	44	35.00	44	27.50	40	No. 1.....	.60	45	.45	48	.50	40
No. 19.....	45.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	No. 2.....	.60	40	.45		.49	
No. 20.....			41.50	50	41.50	50	No. 3.....	.50	40	.48	45	.455	45
No. 21.....			20.00	48	20.00	48	No. 4.....	.775	45	.72	30	.73	40
<i>Machine Operators, Female—</i>							No. 5.....			.45	60	.45	60
No. 1.....	16.06	44	12.30	44	12.50	44	No. 6.....			.45	44	.30	50
No. 2.....	20.00	46	18.00	46	18.00	46	<i>Millmen—</i>						
No. 3.....	20.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	No. 1.....	.70	45	.25	60	.25	50
No. 4.....	14.00	49	12.50	50	12.50	50	No. 2.....	.57	55	.51	40	.56	40
No. 5.....	12.00	49	11.00	49	12.00	49	No. 3.....			.45		.49	
No. 6.....	21.50	44½	18.63	44½	18.63	44½	No. 4.....			.485	50	.509	50
No. 7.....	13.00	54	15.00	54	15.00	49	No. 5.....			.416	55	.48	55
No. 8.....	20.00	54	20.00	54	18.00	54	No. 6.....	.34	60	.34	45	.34	45
No. 9.....	17.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48	No. 7.....			.50	60	.50	60
No. 10.....	21.12	44	18.92	44	18.05	38	No. 8.....			.394	44	.425	40
No. 11.....	30.00	44	24.30	44	26.00	44	No. 9.....			.33	50	.33-.35	55
No. 12*.....	40.00	44	25.00	44	27.00	44	<i>Calendermen—</i>						
No. 13.....	24.00	43½	19.17	43½	19.43	43½	No. 1.....			.32	49	.30	50
No. 14.....	18.00	44	17.00	44	15.60	38	No. 2.....			.62	40	.68	40
No. 15.....	25.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44	No. 3.....	.80	55	.52		.57	
No. 16.....	23.10	44	17.75	44	20.00	44	No. 4.....	.51	49½	.51	44	.51	44
No. 17*.....	25.00	44	20.00	44	16.00	40	No. 5.....	.50	44½	.50	45	.518	45
No. 18.....	15.00	44	14.00	44	13.00	44	No. 6.....	.75	42½	.68	30	.704	40
No. 19.....			14.00	50	16.00	50	No. 7.....			.567	50	.596	50
							No. 8.....			.43	55	.45	55
							No. 9.....	.457	55	.45	50	.47	50
							No. 10.....			.50	50	.50	50
							No. 11.....			.545	44	.60	40
							No. 12.....			.46		.46	
							No. 13.....			.47-.50	60	.48-.51	50
							No. 14.....			.415	50	.415	55

\*Male.

TABLE X—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Concluded*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS</b> — <i>Concluded</i>							<b>Varnishers—</b>						
<i>Tire Builders—</i>							No. 1.....			.49	62	.47	55
No. 1.....	.75	45	.55-.60	40	.61-.66	40	No. 2.....	.30		.33	55	.33	50
No. 2.....	.70	40	.48	....	.52	....	No. 3.....			.39	44	.38	50
No. 3.....	.36-.54	51	.51-.53	56	.50-.54	47	No. 4.....			.35	50	.375	60
No. 4.....	.565	49½	.58	44	.58	44	<i>Press Operators—</i>						
No. 5.....	.40	40	.582	45	.56	45	No. 1.....			.30	54	.30	50
No. 6.....	.725	42½	.72	30	.754	40	No. 2.....			.50	49½	.448	45
No. 7.....			.567	50	.596	50	No. 3.....			.567	50	.596	50
<i>Tire Inspectors—</i>							No. 4.....			.36	55	.385	55
No. 1.....	.75	45	.58-.60	40	.64-.68	40	No. 5.....			.40	60	.45	55
No. 2.....	.60	40	.39	....	.43	....	No. 6.....			.40	55	.40	60
No. 3.....	.60	49½	.50	45	.50	49½	<i>Packers, Male—</i>						
No. 4.....	.70	45	.73	40	.73	46	No. 1.....	.34	50	.30	45	.30	45
No. 5.....			.567	50	.596	50	No. 2.....			.36	50	.43	50
<i>Tube Makers—</i>							No. 3.....			.24	55	.30	55
No. 1.....			.333	54	.305	50	No. 4.....			.34	44	.35	40
No. 2.....	.60	50	.37	....	.40	....	No. 5.....	.38	60	.36	....	.39	....
No. 3.....	.60	45	.45	44	.50	40	No. 6.....			.35-.50	....	.35-.50	....
No. 4.....	.52	49½	.52	44	.52	44	No. 7.....			.20	40	.225	50
No. 5.....	.40	49½	.482	45	.488	45	No. 8.....			.25	54	.25	50
No. 6.....	.65	42½	.55	30	.57	40	No. 9.....			.23	44	.285	44
No. 7.....			.535	50	.562	50	No. 10.....	.30	50	.30	41	.376	30
No. 8.....			.31	55	.35	55	<i>Shippers—</i>						
<i>Cutters—</i>							No. 1.....	.45-.50	45	.40	44	.44	45
No. 1.....	.51	42½	.424	42	.506	43	No. 2.....	.375	60	.32	....	.35	....
No. 2.....	.457	59	.428	57	.414	48	No. 3.....	.413	62	.35	50	.328	53
No. 3.....			.485	50	.509	50	No. 4.....	.46	49½	.48	44	.43	44
No. 4.....			.333	55	.275	55	No. 5.....	.40	49½	.40	49½	.388	40½
No. 5.....	.30	60	.30	45	.30	45	No. 6.....			.46	44	.545	44
No. 6.....			.41	44	.425	40	No. 7.....			.364	44	.364	44
No. 7.....			.38-.43	....	.38-.43	....	No. 8.....			.438	47	.449	50
No. 8.....	.375	59	.438	57	.414	48	No. 9.....			.27-.38	50	.32-.38	50
No. 9.....			.38-.45	50	.38-.45	55	<i>Firemen—</i>						
<i>Shoe Makers—</i>							No. 1.....	.475	70	.475	48	.475	48
No. 1.....	.26	60	.25	45	.25	45	No. 2.....	.325	77	.37	55	.37	55
No. 2.....			.30	44	.427	37½	No. 3.....			.333	84	.356	84
No. 3.....	.50	60	.38	....	.41	....	No. 4.....			.40	60	.40	60
No. 4.....			.38-.45	....	.38-.45	....	<i>Engineers—</i>						
No. 5.....	.514	52	.53	57	.52	48	No. 1.....			.30	55	.275	50
No. 6.....			.32-.35	45	.33-.35	50	No. 2.....	.75	45	.57	44	.60	48
No. 7.....			.485	50	.509	50	No. 3.....			.542	48	.542	48
No. 8.....	.30	....	.24	....	.30	....	No. 4.....			.365	72	.39	72
<i>Sole and Heel Makers—</i>							No. 5.....	.426	65	.376	58	.388	55
No. 1.....	.46	40	.48	50	.48	50	No. 6.....			.26-.29	84	.26-.29	84
No. 2.....			.30	44	.425	40	<i>Labourers—</i>						
No. 3.....			.46	50	.49	50	No. 1.....	.45	45	.42-.45	44	.46-.50	48
<i>Quarter Makers, Female—</i>							No. 2.....	.30	55	.282	....	.31	....
No. 1.....	.271	53	.276	40	.27	41	No. 3.....	.485	49½	.49	44	.50	44
No. 2.....	.25	54	.25	45	.25	45	No. 4.....			.25	44	.265	44
No. 3.....			.364	44	.425	40	No. 5.....	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 4.....			.23	44	.325	40	No. 6.....			.30	44	.30	40
No. 5.....			.225	50	.23	50	No. 7.....			.30	....	.30-.35	....
No. 6.....			.23-.32	....	.23-.32	....							
No. 7.....	.36	60	.24	50-60	.28	54							

†Female.

TABLE XI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
<i>Lithographers—</i>	\$		\$		\$		<i>Pressmen—(Conc.)</i>	\$		\$		\$	
<i>Artists—</i>							No. 4			40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 1	75.00	48	72.50	48	72.50	48	No. 5	75.00		69.00	48	69.00	48
No. 2	65.00	48	61.50	48	61.50	48	No. 6	36.00	48	34.25	48	34.25	48
No. 3	50.00	43½	36.00	43½	36.00	43½	No. 7	50.00	48	50.00	48	52.50	48
No. 4	39.00	46	37.00	48	37.00	48	No. 8	37.00	48	45.00	44	30.00	46½
No. 5	55.00	46	50.60	44	50.60	46½	No. 9	58.08	44	58.08	44	58.08	44
No. 6	45.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	46½	No. 10	42.00	48	42.00	48	42.00	48
No. 7	40.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	46½	No. 11	38.00	44	34.88	46½	33.00	44
No. 8	100.00	48	65.00	44	63.00	44	No. 12	32.00	44	28.80	46½	27.72	44
No. 9	40.00	48	30.00	44	30.00	44	No. 13	55.00	48	45.00	48	47.00	48
No. 10	60.00	48	55.00	48	55.00	48	No. 14	55.00	48	49.44	48	49.44	48
No. 11	100.00	44	75.00	44	75.00	44	No. 15	40.00	48	38.40	48	38.40	48
No. 12	50.00	44	45.00	44	45.00	44	No. 16	17.00	48	17.00	48	18.00	48
No. 13	45.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	No. 17	50.00	48	46.00	48	46.00	48
No. 14	45.00	46½	40.00	46½	40.00	46½	No. 18	45.00	48	42.00	48	43.20	48
No. 15	48.00	46½	40.46	46½	40.46	46½	No. 19			50.00	48	50.00	48
No. 16	47.00	46½	39.05	46½	39.05	46½	No. 20			25.00	48	32.00	48
No. 17	70.00	44	63.00	44			No. 21	57.00	48	51.50	48	51.50	48
No. 18	53.00	44	50.00	44			No. 22	45.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 19	45.00	44	45.00	44			No. 23			70.00	48	70.00	48
No. 20	50.00	46½	45.00	46½	45.00	46½	No. 24			33.50	48	33.50	48
No. 21	30.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	No. 25	55.00	44	45.45	40	50.00	44
No. 22	65.00	46½	58.50	46½	58.50	46½	No. 26	40.00	44	40.50	44	40.50	44
No. 23	45.10	46½	46.00	46½	46.00	46½	No. 27	52.30	48	47.50	48	47.50	48
No. 24	50.00	47	50.00	47	50.00	47	No. 28	55.00	48	50.00	48	50.00	48
No. 25			35.00	47	35.00	47	No. 29	47.00	48	38.00	48	38.00	48
No. 26			33.25	47½	33.25	47½	No. 30			43.00	47½	43.00	47½
No. 27	55.00	48	43.00	48	46.00	48	No. 31	45.00	48	40.60	48	45.00	48
No. 28	30.00	48	29.00	48	30.50	48	No. 32	55.00	44	53.00	44	53.00	44
No. 29	85.00	43½	75.00	43½	75.00	43½	No. 33	45.00	44	36.10	44	38.10	44
No. 30	45.00	43½	40.00	43½	40.00	43½	No. 34	65.00	48	50.00	48	55.00	48
No. 31	50.00	43½	50.00	43½	50.00	43½	No. 35	50.00	48	37.80	48	49.50	48
No. 32	30.00	43½	25.00	43½	30.00	43½	No. 36	47.50	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 33	55.00	48	50.00	48			No. 37			28.00	48	32.00	48
No. 34	75.00	48	54.00	48	54.00	48	<i>Transferers—</i>						
No. 35	60.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48	No. 1	60.00	48	55.00	48	55.00	48
No. 36	50.00	44	20.00	30	25.00	35	No. 2	45.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	48
<i>Engravers—</i>							No. 3	43.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48
No. 1	52.00	47½	40.00	47½	40.00	47½	No. 4	42.00	48	35.50	48	35.50	48
No. 2	50.00	48	37.00	47½	37.00	47½	No. 5			45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 3	50.00	48	36.45	48	36.45	48	No. 6			24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 4	60.00	46	60.00	48	60.00	48	No. 7	49.50	46	43.50	48	43.50	48
No. 5	45.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	No. 8	35.00	46	30.50	48	30.50	48
No. 6	53.00	48	55.00	44	40.00	46½	No. 9			70.11	41	70.11	41
No. 7	42.00	48	45.00	44	40.00	46½	No. 10			60.07	41	60.07	41
No. 8	55.00	44	50.00	48	50.00	48	No. 11	48.63	41	56.17	41	56.17	41
No. 9	50.00	44	45.00	48	44.00	44	No. 12	45.00	48	46.00	48	46.00	48
No. 10			65.00	41	65.00	41	No. 13	42.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48
No. 11			40.00	41	40.00	41	No. 14	50.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 12	61.50	41	65.60	41	57.40	41	No. 15	54.00	48	51.36	48	51.36	48
No. 13	57.20	44	54.56	44	54.56	44	No. 16	40.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48
No. 14	55.00	48	46.00	48	50.00	48	No. 17	50.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 15	65.00	44	60.00	44	55.00	44	No. 18	54.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 16	55.00	46½	40.00	46½	40.00	46½	No. 19	42.00	48	38.00	48	38.00	48
No. 17	43.00	48	40.56	48	40.56	48	No. 20			38.00	48	38.00	48
No. 18			50.00	44	50.00	44	No. 21	45.10	48	42.70	48	42.70	48
No. 19			97.00	48			No. 22	47.00	48	43.00	48	43.00	48
No. 20	40.00	48	35.00	48			No. 23	47.50	47½	42.75	47½	42.75	47½
No. 21	50.00	46½	49.50	46½	49.50	46½	No. 24	48.00	48	45.00	48	47.50	48
No. 22			45.00	48	45.00	48	No. 25	35.00	48	31.50	48	33.25	48
No. 23	38.00	44	42.00	44	42.00	44	No. 26	80.00	48	64.80	48	75.00	48
No. 24	55.00	44	50.00	44	50.00	44	No. 27	45.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 25	40.00	44	40.50	44	40.50	44	No. 28	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 26	35.00	47	32.00	47	32.00	47	No. 29	50.00	44	38.75	44	38.75	44
No. 27	50.00	47½	40.00	47½	40.00	47½	No. 30	60.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 28	33.60	48	33.50	48	35.25	48	No. 31	50.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 29			38.40	48	38.40	48	No. 32	42.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 30			31.50	48	31.50	48	<i>Photo-Engravers—</i>						
No. 31	57.00	44	53.00	44	53.00	44	No. 1	36.00	48	32.40	48	32.40	48
No. 32	55.00	48	49.50	48	49.50	48	No. 2	50.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 33	50.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	48	No. 3	40.00	48	45.00	44	50.00	48
No. 34	40.00	48	35.00	44	35.00	44	No. 4	60.00	48	45.00	44	30.00	46½
No. 35	57.00	44	48.62	34	57.20	40	No. 5	48.00	48	50.00	48	50.00	48
No. 36	50.00	48	50.00	48	50.00	48	No. 6	65.00	44	55.00	44	55.00	44
<i>Pressmen—</i>							No. 7	55.00	44	45.00	44	45.00	44
No. 1	65.00	48	60.00	48	60.00	48	No. 8	60.00	44	65.00	44	60.00	44
No. 2	45.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	48	No. 9	60.00	44	39.00	44	39.00	44
No. 3	57.00	48	47.50	48	47.50	48	No. 10	55.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44



TABLE XI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING—*Concluded*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934		Industry and Occupation	1929		1933		1934	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
<i>Stereotypers—</i>							<i>Electrotypers—</i>						
No. 1.....	23.00	48	22.50	48	22.50	48	No. 1.....	42.00	48	36.00	46½	36.00	46½
No. 2.....	39.00	48	29.60	48	29.60	48	No. 2.....	40.00	48	38.00	46½	38.00	46½
No. 3.....	42.00	48	38.00	46½	38.00	46½	No. 3.....	50.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 4.....	30.00	48	30.00	46½	27.00	46½	No. 4.....	37.00	48	33.30	48	33.30	48
No. 5.....	45.00	48	38.00	48	38.00	48	No. 5.....	45.00	48	46.00	48	40.80	48
No. 6.....	46.00	42	43.00	42	44.50	42	No. 6.....	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 7.....	36.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48	No. 7.....	45.00	44	45.00	44	43.00	44
No. 8.....	45.50	48	46.50	48	44.50	48	No. 8.....	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 9.....	49.00	44	45.00	44	45.00	44	No. 9.....	50.00	48	50.00	48	50.00	48
No. 10.....	45.50	46	39.00	46	39.00	48	No. 10.....	45.00	48	36.25	38	26.35	31
No. 11.....	48.00	48	43.20	48	43.20	48	No. 11.....	52.00	44	45.00	44	45.00	44
No. 12.....	48.00	45	43.20	48	43.20	48	No. 12.....	38.40	44	38.00	44	38.00	44
							No. 13.....	57.50	44	47.60	40	47.60	40



## APPENDIX A

**Wages and Hours of Labour under Provincial Minimum Wage Legislation and on Federal Government Contracts in Canada**

Seven of the provinces of Canada have in effect legislation providing for minimum wages for female employees in certain industries and occupations through Boards or Commissions which establish and enforce the minimum rates, and there is also legislation for the restriction of hours of labour. In Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec the minimum rates for female employees are applicable to males in certain respects, as noted in the table for each province. Minimum wage legislation for female employees became effective in the various provinces as follows: British Columbia and Manitoba in 1918; Saskatchewan in 1919; Alberta and Ontario in 1920; in Quebec in 1926, the statute having been passed in 1919; in Nova Scotia in 1930, the statute having been passed in 1920. In New Brunswick a statute was passed in 1930 to come into force on proclamation but has not yet been proclaimed.

Hours of labour are regulated in some of the provinces by the Minimum Wage Boards and in others under the factory acts, etc. Footnotes to the tables indicate the regulations as to hours and under what authority if not under orders of the Minimum Wage Boards.

In 1934 an amendment to the Ontario Minimum Wage Act specified the hours of labour for which the minimum rates set for female employees were to be paid, varying according to localities by population, work beyond these hours to be paid for at not less than the minimum rates. Formerly under orders of the Board, hours for which the minimum rates were payable had been specified in certain cases, laundries, hotels and restaurants, theatres, retail stores, and in Toronto shoe shine parlours, and the only other restrictions as to hours were those in the factories acts, etc. The statute was amended to provide that females could not be replaced by males at less than the minimum rates set for females.

In 1934 the Quebec Minimum Wage Act was amended to provide that males could not be employed in work ordinarily performed by females (in the opinion of the Commission) at rates of wages less than the minimum for females.

The accompanying tables and statements as to minimum rates of wages and as to hours and other working conditions under minimum wage boards etc. give information as to the regulations in effect at the end of 1934. The more important of the rules for the applica-

tion of the rates under the orders have been given in footnotes. For complete information it is necessary to refer to the orders as issued by the various provincial boards. These have been given in summary form in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from time to time as issued. In some provinces these orders include regulations as to employment conditions, sanitary conditions, etc. The boards have power to issue licences for lower rates of pay for handicapped workers and to meet special conditions in the nature of emergencies.

Legislation providing for the establishment of minimum wages for male employees to some extent has been enacted in British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick.

In British Columbia minimum wage legislation for male employees only was enacted in 1925, but was replaced by new statutes in 1929 and again in 1934. Under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, a Board of Industrial Relations was appointed to administer this statute and the Female Minimum Wage Act, 1934, which replaced that of 1920, as well as the Hours of Work Act, 1934. This Board has issued several orders applying to males in certain industries, as well as adding to and amending previous orders applying to females.

In Manitoba in 1934 amendments to the Minimum Wage Act provided that the terms of this statute might by Order in Council be extended to all classes of workers and industries. Minimum rates for certain classes of male employees have been established as a result.

In New Brunswick in 1934 the Forest Operations and Commission Act provided for the establishment of minimum wages in logging and lumbering.

In Quebec in 1934 the Forest Operations Commission Act, provided for the regulation of working conditions in logging and lumbering by a Commission. The Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, provided that the rates of wages and hours of labour specified in a collective agreement between employers and employees may on application to the Minister of Labour be extended by Order in Council to all employers and workers in the industry in the district in the scope of the agreement.

In Alberta, among the provisions of the Department of Trade and Industry Act, 1934, is one providing for codes to regulate trade



practices and to set minimum standards of wages and hours of labour, which may be made binding by Order in Council on all engaged in the trade. Certain trades are specified in the statute and any other trade may be brought under it by Order in Council on request of a representative number of those engaged in it. No action under these provisions has been reported.

### **Minimum Wage Rates on Federal Government Contracts**

In accordance with a Resolution of the House of Commons in 1900, the Fair Wages Policy of the Federal Government has provided for the observance of rates of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district where the work was performed, or in the absence of current rates for fair and reasonable rates. This policy applied to building and construction work and to the manufacture of government supplies.

In 1922 the application of this policy by the various departments of the government was standardized under an Order in Council, setting forth the labour conditions to be inserted in contracts for building and construction and for the manufacture and supply of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores.

In 1930, the Fair Wage and Eight Hour Day Act was passed, applicable to all contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any Federal work. This statute provides for the observance of current rates of wages and requires also that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable

and that the working hours are not to exceed eight a day.

On December 31, 1934, the labour conditions previously applicable to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies as listed above, were rescinded and new conditions substituted therefor. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, page 24.)

The requirement for the payment of wages not less than current rates or fair and reasonable rates, if there are no current rates, is retained, but it is also provided that males and females under 18 years of age will be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the minimum wage scales of the respective provinces. In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors are required to pay the males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls under the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

It is also provided that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents per hour, and for female workers, 18 years of age and over, 20 cents per hour, but in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contract work. For instance for a 50 hour week on a Federal Government contract a male 18 years of age and over, whether experienced or inexperienced, must be paid not less than \$15 and a female \$10 even if the provincial minimum scale may provide \$6, \$7, \$8, etc., but if the provincial minimum scale is in excess of \$15 in the case of male and \$10 in the case of female workers then the provincial scale must prevail.

## I.—MINIMUM WAGES RATE FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN NOVA SCOTIA\*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per Week for which minimum wage rates payable ↓
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers over 18 years ↑	Young Girls under 18 years ↑	
(a) Food Trades including making of confectionery, biscuits, chocolates, grocery specialties, together with bakeries and all allied industries: Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over..... All towns under 17,000 population.....	\$ 11.00 10.00	\$ 9.00-10.00b 8.00- 9.00b	\$ 7.00-10.00c 6.00- 9.00c	44-50 44-50
(a) Textile and Needle Trades and allied sewing trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning, making of wearing apparel and the working in and on leather goods, boots, shoes, furs, etc. Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over..... All towns under 17,000 population.....	11.00 10.00	9.00-10.00b 8.00- 9.00b	7.00-10.00c 6.00- 9.00c	44-50 44-50
(d) Employees in all Factories not dealt with in other orders, and the Paper Trades (which include printing, book binding, paper box making, paper bag making, manufacturing stationery and other trades making paper and paper products): Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over..... All towns under 17,000 population.....	11.00 10.00	9.00-10.00b 8.00- 9.00b	7.00-10.00c 6.00- 9.00c	44-50 44-50
(e) Employees in Shops and Stores, including millinery, dress-making, tailoring and fur sewing situated or in any way connected with a shop or store: Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over..... All towns under 17,000 population.....	11.00 10.00	8.00-10.00c 7.00- 9.00c	7.00-10.00c 6.00- 9.00c	44-50f 44-50f
Operators in the Telephone Companies: Halifax, Sydney, Dartmouth and Glace Bay..... Amherst, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Truro, Yarmouth, Sydney Mines and Westville..... All other incorporated towns.....	11.00 10.00 9.00	9.00-10.00b 8.00- 9.00b 7.00- 8.00b	8.00-10.00c 6.00- 8.00c	44-50 44-50 44-50
(a) Employees in Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms: Cities of 17,000 population and over..... Cities and towns between 2,000 and 17,000 population.....	11.00 10.00	9.00-10.00b 8.00- 9.00b	9.00-10.00b 8.00- 9.00b	44-50 44-50
(a) Employees in Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works: Halifax..... Sydney and Glace Bay..... All other incorporated towns.....	11.00 11.00 10.00	9.00-10.00b 9.00-10.00b 8.00- 9.00b	7.00-10.00c 7.00-10.00c 6.00- 9.00c	44-50 44-50 44-50

\*Minimum wage orders apply to cities and incorporated towns. Permits may be issued for aged or handicapped workers to work for lower wages and also for variation or suspension of the regulations in exceptional conditions.

†Number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both not to exceed 25 per cent of total female working force except where total working force is less than four.

‡Hours for which minimum rates payable to be not less than 44 nor more than 50 per week. Work in excess of 50 hours to be paid at proportionate rates (except in shops and stores); for less than 44 hours deductions may be made at proportionate rates. Employees required to wait on the premises to be paid for such waiting time. Under Nova Scotia Factory Act, there is no restriction on the normal hours for women in factories but in case of emergency the inspector may permit hours up to 12½ a day and 72½ a week for not more than 36 days in the year.

(a) In these occupations, if lodging is furnished, not more than \$2 may be deducted from wage; if board is furnished not more than \$4 per week for board or 25 cents for each meal may be deducted. In the case of laundries, not more than \$4.50 may be deducted for board and lodging in Halifax and other towns, except in Sydney and Glace Bay where not more than \$1.50 for lodging and \$4.50 for board may be deducted.

(b) After one year, minimum rate for experienced adult to be paid.

(c) After 18 months, minimum rate for experienced adult to be paid, but no young girl on reaching age of 18 to receive less than rate for inexperienced adult.

(d) Pieceworkers to be paid minimum wage scale for first six months. For pieceworkers of more than six months' experience it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive the minimum established rate.

(e) A probationary period of three months is allowed for which no wages are stipulated.

(f) From December 15-31, the hours in shops and stores for which the Minimum Wage must be paid may be extended up to 60 a week. Hours in excess of 50 per week except during December 15-31 must be paid for at not less than one and one half times the minimum rate.

## II.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC\*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week		Hours for which minimum wages payable†
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers	
(a), (b), (c). <i>Food Industry</i> , including biscuits, pastry, bread, macaroni, cereals, chocolates, cocoa, confectionery and allied processes:	\$	\$	
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	10.00	7.00- 8.50d	55
The rest of the Province.....	9.00	6.00- 7.50d	55
(a), (b), (c) <i>Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes Industry</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00-11.00e	50
The rest of the Province.....	9.00	6.00- 8.00e	55
(b), (c) <i>Printing, Bookbinding, Lithographing and Envelope Making</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00-11.00e	k
The rest of the Province.....	9.00	6.00- 8.00e	k
(b), (c) <i>Paper Box and Paper Bag Making, Wooden Boxes partly made or finished with Paper or Cardboard, Manufaturing Stationery and other trades making paper or paper products</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	10.00	7.00e	50
The rest of the Province.....	9.00	6.00)	55
(a), (b), (c) <i>Fur Industry</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00-11.00e	44f
The rest of the Province.....	10.00	6.00- 9.00e	50f
(a), (b), (c) <i>Boot and Shoe Factories and all other leather trades</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal.....	11.00	7.00-10.00e	48
Other Municipalities with populations of over 3,000.....	10.00	6.00- 9.00e	48
Municipalities with populations of less than 3,000.....	9.00	6.00- 8.00e	48
(a), (b), (c) <i>Textile Trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning and allied processes</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.00	7.00-10.00e	k
The rest of the Province.....	10.00	6.00- 9.00e	k
(a), (b), (c) <i>Women's, Men's and Boys' Clothing Industry</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00-11.00e	44
In cities and towns of 15,000 population and over, outside a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal.....	10.00	6.00- 9.00e	50
In municipalities of a population of less than 15,000.....	10.00	6.00- 9.00e	55
<i>Women's and Children's Dresses, Silk Underwear, Kimonos and Lingerie</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00-10.00g	48
The rest of the Province.....	10.00	6.00- 8.00e	50
<i>Overalls, Mackinaws, Shirts, Collars, Neckties; Fabric, Rayon and Cotton Underwear, Embroidery, Corsets and Brassieres and all needle or sewing machine work not covered by another order</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	11.00	7.00- 9.00h	48
In cities and towns of 15,000 population and over, outside a radius of 10 miles of Island of Montreal.....	10.00	6.00- 8.00h	50
In municipalities of a population of less than 15,000.....	9.00	6.00- 7.00i	50
(a), (b), (c) <i>Cloth Hats, Caps and Millinery (except custom millinery)</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00-11.00e	44
The rest of the Province.....	10.00	6.00- 9.00e	50
(a), (b), (c) <i>Rubber, Linoleum, Oilcloth manufacture and allied processes</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.00	7.00-11.00e	50
The rest of the Province.....	10.00	6.00- 9.00e	50
(a), (b), (c) <i>Jewelry and Optical Trades, including watch making, silver plating and allied processes</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00-11.00e	48
The rest of the Province.....	10.00	6.00- 9.00e	50
<i>Laundries, Dye Works, Dry Cleaning Establishments and all connected services</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 30 miles of the Island of Montreal	22c. per hour h	16 to 20 c. per hour h	-
The rest of the Province.....	18 c. per hour h	13 to 15 c. per hour h	-
(c), (i), (j) <i>Departmental Stores, Chain Stores and Retail Stores</i> :			
City and Island of Montreal.....	12.50	7.00-11.00e	48i
Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull and cities over 25,000 population.....	11.00	6.00- 9.00e	48i
Cities and towns between 10,000 and 25,000 population.....	10.00	6.00- 9.00e	54i
Cities and towns between 5,000 and 10,000 population.....	9.00	6.00- 8.00e	54i

\*Minimum wage orders apply throughout the Province, unless otherwise specified. No male worker may be employed at work usually performed by women at less than the minimum rates established for women in that industry. Permits may be issued for aged or handicapped workers to work for less than the minimum wage scale.

†Hours less or more than these to be paid at proportionate rates, except in fur industry. Employees required to wait on the premises to be paid for such waiting time. Under the Industrial Establishments Act, maximum hours per week in factories for females are 55, but permits to work up to 65 hours in cases of emergency may be given by factory inspector for not more than 6 weeks in a year.

(a) Pieceworkers to be paid minimum wage scale for beginners for first six months. For those pieceworkers with six months or more experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive the minimum wage rates.

(b) The number of inexperienced workers earning less than the full minimum wage rate for experienced workers is not to exceed one half the total female working force.

(c) The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of the regulations in exceptional conditions.

(d) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(e) After two years, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(f) Overtime in the fur industry to be paid for at not less than time and one half.

(g) At least 70 per cent of the employees must be paid the full minimum rate, another 20 per cent may be paid the intermediate rate and the remaining 10 per cent the lowest rate in this order.

(h) At least 70 per cent of the employees must be paid the regular minimum rate, another 15 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 15 per cent the lowest rate provided in the order for this industry.

(i) Not more than one quarter of total female staff to be inexperienced workers.

(j) Part time employees to be paid 12½ per cent over the minimum wage rates, except those engaged exclusively on Fridays and Saturdays who may be paid at the regular rate.

(k) Minimum wage rates are payable for the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

(l) Or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than this number.



## III.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO\*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per week †
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers, 18 years and over	Young Girls, under 18 years ‡	
(a), (b) Factories, including textile trades, needle trades, drugs and chemicals, etc., boot and shoe and all other leather trades, electrical trades, food trades, tobacco trades, rubber trades, printing trades, paper trades and all other factory trades (except seasonal canning):	\$	\$	\$	
Toronto(u)	12.50	10.00-11.00c	8.00-10.00d	43
Cities of 50,000 or over, except Toronto(u)	11.50	9.50-10.50c	8.00-10.00d	48
Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00-10.00c	7.00-10.00d	50
Towns and cities 5,000 to 10,000 population	11.00	9.00-10.00c	7.00-10.00d	54
The rest of the Province	10.00	8.00-9.00c	6.00-9.00d	54
(e), (f) Factories, canning, packing and evaporating fruits and vegetables, which operate seasonally:				
Toronto	25c. per hour g	25c. per hour g	20c. per hour h	—
Cities of 30,000 or over, except Toronto	23c. per hour g	23c. per hour g	17c. per hour h	—
Cities and towns 5,000 to 30,000	22c. per hour g	22c. per hour g	15c. per hour h	—
Towns and villages 2,000 to 5,000	20c. per hour g	20c. per hour g	15c. per hour h	—
The rest of the Province	18c. per hour g	18c. per hour g	15c. per hour h	—
(i), (l) Custom Millinery Trades (in shops and workrooms, but not in factories):				
Toronto	12.50	6.00-10.00j	6.00-10.00j	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	6.00-10.00j	6.00-10.00j	48
Towns and Cities 10,000 to 50,000	11.00	5.00-9.00j	5.00-9.00j	50
Places of population 4,000 to 10,000	10.00	5.00-9.00j	5.00-9.00j	54
(a), (b) Jewellery Trades:				
Toronto	12.50	9.00-11.00d	7.00-10.50k	48
Cities of 50,000 population or over, except Toronto	11.50	8.00-10.00d	7.00-10.50k	48
Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	7.50-9.50d	6.00-9.50k	50
Towns and cities 5,000 to 10,000 population	11.00	7.50-9.50d	6.00-9.50k	54
The rest of the Province	10.00	7.50-9.50d	6.00-9.00k	54
(m) Retail Stores:				
Toronto	12.50	10.00-11.00c	8.00-11.00k	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00-11.00c	8.00-11.00k	48
Cities and Towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00-10.00c	7.00-10.00k	50
Cities and Towns 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00-9.00c	6.00-9.00k	54
Towns and villages 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00	6.00-8.00d	6.00-8.00d	54
The rest of the Province	8.00	6.00-7.00c	6.00-7.00c	54
Telephone Systems:				
Toronto	12.50	10.00-11.00c	8.00-11.00k	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00-11.00c	8.00-11.00k	48
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00-10.00c	7.00-10.00k	50
Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00-9.00c	6.00-9.00k	54
The rest of the Province				
Exchanges with over 600 subscribers	9.00	7.00-8.00c	7.00-8.00c	—
Exchanges with between 400 and 600 subscribers	8.00	6.00-7.00c	6.00-7.00c	—
Exchanges with between 200 and 400 subscribers	7.00	5.00-6.00c	5.00-6.00c	—
(n) Theatres and Amusement Places, including ushers, cashiers and cleaners:				
Toronto	12.50 per week or 30 cents per hour			48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00 per week or 27 cents per hour			48
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour			50
The rest of the Province	11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour			54
(e), (m), (o) Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works:				
Toronto	12.50	10.00-11.00p	9.00-11.00d	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00-11.00p	7.00-10.00d	48
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00-10.00p	7.00-10.00d	50
The rest of the Province	11.00	9.00-10.00p	7.00-10.00d	54
(q) Offices:				
(a) Toronto	12.50	10.00-11.00c	8.00-10.00d	48
(m) (r) Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00-11.00c	8.00-10.00d	48
(m) Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00-10.00c	7.00-9.00d	50
(m) Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00-9.00c	6.00-8.00d	54
(m) Towns and villages 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00	6.00-8.00d	6.00-8.00d	54
(m) The rest of the Province	8.00	6.00-7.00d	6.00-7.00d	54

## III.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO\*—Concluded

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per week
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers, 18 years and over	Young Girls, under 18 years †	
(s) Elevator Employees:	\$			
Toronto.....	12.50	Rates apply to all workers.....		48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor.....	12.00			48
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population.....	11.00			50
Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000 population.....	10.00			54
Places 1,000 to 4,000 population.....	9.00			54
The rest of the Province.....	8.00			54
(e) Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms:				
Toronto.....	26c. per hour for all.....			—
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor.....	25c. per hour for all.....			—
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population.....	22c. per hour for all.....			—
Towns and places 4,000 to 10,000 population.....	20c. per hour for all.....			—
(t) Hairdressing or Manicuring Establishments, Beauty Parlours, etc.:				
Toronto.....	12.50	6.00-10.00c	6.00-10.00c	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor.....	12.00	6.00-10.00c	6.00-10.00c	48
Shoe Shine Parlours:				
Toronto.....	12.50	12.50	12.50	50

\*Minimum wages rates apply throughout the Province unless otherwise stated in the order. No male worker may be employed in a class of employment for which a minimum wage is fixed for women at less than the minimum wage. Special permits may be issued to physically handicapped workers or those over 60 years to work for lower wages.

†No young girl worker is to receive less than rate for inexperienced adult on reaching age of 18 years.

‡Minimum weekly rates are payable for these hours or for the usual number of hours per week normally worked in the establishment, if less than this number. No deduction below minimum wage for absence is to exceed value of the time lost. Overtime to be paid at proportionate rates. An employee required to wait on the premises to be paid for such time. Under Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, maximum hours for females are 60 per week, but in factories permits to work up to 12½ hours per day or 72½ hours per week in cases of emergency may be given by the factory inspector for not more than 36 days in the year.

(a) Number of inexperienced adults or young girls not to exceed one third of total number of females; number of inexperienced adults and young girls together not to exceed one half total number of females except where number employed is 4 or less.

(b) All beginners on piecework to be paid not less than the time work rates for beginners during first six months. For pieceworkers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent earn the minimum rate.

(c) After one year, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(d) After 18 months, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(e) Lodging not to be charged at more than \$2.00 per week and board \$5.00 per week in Toronto and at \$1.50 and \$4.50 in the rest of the province, with single meals not more than 25 cents, except in the canning industry where not more than \$1.50 for lodging and \$4.50 for board may be charged throughout the province.

(f) For piecework in the canning industry, it is sufficient if 60 per cent of the pieceworkers earn the minimum rate.

(g) All workers between the ages of 18 and 60 years.

(h) All workers under 18 or over 60 years of age.

(i) Not more than one-third of employees to be apprentices, except when staff is less than four.

(j) After 3 years, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(k) After 2 years, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(l) An employment of ten weeks or more in any period of six months to be deemed sufficient for that of six months.

(m) The number of inexperienced adults or young girls shall in neither case exceed 25 per cent of the total female working force except where the total female working force is less than four.

(n) An employee working less than 40 hours per week to be paid on hourly basis.

(o) A young girl employed in this industry for a year or more before reaching the age of 18 years must be paid rate for experienced adult on reaching the age of 18 years.

(p) After 6 months, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(q) Any office worker with a diploma from an accredited business college or commercial department of a high school to be paid experienced worker's rate.

(r) If employed a year or more in an office before reaching the age of 18 years, a worker to receive experienced worker's wage rate on reaching age of 18 years. If working less than a year when reaching age of 18 years, experienced worker's rate to be paid as soon thereafter as the year's experience has been completed.

(s) A learning period of two weeks with no prescribed wage before minimum wage rates applicable.

(t) Number of inexperienced workers not to exceed one quarter of total females employed if there are four or more female employees.

(u) In custom or merchant tailoring establishments, learners may be employed with no minimum wage prescribed for three months before minimum wage rates apply.

## IV.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANITOBA\*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week†			Hours‡	
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers 18 years and over	Young girls under 18 years	per day	per week
(a), (b) Abattoirs, Cigars, Confectionery and Biscuits, Creameries, Drug, Groceries, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Paper Box, Pickles, Soap and Yeast Industries.....	\$ 11.00	\$ 9.00-10.00c	\$ 8.00-10.00c	9	48
(a), (b) Furriers' Establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface.	12.00	9.00-10.50c	8.00-10.00c	9	48
(a) Artificial Flowers, Bedding, Ladies' Wear, Hats, Caps, Embroidery, Jewellery, Regalia and Garments which include all Clothing Trades except dress-making, millinery, custom tailoring and furriers.....	11.00	8.80c	8.80c	8	44

IV.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANITOBA\*—*Concluded*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week†			Hours‡	
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers 18 years and over	Young girls under 18 years	per day	per week
(a), (b) Tailoring Establishments.....	\$ 12.00	\$ 6.00-11.00f	\$ 6.00-11.00f	9	50
(a), (b) Millinery Establishments.....	12.00	5.00-10.00g	5.00-10.00g	8½h	50h
(a) Bag Factories.....	11.00z	10.00-10.50c	9.00-10.50d	9	48
(a), (b) Printing, Lithographing, Bookbinding, Envelope Manufacturing and other Manufacturing Operations of wholesale stationers.....	12.00	8.00-11.00i	8.00-11.00i	9	48
(a), (b), (j) Paint, Broom and Seed Packing Factories.....	12.00	9.00-11.00e	7.00-11.00e	9	50
(a) Auto Tops, Caskets, Gloves, Knitting, Leather Goods, Tents and Awnings.....	12.00	8.00-11.00d	8.00-11.00d	9	48
(a) Departmental Stores and Mail Order Houses:.....					
Departments other than manufacturing.....	12.00	9.00-11.00d	7.00-9.00k	9	48
Manufacturing Departments (except millinery and dressmaking).....	12.00	9.00-11.00d	8.00-10.00d	9	48
Millinery Workrooms.....	12.00	6.00-10.00l	6.00-10.00l	9	48
Dressmaking Workrooms.....	12.00	8.00-11.00d	6.00-9.00m	9	48
(a), (b) Retail Stores, including Shops, Booths, Stalls, News Stands, Delivery and Messenger Services.....	12.00	9.00-11.00d	9.00-11.00d	9n	48n
Places of Amusement in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James:					
Ticket Sellers and ushers.....	12.00	12.00	p	9	48
Cleaners.....	35c.	35c.		9	48
	per hr.	per hr.	p	9	48
(a), (b) Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface.....	12.00q	9.00-11.00e	9.00-11.00e	9	50
(b) Beauty Parlours, Barber Shops and Hair-dressing Establishments.....	12.00	8.00-11.00r	8.00-11.00r	10	48
(b) Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Victualling Houses and Refreshment Stands:					
In any city or in St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona, or at a summer resort during June, July, August, September.....	12.00q	9.60q,s	9.60q,s	10	48
In any other part of the Province.....	9.60t	9.60t	9.60t	10	48
(u), Offices in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James.....	12.50	10.50-11.50c	8.00-10.50v	8	44
Brick yards and Seasonal and Casual Employment in Industries not covered by other regulations.....	12.00w	12.00w	12.00w	9	48

\*Minimum wage orders apply throughout the Province to women and to boys under 18. Where a minimum wage is established for female workers, no person over 18 to be employed at less wages in the same class of employment. An Order in Council under the Minimum Wage Act, published in the *Manitoba Gazette* Nov. 24, 1934, and to take effect one month later, makes it obligatory on employers of all workers over 18 years except farm and market gardening workers and private domestic workers to pay a minimum wage of \$12.00 per week of 48 hours or 25 cents per hour in any city and in the municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona, or any summer resort during June, July, August and September, and of \$10.00 per week or 21 cents per hour in the rest of the Province unless a lower rate is permitted by a regulation under the Minimum Wage Act or unless exempted under the provisions of the Act.

†The wages rates were reduced by 10 per cent from March 1, 1933 until December 31, 1934, except in hotels, restaurants, etc., for which the rates given here have been in effect since August, 1934. The Board may issue a permit granting modification of or exemption from the regulations in cases of exceptional conditions arising.

‡The hours not to exceed these, except that overtime may be worked on permit from the Bureau of Labour but not for more than 36 days in a year, 6 hours in any week or 3 hours in any day. Payment for such overtime to be at regular rates. Any employee required to wait on the premises, is to be paid for such waiting time.

(a) The number of learners and minors not to exceed 25 per cent of the number of experienced female employees in the case of abattoirs, etc., artificial flowers, etc., departmental and retail stores, laundries, etc., and hotels and restaurants; and not to exceed 25 per cent of the total number of female employees in the other orders concerned.

(b) If board or lodging furnished by employer, the cost to the employee is not to exceed \$2 per week for lodging, \$4.50 for board or \$6 for both.

(c) After six months, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(d) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(e) After 18 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid, (In furrier's establishments, if a minor reaches age of 18 years before this period, she is to serve only one half of the remainder of the learning period before receiving experienced worker's rate.)

(f) After 24 weeks, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. Minors to be classed as learners

(g) After six seasons of at least 10 weeks each, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(h) If establishment is associated with a shop or store, the same hours to be observed as by the selling staff of the shop or store. In establishments which remain open Saturday evenings, hours may be increased to 11½ for Saturday and 54 per week during December but maximum is 49 hours per week during remainder of year.

(i) After two years, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. Minors to be classed as learners.

(j) No minor to work in a rag factory, and no period of adult learning in a rag factory.

(k) Girls under 16 years \$7, girls of 16 years \$8, girls of 17 years \$9. Girls who have been working one year or more to be considered experienced adults on reaching the age of 18 years.

(l) No wage stipulated for probationary period of four weeks. After four seasons of ten weeks each, full minimum rate to be paid.

(m) No wage stipulated for probationary period of four weeks. After two years, full experienced adult rate to be paid. A minor who has been working for one year or more to be considered an experienced adult on reaching the age of 18 years.

(n) Except that 11½ hours may be worked on Saturday.

(o) If working less than 40 hours per week, 30 cents per hour to be paid.

(p) No minor (under 18) to be employed.

(q) Experienced part time workers to be paid 25 cents per hour, inexperienced 20 cents per hour.

(r) A probationary period of 3 months with wage rates not stipulated; after 18 months further experience, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(s) After three months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(t) Or 20 cents per hour.

(u) Where more than 8 female workers are employed, not more than 25 per cent of the total office staff to be learners or minors. A business course to be equivalent of experience.

(v) Girls of 15 years \$8, of 16 years \$9, of 17 years \$10, of 17½ years \$10.50.

(w) or 30 cents per hour. (x) \$12 if employed press feeding or sewing machine operating.



## V.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN\*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week†			Hours per week ‡
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers, 18 years and over	Young girls under 18 years	
(a), (b) <i>Laundries and Factories</i> .....	\$ 14.00	\$ 9.50-11.50c	\$ 9.50-11.50c	48
<i>Mail Order Houses</i> .....	14.00	9.00-11.00c	6.00- 7.00d	48
(c) <i>Shops and Stores:</i>				
Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon.....	15.00	10.00-13.50f	7.00- 8.00d	49g
North Battleford, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Weyburn and Yorkton.....	15.00	10.00-13.50f	7.00- 8.00d	51g
(h) <i>Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms:</i>				
Kitchen Help.....	11.00	11.00	11.00	49
All others.....	13.00	11.00i	11.00i	49
(a) <i>Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops</i> .....	15.00	9.00-13.00j	9.00-13.00j	48

\*The Minimum wage orders apply only to cities, but the Board may extend an order to any other part of the Province, and may also declare any order to apply to male employees in shops and factories.

†From September 1, 1933, minimum wage rates were reduced 10 per cent where less than \$13 per week and 15 per cent where \$13 or more, except for workers employed less than full time but more than 24 hours per week when 10 per cent only was deducted, and for workers working less than 24 hours in any week when there was no deduction. From June 29, 1934, reductions were 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, and after September 30, 1934, the full rates were restored. On January 11, 1935, rates for experienced adults were reduced by \$1.00 per week except in mail order houses where the reduction was 50 cents per week; rates for learners were also reduced in some cases. The rates shown in this table are those in effect at the end of 1934 before this reduction came into effect.

‡Maximum hours per week: longer hours may only be worked with a permit from the Minimum Wage Board except for laundries and factories where such permit must be obtained from an inspector under the Factories Act, and such overtime to be paid at not less than the minimum rate. If shorter number of hours worked, weekly wages may be reduced proportionately but in no case is payment to be less than 20 cents per hour. (Under the Factories Act inspector may permit a 12½ hour day, 72½ hour week in emergencies for 36 days in the year).

(a) Where meals are furnished by employer, not more than 25 cents a meal to be charged.

(b) In photographic studios and workrooms, apprentices not wholly employed in film developing may work three months at \$5 per week and the following year at the regular learners scale. Learners in knitting, hat and wearing apparel factories and book binderies may work six months at \$7.50 per week and a following year at the regular learners' scale.

(c) After one year, full minimum rate for experienced workers to be paid.

(d) After one year, or on reaching age of 18 years, minor learners to be considered adult learners.

(e) For millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing and florist establishments, situated in a shop or store, a probationary period of six months for which no wage rates are stipulated, after which an inexperienced female employee to be paid not less than \$3 per week for six months, \$7 per week for next six months and \$12 for next six months, after which they are to be paid at the full minimum rate for experienced workers.

(f) After 18 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(g) Between December 15 and December 31, hours may be increased up to 56 per week.

(h) Where board and lodging furnished by employer, minimum wage rate to be \$5.25 per week for experienced workers and \$3.25 for inexperienced workers and kitchen help. Where meals only furnished by employer, minimum wage rate \$7.75 for experienced workers and \$5.75 for inexperienced workers and kitchen help. Where lodging only furnished by employer, minimum wage rate \$10.50 for experienced workers and \$8.50 for inexperienced workers and kitchen help.

(i) After 3 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(j) A probationary period of three months with no wages; 18 months as learner before being considered an experienced worker.

## VI.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA\*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week		Hours†	
	Experienced workers	Apprentices‡	Per day	Per week
	\$	\$		
<i>Manufacturing:</i>				
Bookbinding, embossing, engraving and printing .....	12.50	7.00-11.00a	9	48
Dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing .....	12.50	6.00-10.00b	9	48
Millinery .....	12.50	4.00-10.00b	9	48
Other Manufacturing .....	12.50	6.00-10.00c	9	48
<i>Fruit and Vegetable canning, drying and packing .....</i>	12.50	9.00-10.00d	9	48
<i>Shop, stores and mail order houses .....</i>	12.50	7.50-11.00e	9f	52
<i>(g) Telephone operators .....</i>	14.00	7.50-12.00b	9	48
<i>Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments .....</i>	12.50	9.50-11.50e	9	48
<i>Offices .....</i>	14.00	7.50-12.00b	9	48
<i>(h) Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, etc:</i>				
for a 6-day week .....	12.50	9.00-11.00i	9	48
for a 7-day week .....	14.50	10.50-13.00i	9	56
<i>Personal Service, including beauty parlours, barber shops, theatres, motion picture houses, cabarets, garages, operation of elevators, etc.:</i>				
Hairstressing, manicuring, beauty parlours and barber shops .....	14.00	6.00-12.00b	9	48
<i>(j) Ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls, cloakroom attendants in cabarets and dance halls .....</i>	14.00	14.00	9	48½

\*Minimum wage orders apply to cities, towns and villages with a population of 600 or over and to Banff, Lake Louise, Waterton Park and Jasper, except in case of the Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Drying and Packing Industry in which industry the order applies throughout the province. The Factories Act provides that wherever a minimum wage fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male worker to be employed for less except indentured apprentices.

†Maximum hours, except that a temporary increase may be made with permission of Minimum Wage Board. Such overtime to be paid at regular rates. The minimum wage rate is payable for these maximum hours or for the usual number of hours worked in the establishment if less than these hours and more than forty per week. If usual number of hours less than forty per week, proportionate deductions from the minimum rate may be made.

‡Not more than 25 per cent of total female staff may be apprentices.

(a) After 18 months, full minimum rate for experienced workers to be paid.

(b) After a probationary period of one month with no wages stipulated, 11 months may worked at apprentice scale.

(c) In some cases full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid after 9 months apprenticeship and in other cases after one year's apprenticeship.

(d) After two months, full minimum wage for experienced worker to be paid.

(e) After one year, full minimum wage for experienced worker to be paid.

(f) 10½ hours on Saturdays.

(g) The minimum wage order applies to all private telephone exchanges in cities, towns and villages having a population of 600 or over and to all public telephone exchanges where the number of subscribers exceeds 250.

(h) Where meals are furnished by employer, not more than \$5 per week to be deducted from wages for meals; where lodging furnished, not more than \$2 per week to be deducted for lodging.

(i) After 3 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(j) If working more than 28 hours and not more than 48 hours per week \$14.00 per week. Hourly wages 50 cents per hour.

(k) Minimum rates payable if working more than 28 and not more than 48 hours per week.

## VII.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA\*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours†	
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers, 18 years and over ‡	Young girls under 18 years ‡	per day	per week
Fishing Industry, including the washing, preparing, preserving, drying, curing, smoking, packing of fish, except canned fish.....	\$ 15.50	\$ 12.75-14.75a	\$ 12.75-14.75a		
(b) Fruit and Vegetable canning, preserving, drying, packing, etc.....	27c. per hour	25c. per hour	25c. per hour		
Manufacturing Industry.....	14.00	7.00-13.00c	7.00-13.00c	8	48
Mercantile Industry.....	12.75	9.00-12.00a	7.50-11.00e		48
Telephone and Telegraph.....	15.00	11.00-13.00f	11.00-13.00f	8g	48g
Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industries.....	13.50	9.00-12.00h	8.00-12.00i	8	48
Offices.....	15.00	11.00-14.00a	11.00-14.00e		48
(j) Public Housekeeping (includes waitresses, attendants, housekeepers, cooks and kitchen help in hotels, restaurants, light lunch stands, etc., chambermaids in hotels, lodging houses, etc., elevator operators and janitresses, but not including janitresses in apartment buildings of twelve residential suites or less).....	14.00	12.00k	12.00k		48l
Personal Service (includes employees in manicuring, hair-dressing, barbering, etc., ushers in theatres, attendants at other public places of amusement, garages and service stations and drivers of motor cars and other vehicles):					
Ushers in theatres, music halls, lecture halls, etc.....	14.25	14.25	14.25		48m
All others.....	14.25	14.25	10.00-13.00e		48

\*Minimum wage orders apply throughout the Province. No male worker over 18 years except indentured apprentices may be employed at a class of employment for which a minimum wage for women is fixed at less than this minimum wage.

†Under Hours of Work Act, maximum hours per week except with permit from the Board of Industrial Relations. Overtime is to be paid pro rata.

‡Special licences may be granted by the Board for employment of adult learners at wage rates fixed in the licences but the number of such licensed employees not to exceed one-seventh of the total number of female employees in the establishment, except if less than seven employees when one adult learner may be allowed, but the aggregate number of female workers with special licences and employees under 18 may not exceed 35 per cent of the total number of female workers in the establishment.

(a) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(b) For experienced worker, 27 cents per hour up to 8 hours per day, 40 cents for hours over 8 and up to 12, and 54 cents for any hours in excess of 12, with the exception that in order to handle perishable fruits or vegetables, the regular wage of 27 cents may be paid up to 10 hours in a day. For inexperienced workers, that is those with less than two months' experience, corresponding wage rates are 25 cents, 37½ cents and 50 cents per hour.

(c) For some classes of manufacturing the scale for inexperienced employees is from \$8 to \$12 covering a period of 6 months, in other classes also from \$8 to \$12 but covering a period of one year and in a third class which includes printing and bookbinding, dressmaking, tailoring, manufacture of jewellery, furs, leather goods, boots and shoes, hand-made millinery, and other products the scale is from \$7 to \$13 and covers a period of 18 months. These schedules do not apply to regularly indentured apprentices whose indentures have been approved by the Board.

(e) After two years, minimum rate for experienced workers to apply.

(f) After 9 months, minimum rate for experienced workers to apply.

(g) In an emergency, maximum hours may be increased up to 56 per week, and such overtime to be paid at one and one-half times the rate. Employees customarily on duty between 10 p.m., and 8 a.m., may work 10 hours instead of 8 per day.

(h) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(i) Apprenticeship of two years and rate of \$12 to continue until reaching age of 18 years. If age of 18 is reached before completion of one year's apprenticeship, rate for experienced worker to be paid as soon thereafter as the year is completed.

(j) If board or lodging furnished by employer, not more than \$3 per week for lodging and \$5.25 for board to be deducted from wages.

(k) After three months, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. For minors, this rate to be paid until age of 18 years.

(l) In case of emergency, 52 hours may be worked but time and one-half to be paid for work over 48 hours per week.

(m) \$14.25 for over 36 and not more than 48 hours per week; \$10.80 for over 18 hours and under 36 hours per week.



## Minimum Wages for Male Employees

### NEW BRUNSWICK

The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission in October, 1934, fixed a minimum wage in the lumbering industry of \$32 per month and board net, or its equivalent in case of piecework, except for booming and sorting for which the Commission fixed a minimum wage of 20 cents per hour net.

### QUEBEC

#### *Quebec Forests Operations Commissions Act*

In 1934 a Commission for the Supervision and Control of Forest Operations was set up. Every timber-limit holder having a licence to cut timber on public lands, or any contractor undertaking forest operations for such a timber-limit holder must before starting forest operations submit to the Commission a report on the wages, hours, supplies, etc., with the prices to be charged employees for goods and services, and any other information required by the Commission. The wage scale and prices so submitted to the Commission must be posted in the camp and if lower wages are paid, any employee may sue for the difference in court. This Commission may investigate forest operations carried on by any timber-limit holder and report to the Minister of Lands and Forests. The Commission has issued regulations applying to all timber-limit holders and contractors carrying on forest operations on Crown lands, in which it is requested that all men employed in the forests on Crown lands should be paid at least \$30 net per month or its equivalent in case of piecework, this wage not however necessarily to apply to incapacitated old persons or to inexperienced young men.

#### *Quebec Collective Agreements Extension Act*

The text of this Act was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417. Under its terms applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by any association of employees or employers which is a party to a collective agreement, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance"

that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement, from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trades and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE under the title "Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec," beginning in the issue of June, 1934. The wage rates thus made obligatory up to the end of 1934 are as follows:

*Granite Cutting.*—An Order in Council the terms of which are published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, page 25, approves an agreement covering all granite cutting operations in connection with buildings, bridge, curbings and monumental works throughout the Province. The hours are limited to 8 hours per day with a 45 hour week, except for quarrymen and inexperienced labourers who may work a maximum of 9 hours per day and 50 hours per week. Employees may, however, work reasonable and necessary overtime for the completion of urgent business, overtime to be paid at time and one-quarter of the regular rates. Wage rates are as follows:—

	Cents per hour
Granite cutters and surface machine operators who are fully competent	
granite cutters.. . . .	50
Quarrymen employed in quarries.. . . .	35
Inexperienced labourers in quarries.. . . .	25
Apprentice granite cutters:	
First year.. . . .	10
Second year.. . . .	20
Third year.. . . .	30

*Bakers and Bread Distributors, Three Rivers.*—The Order in Council dated December 27, 1934, which is to be noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, approves an agreement covering bakers and bread distributors in Three Rivers, Cap de la Magdeleine and Pointe du Lac, and within a radius of 15 miles of the city of Three Rivers on the north side of the St. Lawrence river, and, also bakeries in the County of Nicolet selling their pro-

ducts within the above limits: Minimum wage rates are as follows:—

	Per week
In bakeries employing three workmen bakers or more:	
1st workman baker.. . . . .	\$22 00
2nd workman baker.. . . . .	18 00
3rd workman baker and others.. . . .	15 00

In bakeries employing less than three workmen bakers:

1st workman baker.. . . . .	\$18 00
2nd workman baker.. . . . .	15 00

Provision is made for proportionately lower or higher minimum rates where production is less than the minimum amount per week stated in the agreement or exceeds the maximum amount stated in the agreement. Apprentices' wages to be fixed by a joint committee.

Bread distributors, until May 31, 1935—\$9 per week, plus 5 per cent on money collected.  
Bread distributors, from June 1, 1935—\$9 per week, plus 7 per cent on money collected.

*Printing Trades, Quebec City and District.*—The agreement approved by Order in Council applies to the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce and Montmagny. The terms were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1934, page 911. Hours are 8 per day and 48 per week for day work; 7½ per night and 45 per week for night work. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half of the regular rates; double overtime for work on Sundays and three holidays, except for men regularly employed on night shifts. In the judicial district of Quebec, minimum wage rates are as follows:—

Journeymen typographers, pressmen, stereo-typers and bookbinders—\$25 per week for day work.

Journeymen typographers, pressmen, stereo-typers and bookbinders—\$27 per week for night work.

Foremen—\$3 per week extra.

Apprentices from \$5 per week during first year to \$16 during second half of fifth year for day work, and from \$6 per week during first year to \$18 during second half of fifth year for night work, except for apprentice pressmen working exclusively on non-automatic platen presses for whom the minimum rates are from \$5 per week during first year to \$12 during fifth year for day work, and from \$6 per week during first year to \$13 during fifth year for night work.

In the judicial districts of Beauce and Montmagny, however, this wage schedule may be reduced by 15 per cent.

*Fur Workers, Montreal and District.*—The agreement approved by Order in Council (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1935, page 26), covers all employers and employees in the furriers' trade on the Island of Montreal and

within a radius of 50 miles of it. Hours are fixed at 44 per week. Overtime, which is allowed only during the months of September to March inclusive is to be paid at time and one-half of the regular rates. Minimum wage rates are as follows:—

	Per week
Cutters—first class.. . . . .	\$35 00
Cutters—second class.. . . . .	28 00
Operators (male)—1st class.. . . . .	28 00
Operators (male)—2nd class.. . . . .	20 00
Operators (female)—1st class.. . . . .	20 00
Operators (female)—2nd class.. . . . .	15 00
Finishers (female)—1st class.. . . . .	18 00
Finishers (female)—2nd class.. . . . .	14 00
Apprentice cutters, trimmers, blockers and nailers:	
1st class.. . . . .	20 00
2nd class.. . . . .	12 00
Examiners—1st class.. . . . .	24 00
Examiners—2nd class.. . . . .	12 00

Apprentices to be paid according to the Minimum Wage Law.

*Shoe Manufacturing.*—The agreement approved by Order in Council, the terms of which were printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1934, page 825, applies to all male employees in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry throughout the Province. Employees are divided into four trade classes, A, B, C and D. Classes A and B comprise skilled and semi-skilled workers on certain specified operations and are divided into experienced workers and apprentices. Class C comprises experienced boys working on certain specified operations, and their apprentices. Class D comprises helpers and boys, not in other classes, such as sweepers, messengers, general assistants and also on certain specified operations.

In addition to the operations listed under each class in the Order in Council, application has since been made for the addition of other operations to each of these classes.

Minimum hourly wage rates are as follows:—

	Montreal and within radius of 10 miles of Island of Montreal	Quebec and within radius of 10 miles	Other Municipalities of of population 3,000 or more	Rest of Province
	cents	cents	cents	cents
Class A:				
Operators.....	40	38	34	32
Apprentices....	26	25	22	20
Class B:				
Operators.....	34	32	30	27
Apprentices....	21	20	18	17
Class C:				
Operators.....	18	17	16	16
Apprentices....	15	14½	14½	14
Class D:.....	13	12½	12½	12½



*Longshoremen, Montreal.*—The agreement approved by Order in Council, the terms of which were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1934, page 373 with amendment in *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1934, page 751, applies to the stevedoring trade in the Harbour of Montreal except the work of loading and unloading sailing vessels or self-propelled or towed ships mainly destined for inland or coastal navigation and except for work not directly connected with loading or unloading ocean vessels. Wage rates are as follows:—

	Cents per hour
For day work.....	59
For work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. . . . .	66
For work between midnight and 5 a.m. . . . .	79

Double time to be paid for work on Sundays and two holidays and for work during meal hours and until discharged for meals. Higher rates are paid for special cargoes, for grain trimming and bagging and for work in open 'tween deck where there is grain running in a hatch connected with the said open deck, these rates being 70 cents per hour for day work, 78 cents for work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., and 90 cents for work between midnight and 5 a.m.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT (QUEBEC)

Trades	Quebec City and district		Three Rivers and district	Sherbrooke and district		Joliette and district		Montreal and district	
	City of Quebec and Levis (a)	Rest of district (b)		City of Sherbrooke (c)	Rest of district (d)	City of Joliette	Rest of district	City of Montreal (e)	Rest of district (f)
Bricklayers.....	\$ .70	\$ .55	\$ .70	\$ .60	\$ .50	\$ .60	\$ .50	\$ .70	\$ .50
Masons.....	.70	.55	.70	.60	.50	.60	.50	.70	.50
Marble setters.....	.50g	.45h				.60	.50	.70	.50
Tile setters.....	.50g	.45h				.40	.40	.65	.40
Terrazzo layers.....	.50g	.45h				.40	.40	.55	.40
Raw cement layers.....	.40g	.35h							
Machine men on marble, tile and terrazzo work.....	.40g	.35h							
Joint finishers on marble, tile and terrazzo work.....	.50g	.45h							
Labourers on marble, tile and terrazzo work.....	.35g	.30h							
Plasterers.....	.70	.55	.70	.60	.50	.60	.40	.67	.40
Cement finishers.....						.40	.40	.50	.40
Mortar makers, celanite mixers and plaster pourers	.35	.25							
Hod carriers.....	.35	.25				.35	.30	.40	.30
Carpenters and joiners.....	.50	.40		.50i	.40j	.50k	.45	.60	.45
Lathers—metal.....	.50	.35				.40	.40	.65	.40
Lathers—wood.....	.45	.35				.35	.35	.55	.35
Ornamental ironworkers:									
Erectors.....						.40	.40	.60	.40
Helpers.....						.35	.35	.50	.35
Ornamental iron and bronze workers (workshops):									
Mechanics.....								.55	.55
Fitters.....								.45	.45
Helpers.....								.35	.35
Sheet metal workers.....						.40	.40	.60	.40
Roofers—slate and tile.....						.40	.40	.60	.40
Roofers—composition.....						.35	.35	.45	.35
Electricians.....	.45l	.45l	.45m			.45	.45	.65	.45
Painters.....	.40	.40	.45n	.45o	.35p	.40	.40	.60	.40
Plumbers and steam fitters.....	.45l	.45l	.40q			.50	.45	.65	.45
Stationary enginemen.....	.50r	.40r				.45	.40	.55	.40
Drillers.....	.45	.35							
Stonebreakers in quarries.....						.35	.30		
Labourers.....	.35s	.25s		.30	.25	.30	.25	.35	.25

(a) And within a radius of 10 miles of their limits, also in all municipalities of a population of 5,000 or over and also on all contracts throughout the district of a total cost of \$10,000 or more.

(b) With exceptions of municipalities and contracts noted in (a).

(c) And in all municipalities of a population of 5,000 or over and also on all contracts throughout the district of a total cost of \$10,000 or more.

(d) With exceptions of municipalities and contracts noted in (c).

(e) And in all municipalities of a population of 5,000 or over and also on all contracts throughout the district of a total cost of \$5,000 or more.

(f) With exceptions of municipalities and contracts noted in (e).

(g) Cities of Quebec and Levis and within a radius of 10 miles of their limits, and in the towns of Rivière du Loup and Thetford Mines.

(h) With exceptions of municipalities noted in (g).

(i) Hourly wage rates for apprentices, by years: 30 cents, 35 cents, 40 cents, 45 cents.

(j) Hourly wage rates for apprentices, by years: 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 35 cents.

(k) Apprentices, 35 cents per hour.

(l) Hourly wage rates for apprentices, by years: 10 cents, 12 cents, 15 cents, 18 cents.

(m) Hourly wage rates for apprentices, by years: 15 cents, 18 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents.

(n) Hourly wage rates for apprentices, by years: 15 cents, 18 cents, 22 cents.

(o) Hourly wage rates for apprentices, by years: 25 cents, 30 cents, 35 cents, 40 cents. Journeymen painters and paperhangers 50 cents.

(p) Hourly wage rates for apprentices, by years: 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 32 cents. Journeymen painters and paperhangers 40 cents.

(q) Includes tinsmith roofer. Rate from May 1, 1935, to be 45 cents.

(r) "Stationary and mechanics enginemen."

(s) And helpers.



*Building Trades.*—Up to the end of 1934, twelve separate Orders in Council had been passed each approving agreements governing one or a number of building trades in certain districts. In most cases the agreements cover a section of the Province comprising several counties as well as the principal city. The wage rates approved by these orders are shown below. Hours are governed by Orders in Council under the Hours of Work Act, Quebec, which provide for maximum hours of 8 per day and 40 per week in this industry, except that between May 1 and October 1 on any contract of a total cost of \$20,000 for a municipal or school corporation, "fabrique" or parish trustees or for an institution, association or corporation, the costs of which are paid or guaranteed for at least 50 per cent by the government of the Province or by a municipal corporation or by both, a two shift system must be established, each shift working 6 hours per day. Wage rates are shown in the table on the previous page.

#### MANITOBA

All minimum wage regulations governing the employment of women in various industries, which are noted above in the table of minimum wage rates for women in Manitoba, apply also to all boys under 18 years of age, except that a separate regulation covers boys in the manufacturing industry in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon, and that in certain of the other regulations, separate wage scales are fixed for boys, as summarized below. An amendment to the Minimum Wage Act also provides that wherever a minimum wage has been fixed for boys under 18, no person over that age may be employed in the same class of employment at a lower rate.

The regulation governing all boys under 18 years working in manufacturing industries in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon (including work in garages and filling stations) provides for maximum hours of 9 per day and 48 per week. Overtime may only be worked on permit from the Bureau of Labour and for not more than 3 hours per day, 6 days per week or 30 days per year. Wage rates are as follows:—

	Per week
First six months.. . . .	\$ 8
Second six months.. . . .	9
After one year.. . . .	10

The regulation governing women and also boys under 18 years in retail stores in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon provides for the payment of the following minimum wage rates to boys:—

	Per week
First six months.. . . .	\$ 8
Second six months.. . . .	9
After one year.. . . .	10

except messenger boys in drug stores for whom the minimum is \$8 per week, and boys working as part time workers at night who must be paid at least 15 cents per hour.

The regulation governing women and also boys under 18 years in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface also provides a separate minimum wage scale for boys, as follows:—

	Per week
First six months.. . . .	\$ 8
Second six months.. . . .	9
After one year.. . . .	10

The regulation governing the employment of both men and women in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands throughout the Province provides for minimum wage rates for men and boys in any city, in St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona, or at any summer resort during June, July, August or September, as follows:—

Men (over 18 years)—

\$12 per week or 25 cents per hour.

Boys (under 18 years):

	Per week
First six months.. . . .	\$ 8
Second six months.. . . .	9
After one year.. . . .	10
Bell boys (any age).. . . .	8

*Minimum wage rates in any other portion of the Province:*

Men (over 18 years)—

\$10 per week or 21 cents per hour.

In addition to the above regulations, an Order in Council dated November 17, 1934, and published in the *Manitoba Gazette*, November 24, which was to come into effect one month after such publication, provides that, except when otherwise provided by a regulation under the Minimum Wage Act, and except if exempted under this Act, and except for employment on a farm or market garden or in private domestic service, no person over 18 years of age is to be employed for less than \$12 per week of 48 hours or 25 cents per hour in any city, in the municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona, or at any summer resort during the months of June, July, August or September; or for less than \$10 per week of 48 hours or 21 cents per hour in the rest of the Province. Where board or lodging is furnished by the employer, not more than \$2.50 per week for lodging, \$4 per

# ERRATUM

On page 98, column 1, under the heading "Manitoba," the following paragraph and table should be inserted:—

An amendment in 1934 to the Fair Wages Act of Manitoba, 1916, provides that the schedules of minimum wages and maximum hours of labour formerly applicable only on public works, building construction under contract, are henceforth applicable also on private works, as follows:—

"Private works means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition or the repairing, at a cost exceeding \$100, of any building or construction work within the Greater

Winnipeg water district, or any city or town which has a population exceeding 2,000 or any other portion of the province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but shall not include work which is done on property by, or under the immediate direction and control of, the owner, tenant or occupant thereof, if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property."

## Fair Wage Schedule

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15th, 1934, on "Public Works" and on "Private Work" on contracts not made prior to June 22nd, 1934.

"Winnipeg and Environs" means Winnipeg and within a radius of thirty miles.

"Other than Winnipeg and Environs" means all portions of the province outside said radius of thirty miles.

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week	Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week
	Minimum	rate per	hour		Minimum	rate per	hour
	\$	\$			\$	\$	
Asbestos workers—				Painters, decorators, paper-hangers and glaziers.....	.70	.65	44
(a) Journeymen.....	.70	.70	44	Plasterers.....	1.00	.90	44
(b) Improvers.....	.60	.60	44	(b) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material, including the making of putty and operation of machinery.....	.47½	.42½	48
Asphalters—				Plumbers.....	.90	.80	44
(a) Finishers.....	.52½	.52½	44	(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen).....	.47½	.42½	48
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing, heating material..	.45	.45	48	Sheet metal workers.....	.70	.65	44
Blacksmiths.....	.65	.60	44	Steamfitters.....	.90	.80	44
Bricklayers.....	1.00	.90	44	(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen).....	.47½	.42½	48
Helpers—				Stonecutters.....	.90	.80	44
(a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar.....	.47½	.42½	48	Stonemasons (general).....	1.00	.90	44
(b) Attending on or at scaffold.....	.42½	.37½	48	Stonemasons (residence basement rubble work)...	.80	.75	44
Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	.75	.75	44	Note.—With the object of further developing the use of "rubble stone" for basement work, a special rate for this class of stonemason work has been set.			
Carpenters.....	.75	.70	44	(b) Helpers—			
Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)...	.60	.55	48	(1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar.....	.47½	.42½	48
Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen.....	.85	.75	44	(2) Attending on or at scaffold.....	.42½	.37½	48
Labourers—				Teamsters.....	.37½		54
(a) Skilled.....	.42½	.37½	48	(b) Teamsters with teams..	.65		54
(b) Unskilled.....	.37½	.32½	48	Terrazzo workers—			
Rule—That at least 25% of the men employed on any contract be paid the rate for skilled men.				(a) Layers.....	.67½	.67½	44
Lathers (metal, wood)—				(b) Machine rubbers (while so engaged only).....	.47½	.47½	48
(a) Metal lathers.....	.75	.70	44	(c) Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above).....	.42½	.37½	48
(b) Wood lathers.....	.70	.65	44	Truck drivers.....	.40	.40	48
Marble setters.....	.95	.95	44				
(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen).....	.47½	.42½	48				
Mosaic and tile setters.....	.90	.90	44				
(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen).....	.47½	.42½	48				
Operating engineers on construction—							
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	.85	.75	48				
(b) Engineers in charge of machines of double or single drums.....	.75	.65	48				
(d) Firemen.....	.50	.45	48				

Rule—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City Schedule rate, excepting where other definite agreements are made.





week for board or \$6.50 per week for both may be deducted from wages.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Minimum rates of wages in various industries and occupations established by the Board of Industrial Relations under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, are shown below.

The Hours of Work Act, 1934, continues the provisions of the previous statute for a maximum 8 hour day in specified industries, except in those cases where, by custom or agreement, hours are less than 8 on some days, in which case hours on other days may be increased up to 9, but in no case to more than 48 per week. The Act, however, also provides that the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may add to or delete from the list of industries and occupations in the Act, also that the Board may make regulations as to exceptions etc. under certain conditions. Exceptions to the 8 hour day and 48 hour week under regulations of the Board are included in footnotes to the following statement:—

#### Minimum Wage Rates for Male Workers under Orders of the Board of Industrial Relations

<i>* Logging Industry</i> (including pole, tie shingle-bolt, mining-prop, and pile cutting, and all operations in or incidental to driving, rafting, and booming of logs, poles, ties, shingle-bolts, mining-props and piles) (a) (b):	
Part of Province east of Cascade Mountains—	
Cook and bunk house occupations, per day.....	\$2 75
All other employees, per hour.....	35
The rest of the Province—	
Grade and track occupations, per hour.....	37½
Cook and bunk house occupations, per day.....	2 75
All other employees, per hour.....	40
† <i>Sawmills Industry</i> (including sawmills and planing mills) (b) (c), per hour.....	35
† <i>Shingle Industry</i> (including the manufacture of wooden shingles except shingle-bolt operations), per hour.....	40
<i>Wooden Box Manufacturing Industry</i> (c) (d), per hour.....	35
<i>Wood-working Industry</i> (including the manufacture of sash and doors, cabinets, show-cases, office and store fixtures, wood furniture and general millwork products) (d), per hour.....	35
<i>Baking Industry</i> (including manufacture and delivery of bread, biscuits and cakes) (e), per hour.....	40
<i>Construction Industry:</i>	
In Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich, West Vancouver, Burnaby and North Vancouver (f), per hour.....	45
The rest of the Province (g), per hour.....	40
‡ <i>Taxicab Drivers</i> in Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich, per day.....	2 50

§ *Mercantile Industry* (including wholesale and retail trade):

Employees working 40 hours per week or more (h), per week.....	15 00
Employees working less than 40 hours per week (i), per hour.....	40

*Barbering:*

Employees working 40 hours per week or more, per week.....	15 00
Employees working less than 40 hours per week, per hour.....	40

\* In the logging industry, persons employed in booming operations transporting logs, transporting workmen or supplies, or in the operation and upkeep of donkey engines, or in cook and bunk houses are exempt to the extent necessary to surmount extraordinary conditions which cannot reasonably be otherwise overcome.

† Maximum hours east of Cascade Mountains are 54 per week, except for night shift for which maximum is 48 per week.

‡ Taxicab drivers are not included under the Hours of Work Act or subsequent regulations under it.

§ Except in Vancouver, North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Burnaby, Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich, persons employed in the mercantile industry may work 2 hours per day extra on Saturdays and on the day before a statutory holiday, but weekly hours not to exceed 48. In retail establishments in the mercantile industry in mail order, shipping and delivery, it was provided that longer hours than 8 per day might be worked November 19, 1934 and December 31, 1934, but not in excess of 48 per week, except the week ending December 22, 1934. On the three days December 21, 22, and 24, 1934, persons employed in this industry might work 3 hours longer than the 8 hour day, but all overtime in excess of 48 per week to be paid for pro rata.

(a) Watchmen employed in watching logging camps in which operations are entirely suspended are exempt from the minimum wage orders.

(b) Tie-cutting operations were exempt from May 2 to September 30, 1934.

(c) A number, not exceeding 25 per cent of the total number of employees, may be employed at less than the established minimum wage, but at not less than 25 cents per hour.

(d) The minimum wage for workers over 18 and under 21 years is 25 cents per hour.

(e) The minimum wage for workers of 18 years of age is 25 cents, for workers 19 years of age 30 cents, and for workers 20 years 35 cents.

(f) The minimum wage rate for workers over 18 and under 21 years is 35 cents.

(g) The minimum wage rate for workers over 18 and under 21 years is 30 cents.

(h) Minimum weekly rates are payable for a week of 40 hours up to 48 hours. Any time worked in excess of 48 hours to be paid *pro rata*. Workers over 18 and under 21 years who work 40 hours or more per week to be paid from \$9 per week during first three months of employment to \$12.75 after one year.

(i) With a minimum of \$1.60 per day. Workers over 18 and under 21 years working less than 40 hours per week to be paid from 25 cents per hour during first three months of employment to 40 cents after one year, with a minimum of \$1.25 in any one day.

## APPENDIX B

## Wages in Agriculture, 1920-33

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS\*

Provinces	Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board
<i>Canada</i> .....1920	\$ 60	\$ 26	\$ 86	\$ 27	\$ 20	\$ 47	\$ 821	\$ 492
1921	45	22	67	24	18	42	669	449
1922	38	21	59	22	17	39	594	418
1923	40	21	61	22	17	39	611	422
1924	40	22	62	23	19	42	636	461
1925	40	23	63	22	19	41	641	462
1926	41	23	64	23	19	42	639	455
1927	41	23	64	23	19	42	658	467
1928	40	23	63	24	20	44	634	476
1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	627	465
1930	34	22	56	20	18	38	559	409
1931	25	18	43	15	15	30	439	322
1932	19	15	34	11	12	23	341	255
1933	17	15	32	10	12	22	322	246
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> .....1920	42	18	60	18	14	32	572	372
1921	29	16	45	15	12	27	460	287
1922	26	14	40	15	12	27	415	285
1923	28	13	43	16	12	28	472	309
1924	28	15	43	16	12	28	441	323
1925	31	16	47	18	13	31	469	313
1926	31	16	47	17	13	30	484	325
1927	30	16	46	18	13	31	472	324
1928	32	17	49	18	13	31	513	355
1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	534	355
1930	32	18	50	16	14	30	513	344
1931	25	14	39	15	10	25	413	284
1932	18	12	30	10	11	21	305	225
1933	18	12	30	11	10	21	319	237
<i>Nova Scotia</i> .....1920	49	24	73	21	17	38	735	408
1921	36	20	56	17	14	31	502	352
1922	31	19	50	17	13	29	536	327
1923	36	20	56	18	14	32	555	340
1924	36	19	55	17	13	30	571	336
1925	36	20	56	18	15	33	568	360
1926	35	19	54	18	14	32	588	369
1927	36	19	55	17	13	30	562	340
1928	34	19	53	17	15	32	567	363
1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	605	391
1930	34	20	54	17	14	31	562	344
1931	27	17	44	15	14	29	465	316
1932	22	15	37	13	12	25	377	261
1933	20	14	34	12	11	23	365	248
<i>New Brunswick</i> .....1920	56	23	79	19	16	35	785	391
1921	35	19	54	17	14	31	575	332
1922	34	19	53	16	15	32	520	317
1923	41	18	59	18	14	32	615	364
1924	35	18	53	16	15	31	538	332
1925	37	17	54	18	13	31	562	361
1926	39	18	57	17	14	31	529	319
1927	37	20	57	18	14	32	588	347
1928	40	19	59	18	15	33	602	373
1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	589	367
1930	34	20	54	16	15	31	550	345
1931	27	16	43	14	12	26	460	304
1932	20	13	33	11	11	22	320	236
1933	18	13	31	10	10	20	336	227
<i>Quebec</i> .....1920	62	24	86	24	16	40	767	407
1921	39	19	58	18	14	32	559	335
1922	35	18	53	17	12	29	510	308
1923	40	19	59	19	13	32	559	354
1924	37	19	56	18	13	31	521	317
1925	37	19	56	19	13	32	536	331
1926	38	19	57	19	13	32	547	326
1927	39	19	58	19	14	33	537	329
1928	39	19	58	19	14	33	572	348
1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	577	342
1930	33	19	52	17	13	30	510	314
1931	26	15	41	14	11	25	406	261
1932	18	12	30	10	9	19	284	202
1933	17	11	28	9	9	18	265	187

\*Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1933, and from the Canada Year Book; figures since 1926 weighted according to population in each district.

# Wages in Agriculture, 1920-1933—*Concluded*

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS\*

Provinces	Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board
<i>Ontario</i> .....	1920	\$ 52	\$ 23	\$ 75	\$ 25	\$ 19	\$ 44	\$ 736
	1921	40	20	60	22	16	38	609
	1922	37	20	57	21	16	37	589
	1923	38	21	59	22	17	39	597
	1924	36	21	57	21	17	38	579
	1925	34	20	54	22	17	39	548
	1926	37	21	58	22	17	39	583
	1927	37	22	59	22	16	38	605
	1928	36	22	58	23	18	41	592
	1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	595
	1930	31	20	51	21	17	38	532
	1931	25	18	43	17	18	32	440
	1932	18	15	33	12	12	24	341
	1933	17	15	32	12	13	25	325
<i>Manitoba</i> .....	1920	70	28	98	34	24	58	975
	1921	53	26	79	28	22	50	798
	1922	40	23	63	24	19	43	640
	1923	40	22	62	23	19	42	631
	1924	37	22	59	21	19	40	592
	1925	38	22	60	21	19	40	617
	1926	38	22	60	22	18	40	614
	1927	38	22	60	21	19	40	612
	1928	38	23	61	21	20	41	611
	1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	608
	1930	32	21	53	18	18	36	536
	1931	22	17	39	13	15	28	410
	1932	17	15	32	10	13	23	337
	1933	15	14	29	8	12	20	307
<i>Saskatchewan</i> .....	1920	72	30	102	35	25	60	1,003
	1921	54	26	80	29	22	51	795
	1922	40	24	64	25	21	46	673
	1923	42	23	65	24	20	44	652
	1924	43	23	66	24	20	44	663
	1925	42	24	66	22	21	43	664
	1926	43	24	67	24	21	45	678
	1927	43	24	67	24	21	45	692
	1928	44	25	69	25	22	47	695
	1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	685
	1930	37	23	60	21	19	40	593
	1931	23	19	42	13	16	29	418
	1932	18	15	33	10	13	23	324
	1933	16	15	31	8	12	20	305
<i>Alberta</i> .....	1920	76	31	107	36	26	62	1,038
	1921	52	26	78	31	23	54	746
	1922	41	23	64	24	21	45	628
	1923	46	24	70	27	21	48	704
	1924	42	24	66	24	21	45	665
	1925	44	24	68	27	22	49	701
	1926	45	24	69	25	22	47	701
	1927	45	25	70	27	22	49	736
	1928	46	26	72	26	23	49	745
	1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	678
	1930	37	23	60	21	20	41	598
	1931	25	19	44	15	17	32	447
	1932	20	16	36	12	14	26	367
	1933	19	15	34	10	13	23	344
<i>British Columbia</i> .....	1920	64	31	95	36	27	63	1,033
	1921	52	27	79	31	23	54	855
	1922	47	28	75	30	24	54	849
	1923	50	26	76	30	23	53	775
	1924	49	26	75	28	22	50	805
	1925	46	26	72	26	21	47	770
	1926	49	27	76	27	23	50	767
	1927	51	27	78	28	23	51	804
	1928	50	27	77	29	23	52	806
	1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	792
	1930	46	26	72	25	21	46	741
	1931	35	23	58	20	19	39	633
	1932	25	19	44	15	15	30	467
	1933	23	19	42	14	15	29	446



## APPENDIX C

## Numbers and Earnings of Coal Miners in Canada, 1921-1933

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY, AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER MAN PER YEAR AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, 1921-1933\*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Coal Statistics for Canada

		Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average wage per man per day.....	1921	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.93	\$ 7.63	\$ 6.37*	\$ 6.20
	1922	4.07	3.78	4.12	6.42	5.81	5.18
	1923	4.35	4.54	4.53	7.41	5.85	5.57
	1924	4.93	4.50	4.51	6.74	5.76	5.62
	1925	5.73	3.21	4.26	5.97	4.99	5.51
	1926	4.69	3.18	4.52	5.56	4.91	4.97
	1927	4.81	3.58	4.42	5.57	4.94	5.03
	1928	5.83	3.55	4.72	5.79	4.89	5.57
	1929	5.52	3.83	4.21	5.94	4.92	5.49
	1930	5.62	3.82	4.15	5.68	5.04	5.47
	1931	5.49	3.78	3.83	5.35	4.94	5.28
	1932	5.08†	3.27	3.19	5.05	4.83	4.90
	1933	4.30†	3.86	3.01	4.83	4.63	4.11
Average number of days worked per man per year.....	1921	230	207	190	217	246*	228
	1922	210	245	228	237	258	229
	1923	263	269	231	227	261	250
	1924	202	213	214	228	260	221
	1925	224	272	214	212	271	231
	1926	247	249	214	230	261	244
	1927	245	285	214	244	278	251
	1928	243	266	197	243	281	249
	1929	266	245	225	232	258	252
	1930	228	230	205	200	232	219
	1931	182	196	196	171	218	185
	1932	155	219	219	189	212	177
	1933	170	250	216	179	202	182
Average number of wage earners (12 months).....	1921	12,626	449	435	10,019	6,694*	30,223
	1922	14,068	611	460	8,815†	6,140†	30,096
	1923	13,385	612	505	9,917	5,879	30,300
	1924	12,500	608	519	7,163†	4,916†	25,708
	1925	8,333†	614	517	8,686	5,336	23,490
	1926	12,100	544	470	8,667	5,095	26,878
	1927	13,317	558	509	8,932	5,038	28,357
	1928	13,333	585	509	9,280	5,043	28,754
	1929	12,760	578	561	9,534	4,791	28,227
	1930	13,376	584	529	8,849	4,363	27,704
	1931	13,388	608	538	8,024	3,890	26,489
	1932	12,623	709	748	7,824	3,684	25,597
	1933	11,861	1,025	891	7,971	3,050	24,812

\*In Yukon Territory a few hundred tons of coal have been mined each year, employing two to four miners, usually from 50 to 100 days; in 1933 wages averaged \$12.38 per day for 51 days, four miners. For 1921 the figures were included with British Columbia. In Manitoba coal mining operations were commenced in 1931, employing 38 men for an average of 23 days, wages averaging \$3.46 per day. In 1932, the average number of miners was 6, averaging \$2.84 per day, 1,128 man working days. In 1933, the average number of miners was 10, average wage \$2.10 per day, 2,056 man working days.

†Prolonged dispute during year.

‡Figures calculated by dividing number of man days worked into total wages paid. Prior to 1933 the figures for Nova Scotia included certain employees handling coal at a distance from the mine.

## APPENDIX D

## Numbers and Earnings of Steam Railway Employees in Canada, 1933

AVERAGE HOURLY COMPENSATION AND ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES ON AN HOURLY BASIS  
1929, 1931, 1932, and 1933, WITH NUMBERS EMPLOYED, 1933

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Steam Railways of Canada

Classes	Average Hourly Compensation				Average Annual Earnings				Average Number Employed 1933
	1929	1931	1932	1933	1929	1931	1932	1933	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES</b>									
Carpenters and bridgemen.....	·588	·613	·575	·557	1,428	1,447	1,369	1,320	1,636
Blacksmiths, pipe fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths and pump repairers.....	·691	·715	·659	·646	1,832	1,749	1,617	1,626	235
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and painters.....	·639	·640	·593	·563	1,410	1,449	1,318	1,206	185
Helpers, B. and B. department.....	·492	·491	·444	·433	1,211	1,137	1,007	1,027	107
Apprentices, B. and B. department.....	·292	·432	·389	·389	631	1,185	776	850	18
File driver, ditching, hoist and steam shovel employees.....	·617	·635	·571	·548	1,932	1,667	1,459	1,344	221
Pumpmen.....	·465	·471	·440	·423	1,229	1,263	1,117	1,079	432
Extra gang and snow plough foremen.....	·723	·714	·664	·650	2,111	1,916	1,814	1,730	121
Section foremen.....	·586	·596	·557	·535	1,522	1,494	1,390	1,369	5,979
Sectionmen.....	·409	·425	·399	·386	1,033	1,037	960	921	14,771
Labourers.....	·302	·299	·282	·272	836	721	669	650	3,255
Telegraph and telephone linemen and groundmen.....	·480	·474	·418	·483	1,562	1,324	1,056	1,235	79
Signal and interlocker maintainers and repairmen.....	·698	·673	·638	·623	1,688	1,805	1,654	1,619	382
All.....	·421	·455	·441	·427	1,104	1,115	1,069	1,039	27,421
<b>MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT</b>									
Blacksmiths.....	·783	·791	·720	·678	1,714	1,484	1,349	1,125	583
Boilermakers.....	·795	·806	·753	·726	1,795	1,532	1,397	1,167	1,079
†Carmen (a).....	·796	·822	·750	·723	1,722	1,468	1,318	1,067	1,529
Carmen (b).....	·812	·831	·768	·739	1,698	1,473	1,316	1,009	456
Carmen (c).....	·720	·732	·681	·654	1,662	1,437	1,313	1,176	5,098
Carmen (d).....	·725	·742	·692	·663	1,536	1,301	1,219	917	234
Electrical workers.....	·759	·763	·704	·683	1,803	1,597	1,438	1,306	714
Machinists.....	·789	·802	·748	·722	1,753	1,488	1,375	1,108	3,655
Moulders.....	·828	·827	·765	·751	1,742	1,428	1,264	955	94
Pipe fitters, and sheet metal workers.....	·789	·810	·750	·722	1,735	1,461	1,354	1,062	826
Helpers to mechanics.....	·565	·579	·539	·521	1,281	1,105	1,030	855	5,626
Helper apprentices.....	·565	·646	·580	·492	1,263	1,173	945	752	21
Regular apprentices.....	·479	·501	·518	·550	1,007	849	909	728	1,111
Car cleaners.....	·427	·435	·403	·392	1,111	1,031	912	843	1,276
Other unskilled employees.....	·419	·430	·400	·388	1,120	1,068	975	913	2,787
Unclassified labourers.....	·399	·412	·385	·370	928	808	791	624	2,338
Stationary engineers, firemen and oilers.....	·567	·584	·555	·532	1,461	1,441	1,359	1,278	822
All.....	·622	·637	·586	·567	1,446	1,264	1,163	990	28,249
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>									
Storemen.....	·498	·509	·487	·458	1,124	1,062	985	881	1,310
Train despatchers and traffic supervisor.....	1,212	1,231	1,126	1,063	3,182	3,181	2,883	2,714	430
Supervisory agents and assistants.....	·805	·823	·768	·751	2,152	2,093	1,961	1,919	605
Station agents—non-telegraphers (small stations).....	·433	·511	·375	·321	1,079	1,247	1,008	833	176
Station agents—telegraphers and telephoners.....	·723	·715	·655	·631	1,918	1,819	1,665	1,568	5,003
Signalmen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers.....	·511	·537	·495	·464	1,335	1,345	1,249	1,179	353
Foremen in freight sheds.....	·690	·679	·635	·615	1,772	1,681	1,524	1,569	321
Freight handlers and other station employees.....	·503	·502	·459	·442	1,170	1,092	958	938	3,351
Labourers.....	·421	·404	·358	·352	1,007	903	766	758	332
Dining car and restaurant inspectors, conductors and stewards.....	·632	·657	·601	·594	1,991	1,937	1,740	1,696	230
Dining car and restaurant helpers and attendants.....	·342	·371	·344	·320	1,059	1,106	969	880	885
Floating equipment employees.....	·386	·398	·362	·354	1,352	1,314	1,224	1,191	519
Sleeping and parlour car inspectors and conductors.....	·697	·722	·677	·633	2,500	2,010	1,809	1,662	144
Sleeping and parlour car porters.....	·372	·386	·358	·349	1,109	1,102	993	972	752
Drawbridge operators.....	·516	·532	·490	·459	1,324	1,405	1,295	1,265	87
Signalmen or watchmen at crossings (non-interlocked).....	·387	·396	·372	·357	1,033	1,034	967	923	645
Road passenger conductors.....	1,138	1,160	1,076	1,027	3,030	2,876	2,625	2,440	634
Road freight conductors.....	·963	1,012	·942	·874	2,948	2,653	2,389	2,253	1,425
Road passenger brakemen, baggagemen and flagmen.....	·838	·850	·792	·752	2,144	2,025	1,804	1,671	1,422
Road freight brakemen and flagmen.....	·756	·786	·746	·691	2,128	1,912	1,662	1,496	3,401
Yard conductors and yard foremen.....	·852	·838	·769	·721	2,309	2,210	1,978	1,801	864
Yard brakemen and helpers.....	·788	·774	·711	·666	2,014	1,911	1,648	1,466	1,985
Road passenger engineers and motormen.....	1,511	1,516	1,393	1,339	3,383	3,308	2,977	2,819	824
Road freight engineers and motormen.....	1,105	1,157	1,079	·994	3,297	2,957	2,686	2,520	1,759
Yard engineers and motormen.....	·890	·873	·798	·748	2,634	2,540	2,366	2,091	792
Road passenger firemen and helpers.....	1,160	1,177	1,088	1,035	2,510	2,491	2,252	2,022	822
Road freight firemen and helpers.....	·827	·871	·815	·754	2,250	2,021	1,797	1,643	2,032
Yard firemen and helpers.....	·694	·681	·623	·583	2,031	1,961	1,810	1,547	835
All.....	·751	·764	·708	·669	2,016	1,902	1,710	1,586	31,938
Employees engaged in outside operations.....	·417	·428	·422	·421	1,125	1,135	1,078	1,085	8,812
Grand Total.....	·581	·602	·568	·544	1,492	1,412	1,282	1,210	121,923*

\*This total, in addition to the above classes on an hourly or equivalent basis, includes 25,503 other employees—general officers, foremen, etc., numbering 9,940, employees in the express and radio departments of certain railways numbering 2,247, and clerks to the number of 13,316, the latter averaging \$4.45 per day in 1933.

†Carmen are graded according to class of work.





DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

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Minister

W. M. DICKSON,  
Deputy Minister

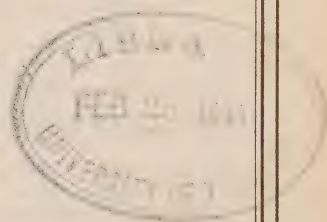
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PRICES IN CANADA AND  
OTHER COUNTRIES  
1934

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE  
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OTTAWA  
J. O. PATENAUDE  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1935



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## PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1934

THE movement in prices in the principal countries of the world was not uniform as in recent years. In 1930 and the two years following there was a general downward movement in wholesale prices, the low point in most countries being reached before the middle of 1933. Thereafter in some countries there was an upward movement which continued during 1934. In some countries, notably France, Belgium, Poland, Italy and Czechoslovakia, prices have continued the downward movement of the last five years with only minor interruptions. In France the decline from the end of 1933 was 9 per cent, in Belgium 4 per cent, Poland 6 per cent, and in Czechoslovakia 13 per cent. A similar comparison shows an advance ranging between 1 and 3 per cent in Canada, Britain, Austria, Norway, Sweden and New Zealand. A somewhat greater increase was experienced in Germany, Denmark, Japan and Australia, while in the United States it was 8 per cent and in Hungary 17 per cent.

### The Movement of Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada during 1934

Table I brings down to the end of 1934 the index number of changes in the cost of living in Canada, based on prices in 1913 as 100, and shows the percentage changes in the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This index moved within narrow limits during 1934 and the level at the end of the year was the same as at the beginning. The yearly average was, however, slightly higher

than in 1933, which also showed relatively little movement as compared with the decline recorded in the three years preceding. The downward movement commencing early in 1930 continued with only minor interruptions in the summer of 1931 and 1932 until June, 1933, when there was some advance before the end of that year. The recovery continued in the early months of 1934, due to advances in the food and fuel groups, but in the second quarter of the year part of the gain of the preceding nine months was lost with only a partial recovery in the autumn when there were increases, not only in the food and fuel groups, but in clothing and rent also.

On the basis of prices in 1913 as 100 the index declined from 160 in January, 1930, to 120 in June, 1933, a total fall of 25 per cent. At the end of 1934 the index was 123 or 2½ per cent above the low point in 1933.

The index for foods showed greater movement in 1934 than any other of the main groups, advancing 9 per cent during the first three months, as a result mainly of higher prices for meats, butter and potatoes. This, however, was the high point and most of the gain was lost before July, because of substantial declines in the prices of eggs, butter, sugar and potatoes. In the last half of the year the index advanced slightly and in December, 1933, and 13 per cent higher than in February, 1933, which was the low point recorded for this group since pre-war. About half the items in the group were higher at the end of the year than at the beginning.

The index of fuel and lighting declined somewhat in the spring and advanced in the fall, due to seasonal changes in the price of anthracite coal and wood. The year ended with this index slightly higher than at the beginning.

Rent showed greater stability than in the years just preceding, the unbroken decline commencing in 1931 being ended in May and followed by a slight advance in November.

Clothing prices reached the low point of recent years in the summer of 1933. Some advance occurred in the autumn of that year followed by a further increase in the early autumn of 1934, causing a total advance in the index for this group of over 9 per cent. In December, however, some decrease occurred. The sundries group was slightly lower at the end of the year than at the beginning.



## CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA SINCE 1914

All Items—Food, Fuel, Rent, Clothing and Sundries, Average Prices in 1913=100

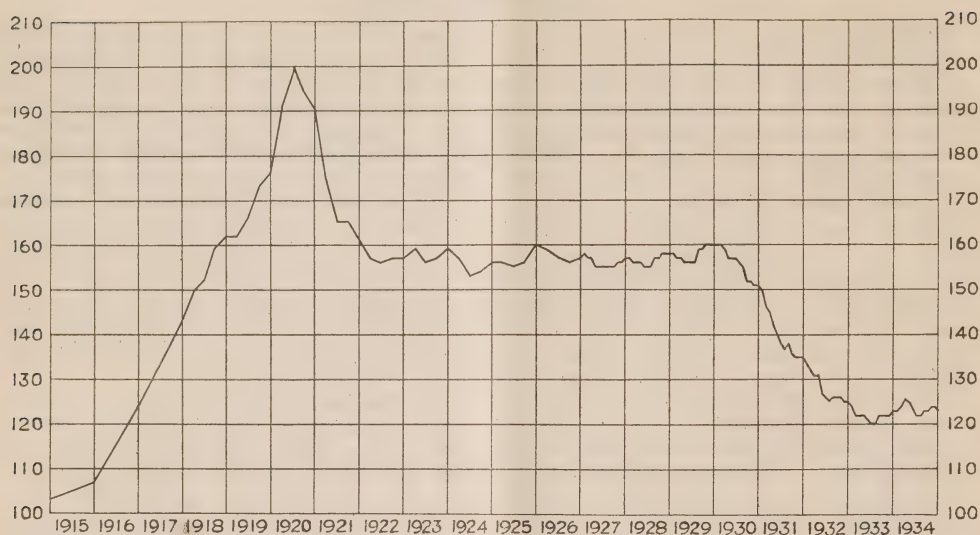


TABLE I.—CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1934\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*	—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103	Mar. 1929.....	153	158	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107	June 1929.....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Dec. 1916.....	138	109	95	136	122	124	Sept. 1929.....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1917.....	107	125	102	158	134	143	Dec. 1929.....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1918.....	186	146	111	185	151	162							
Dec. 1919.....	201	148	122	210	164	176	Mar. 1930.....	159	157	158	155	166	159
Dec. 1920.....	202	200	142	232	173	190	June 1930.....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Dec. 1921.....	150	172	150	177	173	161	Sept. 1930.....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1922.....	142	177	155	162	174	157	Dec. 1930.....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1923.....	146	172	158	164	171	159							
Mar. 1924.....	144	169	158	160	171	157	Mar. 1931.....	124	156	160	141	164	145
June 1924.....	134	163	158	160	170	153	June 1931.....	111	153	158	137	164	138
Sept. 1924.....	140	163	158	159	169	154	Sept. 1931.....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Dec. 1924.....	144	162	158	159	169	156	Dec. 1931.....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Mar. 1925.....	146	162	158	160	168	156	Mar. 1932.....	99	151	158	123	162	131
June 1925.....	142	159	158	160	168	155	June 1932.....	93	148	147	120	162	126
Sept. 1925.....	147	160	158	159	167	156	Sept. 1932.....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Dec. 1925.....	157	166	158	159	166	160	Dec. 1932.....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1926.....	156	166	158	157	166	159	Mar. 1933.....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1926.....	151	162	156	157	166	157	June 1933.....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1926.....	149	160	156	157	166	156	Sept. 1933.....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1926.....	152	162	156	157	166	157	Dec. 1933.....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1927.....	151	161	156	157	166	157	Jan. 1934.....	102	142	129	113	157	123
June 1927.....	148	158	156	154	166	155	Feb. 1934.....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Sept. 1927.....	148	158	156	155	166	155	Mar. 1934.....	109	143	129	113	156	126
Dec. 1927.....	152	158	156	155	166	157	April 1934.....	106	143	129	113	156	125
Mar. 1928.....	149	159	156	155	166	156	May 1934.....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1928.....	146	158	157	157	166	155	June 1934.....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1928.....	152	157	167	157	166	157	July 1934.....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Dec. 1928.....	154	157	167	157	166	158	Aug. 1934.....	102	141	128	113	155	123
							Sept. 1934.....	102	142	128	117	155	123
							Oct. 1934.....	103	142	128	117	155	124
							Nov. 1934.....	103	143	129	117	154	124
							Dec. 1934.....	103	144	129	115	154	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Tables II and III show the cost of a weekly family budget of food, fuel and lighting, and rent in terms of the average prices for the Dominion and by groups for each province.

Beef prices, moving within rather narrow limits in 1934, were at about the same relatively low levels as prevailed in 1933. Sirloin steak rose from 20 cents per pound in January to 22·7 cents in July and then declined to 19·8 cents in December. The average price for the year was 21·4 cents per pound as compared with 21 cents in 1933; 24·5 cents in 1932; 28·7 cents in 1931, and 35·6 cents in 1930. Cheaper cuts showed a similar movement. Prices, in the main, were lower in the Prairie provinces than in other parts of the Dominion. The price of mutton changed little during the year, averaging 20 cents per pound as compared with 18·8 cents the previous year and 20·9 cents in 1932. Prices of pork and bacon continued the advance which commenced early in 1933. The high point for fresh pork roast in 1934 was 21·7 cents per pound in August as compared with the low point in many years of 12·1 cents per pound in March, 1933. The price of bacon has more than doubled since early in 1933, rising steadily from 17·2 cents per pound in March, 1933, to a high point in 1934 of 36·2 cents per pound in October, since when there has been a decline to 32·7 cents in December. The price of fresh pork was lower in Quebec and the Prairie provinces than in other parts but bacon averaged higher in the western provinces than in the others. The number of hogs on the farm in June was somewhat lower than in 1933, which year showed a reduction of about 20 per cent from 1932, while an important advance has occurred during the last two years in the amount of bacon exported to Great Britain. The price of lard was somewhat higher in 1934 than in the previous year and averaged 13·6 cents per pound as compared with 12·6 cents in 1933.

The production of eggs during 1934 has been estimated to be somewhat lower than in 1933, and cold storage holdings were also lower month by month than in the preceding year until the autumn when there was an increase in holdings as compared with the corresponding months of 1933. Prices were higher during most of the year than in 1933 but showed about the same seasonal range, declining during the first few months as production increased, and then advancing in the autumn with decreased production. The price of fresh eggs averaged 40·7 cents per dozen in January, 22·3 cents in May and June, and 41·4 cents in December. The average for the year was 31·9 cents per dozen as compared with 28·1 cents in 1933, 29·4 cents in 1932, 33·7 cents in 1931, and 45·7 cents in 1930.

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The production of creamery butter in Canada during the first eleven months of the year was about 5 per cent greater than in the same period of 1933 and cold storage holdings were also much greater during the last six months of the year than in corresponding months of 1933. Prices were higher during the first half of the year than in 1933 but later declined when supplies became unusually large. The high level for the year for creamery butter was 33 cents per pound in April and the low 24 cents in September. The yearly average price was 27 cents per pound as compared with 25·5 cents in 1933 and 47 cents in 1929. Cheese prices have changed little during the last two years, averaging approximately 20 cents per pound in 1933 and 1934, following the decline throughout the preceding years from an average price in 1929 of 33·4 cents per pound. The price of milk, also, has showed little change but was upward toward the end of 1934 at 10·2 cents per quart in December.

The retail price of flour was higher practically throughout 1934 than in the previous year, influenced by the higher prices prevailing for wheat. The price of bread also averaged slightly higher. The yield of potatoes in 1934 was more than 10 per cent higher than in the preceding year, which had shown a somewhat higher production than in 1932. This situation was reflected in the price in the early autumn of 1934 when the usual seasonal advance with the marketing of the new crop did not occur and considerable decline was recorded before the end of the year. In December, 1934, the price was 72·3 cents per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.22 in August, \$1.06 in December, 1933, and \$1.96 in August, the high point since 1930. Sugar prices were steady during the first four months of the year at about 8 cents per pound but declined later to 6·5 cents per pound by December, influenced in part by the reduction of 1 cent per pound in the excise tax.

The seasonal movement in the price of anthracite coal was somewhat less than in the preceding year but prices were not greatly changed from those of 1933, the average being about \$15.05 per ton for each year. The price of bituminous coal advanced about 20 cents per ton during the year to \$9.43 in December. Rent for workingmen's houses averaged somewhat lower in the spring but decreases were not numerous and those reported were small, while there were a few increases. In the autumn there were several advances and the average showed a slight increase in November.

#### Wholesale Prices in Canada 1934

The accompanying tables, V, VI and VII, show the index number of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau



TABLE II.—COST PER WEEK OF BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT IN TERMS

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the

Commodity	Quantity	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930		1931		19	
		Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	April
		c.		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		c.	c.	c.	c.
1 Beef, sirloin.....	2 lbs.	71.4	71.0	54.6	53.4	54.0	54.2	56.4	57.4	62.8	69.4	71.8	75.0	63.0	57.6	50.2	49.8
2 Beef, shoulder.....	2 "	46.4	44.6	30.4	29.0	29.4	28.4	30.6	31.8	36.4	43.2	45.4	46.8	37.2	31.2	26.8	26.8
3 Veal, shoulder.....	1 "	25.7	26.9	18.9	18.3	18.6	17.8	18.5	19.9	21.7	23.9	25.1	23.9	22.0	17.5	15.4	14.6
4 Mutton roast.....	1 "	32.3	30.8	25.6	27.2	26.9	27.6	28.9	28.5	29.0	30.1	31.0	30.8	26.9	26.2	22.1	22.1
5 Pork, leg.....	1 "	36.5	36.0	26.7	26.7	24.1	24.1	28.5	28.8	25.9	27.2	29.8	30.1	25.9	23.2	15.9	15.3
6 Pork, salt.....	2 "	69.6	71.4	52.0	51.6	47.6	46.8	53.8	54.8	61.2	53.2	54.4	53.8	52.6	45.2	34.4	31.8
7 Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	52.4	58.4	39.8	40.8	37.0	33.7	41.4	41.4	37.2	38.4	39.4	40.4	38.3	29.2	20.9	17.8
8 Lard, pure.....	2 "	77.6	67.8	43.4	45.6	46.0	46.6	49.8	46.4	44.2	44.8	42.6	42.6	41.6	29.2	25.6	23.0
9 Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	86.6	85.2	71.2	63.3	61.3	66.9	62.8	66.5	64.3	60.2	64.4	36.2	50.5	24.4	41.4	24.7
10 Eggs, storage.....	1 "	69.5	75.7	58.7	46.6	46.9	51.9	50.1	52.7	52.0	48.4	52.1	32.7	40.1	20.3	32.6	19.9
11 Milk.....	6 qts.	90.6	93.0	79.8	71.4	74.4	73.2	73.8	73.2	73.8	75.0	77.4	72.0	72.6	63.6	63.0	60.0
12 Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	135.2	113.4	83.4	81.0	85.4	79.4	92.0	86.0	85.8	88.2	88.0	65.8	67.6	46.6	48.8	51.8
13 Butter, creamery.....	1 "	74.8	63.6	48.6	45.5	48.2	43.9	50.7	47.9	47.0	48.3	47.5	36.3	37.3	26.8	27.5	31.1
14 Cheese, old.....	1 "	40.0	39.2	32.6	30.7	33.2	29.0	33.4	30.5	32.1	33.8	33.0	31.6	29.2	23.5	22.2	21.2
15 Cheese, new.....	1 "	38.1	37.5	29.3	30.7	33.2	29.0	33.4	30.5	32.1	33.8	33.0	31.6	29.2	23.5	22.2	21.2
16 Bread.....	15 "	120.5	132.0	100.5	100.5	100.5	112.5	115.5	114.0	115.5	115.5	117.0	114.0	99.0	93.0	90.0	90.0
17 Flour, family.....	10 "	74.0	68.0	48.0	44.0	42.0	55.0	54.0	52.0	52.0	50.0	53.0	48.0	37.0	33.0	31.0	30.0
18 Rolled oats.....	5 "	40.0	36.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	31.0	29.0	30.0	31.5	31.5	32.0	31.0	26.5	25.5	23.5	23.0
19 Rice.....	2 "	30.4	28.2	19.6	21.0	20.8	21.6	22.0	21.8	21.2	21.0	20.6	20.2	19.6	18.6	17.4	17.0
20 Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	23.2	21.6	17.4	17.0	17.4	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.0	21.2	20.8	19.0	15.4	12.2	9.6	8.6
21 Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	25.7	24.9	22.0	21.6	18.6	20.0	20.3	20.2	19.4	20.6	21.3	20.7	19.6	17.0	16.5	16.1
22 Prunes, medium.....	1 "	25.7	25.3	18.4	19.0	17.0	15.3	15.7	15.4	13.9	13.6	16.0	15.0	12.6	12.0	11.7	11.0
23 Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	62.0	51.2	36.8	38.4	48.4	38.0	31.6	33.6	32.4	30.0	29.2	26.8	25.6	24.8	24.4	24.0
24 Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	28.6	24.6	17.4	18.2	23.2	18.0	15.0	15.8	15.4	14.4	13.8	12.8	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.6
25 Tea, black.....	1/2 "	16.0	14.5	13.5	14.9	17.2	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	15.0	14.3	13.8	12.9	12.7
26 Tea, green.....	1/2 "	16.7	15.7	15.1	14.9	17.2	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	15.0	14.3	13.8	12.9	12.7
27 Coffee.....	1/2 "	14.7	14.8	13.6	13.4	14.4	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.1	14.2	13.8	12.3	11.2	11.0
28 Potatoes.....	1/2 bag.	103.0	75.5	52.6	39.0	47.8	46.4	88.0	68.0	54.8	42.6	77.0	87.3	41.7	34.2	24.2	22.4
29 Vinegar.....	1/4 qt.	-9	-9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-9
30 All Foods.....		\$ 15.30	\$ 14.48	\$ 11.03	\$ 10.52	\$ 10.78	\$ 10.77	\$ 11.63	\$ 11.37	\$ 11.19	\$ 11.30	\$ 11.88	\$ 10.91	\$ 9.86	\$ 8.11	\$ 7.68	\$ 7.22
31 Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	c. 4.7	c. 4.9	c. 4.2	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.0	c. 4.0	c. 4.0	c. 3.9	c. 4.0
32 Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	87.8	125.0	109.6	115.1	111.5	105.1	114.7	105.3	102.7	102.1	101.4	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.2	100.3
33 Coal, bituminous.....	1/2 ton	65.2	92.1	71.7	74.0	70.6	65.0	65.8	64.6	63.7	63.0	63.1	62.8	62.5	61.6	61.0	60.3
34 Wood, hard.....	1/2 cord	80.6	90.5	80.2	80.6	79.0	78.4	76.9	75.9	73.0	75.5	76.0	76.4	75.6	73.2	69.8	69.0
35 Wood, soft.....	1/2 "	62.5	69.0	59.8	59.4	57.8	57.5	56.2	55.9	55.8	55.4	54.3	54.2	54.4	53.8	50.9	49.7
36 Coal oil.....	1 gal.	31.0	40.3	31.7	31.6	30.1	30.5	30.1	31.7	31.2	31.0	31.1	30.8	30.7	29.8	27.7	27.3
37 Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 3.27	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.32	\$ 3.28	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.18	\$ 3.11	\$ 3.07
38 Rent.....	1/2 mo.	\$ 5.54	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.99	\$ 7.07	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.77
39 All Totals.....		\$ 24.15	\$ 25.36	\$ 21.52	\$ 21.12	\$ 21.23	\$ 21.09	\$ 21.96	\$ 21.59	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.55	\$ 22.17	\$ 21.26	\$ 20.21	\$ 18.26	\$ 17.59	\$ 17.09

†† An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

† Kind most sold since October 1922.

of Statistics, the commodities being arranged according to "chief component materials," in table V, according to "purpose," in table VI, and according to "origin," in table VII.

The movement of wholesale prices as indicated by this index was relatively slight in 1934 as compared with that in recent years but was marked by further improvement in many of those commodities which had suffered most from the decline between 1929 and February, 1933, namely primary products. The "all commodities" index advanced about 4 1/2 per cent during January and February, 1934. Part of this gain was lost during the next three months, followed by recovery until

August. At the end of the year the index was 3 per cent above December, 1933. The index for raw and partly manufactured goods advanced from 58.9 in December, 1933, to 64.3 in December, 1934, or 9 per cent, while that for fully and chiefly manufactured goods rose from 72.0 to 72.7 or only 1 per cent in the same period. Consumers' goods were practically unchanged at the end of 1934 from the level of December, 1933, an advance in the food group being offset by declines in clothing and household equipment and supplies. Producers' goods, however, were 5 per cent higher at the end of the year than at the end of 1933, influenced in part by higher prices for



## OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

items included not to show the minimum cost for an average family

32		1933						1934													
July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year			
c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.			
51.6	48.0	41.2	41.4	44.4	41.8	40.0	41.8	43.0	43.2	44.4	44.6	45.4	45.0	44.0	42.4	40.6	38.6	42.8	1		
27.0	25.0	22.2	22.6	24.0	22.0	21.8	22.8	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.8	24.4	23.6	23.0	22.2	21.4	20.6	23.1	3		
13.4	13.1	12.2	12.3	12.0	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.2	13.0	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.6	12.1	3		
22.2	19.2	16.6	19.2	20.5	17.9	19.0	19.9	20.8	20.6	22.1	21.6	20.5	20.8	19.0	18.5	18.6	18.9	20.0	4		
15.1	15.7	12.7	14.5	16.1	17.2	16.6	19.4	21.2	20.6	19.7	20.0	20.9	21.7	21.6	20.5	20.0	19.1	20.1	5		
30.0	30.6	28.0	28.6	30.0	31.6	31.4	34.8	37.2	36.8	36.4	36.6	37.4	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.2	36.9	6		
16.8	19.6	18.1	18.8	20.4	21.3	21.6	24.4	28.7	29.0	28.7	29.2	31.1	33.2	35.1	36.2	34.5	32.7	30.4	7		
22.6	25.2	24.6	24.8	25.4	26.2	27.0	27.2	27.6	27.2	26.2	25.8	25.2	25.4	26.4	29.0	29.2	29.4	27.1	8		
21.4	30.3	39.1	22.9	21.1	22.2	40.7	35.3	40.5	27.1	22.3	22.3	24.9	27.2	27.5	32.6	40.4	41.4	31.9	9		
16.8	24.0	29.5	18.1	17.1	22.7	30.2	28.4	34.6	23.0	18.5	18.6	21.1	22.7	23.5	27.3	31.7	31.0	25.9	10		
57.6	56.4	57.0	55.8	54.6	57.0	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.8	58.8	58.2	58.8	58.8	60.0	61.2	61.2	59.1	11		
35.6	46.0	45.6	49.8	39.8	42.2	48.8	51.4	56.6	58.6	48.8	44.6	44.2	41.6	42.0	43.4	43.2	44.2	47.3	12		
21.6	26.9	26.1	28.8	23.8	24.2	28.4	29.7	32.5	33.0	27.8	25.3	25.2	24.1	24.0	24.4	24.6	25.1	27.0	13		
20.1	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.4	19.7	19.7	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.9	14		
20.1	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.4	19.7	19.7	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.9	15		
88.5	87.0	84.0	82.5	84.0	88.5	88.5	87.0	88.5	88.5	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	88.5	88.5	88.5	90.0	88.0	16		
30.0	29.0	26.0	26.0	31.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	32.5	17		
24.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	23.5	25.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.5	25.5	26.0	26.0	25.3	18		
17.2	16.8	16.4	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.2	16.2	15.8	16.0	16.2	19		
8.6	8.6	7.8	7.4	8.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.2	20		
15.8	16.0	15.5	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.5	15.5	14.9	15.2	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.2	21		
10.9	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.7	22		
23.6	23.2	23.2	29.6	31.6	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.6	28.0	27.2	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.0	26.0	28.9	23		
11.4	11.4	11.2	14.2	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.0	12.6	12.6	14.1	24		
11.3	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.4	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	12.6	25		
11.3	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.4	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	12.6	26		
10.5	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.8	27		
21.9	26.8	31.0	30.7	38.6	41.1	36.5	39.2	44.9	45.6	44.0	40.0	37.7	40.5	32.7	29.2	25.2	24.1	36.6	28		
.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	29		
\$ 6.78	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.83	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.24	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.63	\$ 8.04	\$ 7.81	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.38	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.51	\$ 7.46	\$ 7.54	\$ 7.58	\$ 7.54	\$ 7.56	30		
c. 3.9	c. 3.9	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.9	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.9	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	31		
95.2	95.4	96.0	95.9	91.0	93.7	94.9	95.0	94.9	94.8	94.1	92.3	92.6	93.0	93.5	94.3	94.6	94.8	94.1	32		
60.0	59.2	58.4	57.8	57.6	57.6	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.9	57.7	57.7	57.8	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.9	58.0	33		
71.6	67.0	63.6	63.0	61.1	59.6	58.9	59.0	60.3	60.6	60.1	60.3	60.4	60.2	59.6	59.9	60.8	61.9	60.2	34		
51.5	49.5	47.8	46.6	46.3	45.7	45.2	45.4	45.9	46.1	46.0	45.7	45.9	45.5	45.5	45.8	46.0	46.4	45.8	35		
27.6	27.1	27.0	27.0	26.9	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.7	27.4	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.3	27.5	36		
\$ 3.06	\$ 2.98	\$ 2.93	\$ 2.90	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.84	\$ 2.84	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.87	\$ 2.87	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.84	\$ 2.84	\$ 2.84	\$ 2.86	\$ 2.88	\$ 2.89	\$ 2.86	37		
\$ 6.34	\$ 6.30	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.97	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.54	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.54	\$ 5.54	\$ 5.54	38		
\$ 16.21	\$ 16.40	\$ 15.89	\$ 15.74	\$ 15.48	\$ 15.78	\$ 15.95	\$ 16.09	\$ 16.51	\$ 16.28	\$ 15.96	\$ 15.78	\$ 15.84	\$ 15.92	\$ 15.87	\$ 15.96	\$ 16.03	\$ 16.02	\$ 16.02	39		

Producers' equipment and building materials but mainly because of higher prices for manufacturers' materials, chiefly for the meat packing and milling industries. In the grouping according to chief component materials, the Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group recorded the greatest advances by the end of the year, the former mainly because of higher prices for grains and milled products and in spite of substantially lower prices in sugar and its products, tobacco and vegetables, and the latter chiefly because of higher prices for livestock. In the Non-Ferrous Metals group antimony and silver were considerably higher, while aluminum, copper, lead, tin and zinc were lower, with the result

that this group was lower at the end of the year. In the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group the principal increases were in raw cotton, cotton yarn, knit goods and wool blankets, and the principal declines in silk fabrics, artificial silk products and raw wool. Changes in the other groups, namely Wood, Wood Products and Paper, Iron and its Products, Non-Metallic Minerals and Chemicals and Allied Products were slight.

Table V, on page 9, gives the wholesale prices of certain commodities on primary markets and is compiled from information in the monthly bulletins on "Prices and Price Indexes," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE III.—COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND FOOD

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930		1931		19	
	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	April
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	15.30	14.48	11.03	10.52	10.78	10.77	11.63	11.37	11.19	11.30	11.88	10.91	9.86	8.11	7.68	7.22
Nova Scotia.....	15.35	14.72	11.18	10.68	11.12	10.85	11.80	11.34	11.12	11.33	11.92	10.98	10.21	8.43	8.19	7.80
Prince Edward Island.....	13.42	13.18	9.78	9.43	9.68	9.76	10.77	10.52	10.32	10.23	11.00	10.15	9.81	8.06	7.69	6.96
New Brunswick..	14.97	14.44	11.11	10.48	11.13	10.94	11.82	11.42	11.26	11.21	11.81	10.97	10.20	8.41	8.24	7.67
Quebec.....	14.67	13.76	10.63	10.24	10.28	10.12	11.23	10.62	10.37	10.54	11.11	10.02	9.24	7.49	7.14	6.79
Ontario.....	15.35	14.39	10.88	10.45	10.67	10.60	11.66	11.48	11.22	11.27	11.84	10.81	9.77	7.97	7.56	7.10
Manitoba.....	16.09	13.94	10.87	10.16	10.31	10.51	10.83	10.74	10.80	11.13	11.51	10.64	9.33	7.54	7.36	7.01
Saskatchewan....	15.39	14.10	11.06	10.47	10.50	10.91	11.21	11.47	11.37	11.36	11.90	11.08	9.58	7.69	7.40	7.04
Alberta.....	15.88	14.77	10.94	10.26	10.61	11.13	11.31	11.24	11.29	11.52	12.15	11.20	9.51	7.96	7.46	6.81
British Colum- bia.....	16.11	15.75	12.08	11.39	11.80	11.89	12.42	12.12	12.16	12.26	12.85	12.26	10.89	9.32	8.38	7.96

## FUEL AND LIGHT\*

Canada.....	3.27	4.17	3.53	3.61	3.49	3.37	3.44	3.33	3.28	3.27	3.26	3.24	3.25	3.18	3.11	3.07
Nova Scotia.....	2.65	3.70	3.18	3.20	3.11	2.99	3.03	2.87	2.91	2.88	2.89	2.83	2.97	2.83	2.78	2.76
Prince Edward Island.....	3.15	4.27	3.20	3.54	3.50	3.36	3.02	3.36	2.89	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.91
New Brunswick..	3.06	4.12	3.45	3.30	3.35	3.15	3.19	3.20	3.12	3.06	3.08	3.09	3.05	2.99	2.88	2.86
Quebec.....	3.18	4.14	3.53	3.63	3.47	3.31	3.48	3.39	3.35	3.36	3.33	3.30	3.22	3.18	3.15	3.14
Ontario.....	3.39	4.36	3.60	3.78	3.62	3.46	3.58	3.45	3.39	3.39	3.37	3.35	3.38	3.32	3.24	3.20
Manitoba.....	3.48	4.52	2.72	3.84	3.84	3.60	3.57	3.51	3.39	3.62	3.62	3.63	3.67	3.67	3.12	3.09
Saskatchewan....	3.96	4.15	4.04	3.73	3.79	3.63	3.48	3.47	3.53	3.48	3.44	3.33	3.32	3.30	2.31	2.13
Alberta.....	2.68	3.36	2.49	2.59	2.38	2.51	2.41	2.41	2.28	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.90	1.81	1.79
British Colum- bia.....	2.97	3.60	3.39	2.99	2.96	2.88	2.80	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.83	2.80	2.82	2.78	2.76	2.70

## RENT

Canada.....	5.54	6.60	6.92	6.96	6.92	6.91	6.86	6.85	6.89	6.94	6.99	7.07	7.06	6.93	6.77	6.77
Nova Scotia.....	4.71	5.93	6.00	5.93	5.58	5.47	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.65	5.96	6.02	6.08	6.08
Prince Edward Island.....	3.75	4.25	5.63	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.75	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88
New Brunswick..	5.19	6.13	6.13	6.59	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44
Quebec.....	3.89	4.64	5.29	5.58	5.76	5.76	5.72	5.75	5.79	5.83	5.83	6.06	6.03	5.96	5.76	5.76
Ontario.....	5.78	6.90	7.36	7.35	7.32	7.28	7.23	7.16	7.24	7.30	7.36	7.44	7.40	7.26	7.03	7.02
Manitoba.....	6.56	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.13	7.81	7.81
Saskatchewan....	8.33	8.59	8.75	8.91	8.91	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.05	8.05	8.05
Alberta.....	7.19	7.81	7.81	7.81	7.19	7.03	7.03	7.34	7.19	7.50	7.50	7.81	7.81	7.72	7.27	7.27
British Colum- bia.....	5.23	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.45	6.45	6.56	6.56	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.64	6.64	6.60

\*Coal, wood and coal oil, no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces.

## LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN EACH PROVINCE

## FOOD

32		1933					1934											
July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
6-78	7-07	6-94	6-83	6-95	7-24	7-50	7-63	8-04	7-81	7-53	7-38	7-43	7-51	7-46	7-54	7-58	7-54	7-58
7-23	7-42	7-32	7-23	7-21	7-38	7-81	7-91	8-34	8-09	7-79	7-56	7-62	7-72	7-72	7-76	7-72	7-75	7-82
6-64	6-82	7-04	6-87	6-81	6-92	7-35	7-43	7-56	7-53	7-40	7-26	7-07	7-30	7-14	7-20	7-54	7-32	7-34
7-01	7-35	7-32	7-21	7-26	7-46	7-72	7-87	8-16	7-98	7-63	7-51	7-50	7-61	7-67	7-64	7-82	7-94	7-75
6-27	6-44	6-45	6-39	6-39	6-54	6-95	7-08	7-70	7-29	6-93	6-78	6-80	6-85	6-76	6-87	6-97	7-00	7-00
6-69	7-04	6-85	6-78	6-93	7-29	7-47	7-66	8-17	7-89	7-58	7-46	7-50	7-55	7-54	7-64	7-62	7-53	7-64
6-47	6-69	6-66	6-72	6-68	6-75	7-06	7-24	7-38	7-13	6-97	6-85	6-90	7-17	7-12	7-16	7-22	7-21	7-12
6-47	6-89	6-66	6-57	6-65	6-84	7-34	7-54	7-58	7-51	7-18	7-09	7-09	7-33	7-12	7-27	7-24	7-33	7-30
6-47	6-79	6-72	6-43	6-60	7-00	7-32	7-39	7-44	7-34	7-21	7-15	7-15	7-28	7-19	7-28	7-42	7-34	7-29
7-53	7-90	7-65	7-47	7-69	8-17	8-24	8-32	8-50	8-53	8-28	8-06	8-17	8-25	8-15	8-33	8-30	8-19	8-27

## FUEL AND LIGHT\*

3.06	2.98	2.93	2.90	2.83	2.84	2.84	2.85	2.87	2.87	2.85	2.83	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.86	2.88	2.89	2.86
2.66	2.60	2.49	2.53	2.48	2.53	2.59	2.57	2.57	2.58	2.57	2.46	2.47	2.50	2.50	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.54
2.90	2.80	2.71	2.63	2.63	2.68	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.70	2.70	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.73
2.84	2.80	2.72	2.72	2.70	2.61	2.70	2.69	2.70	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.66	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.65	2.66
3.19	2.97	2.93	2.92	2.83	2.81	2.79	2.80	2.87	2.87	2.89	2.89	2.87	2.87	2.86	2.87	2.84	2.87	2.86
3.15	3.10	3.04	3.03	2.92	2.95	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.97	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.96	2.98	3.02	3.04	2.97
3.02	2.93	2.95	2.94	2.94	2.91	2.94	2.99	3.01	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.01	3.03	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.01	3.01
2.14	2.05	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.95
1.81	1.80	1.80	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.67
2.55	2.54	2.52	2.49	2.44	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.40	2.38	2.37	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.38

## RENT

6.34	6.30	5.98	5.97	5.67	5.66	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.54	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.52	5.52	5.54	5.54	5.54
6.08	6.00	5.79	5.79	5.46	5.42	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.31
5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
6.28	6.09	6.09	6.09	5.81	5.81	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.71
5.54	5.54	5.51	5.51	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	5.00
6.51	6.51	6.07	6.03	5.76	5.76	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.78	5.78	5.72
7.31	6.88	6.56	6.56	6.19	6.06	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94
7.00	7.00	6.31	6.31	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	6.14
6.72	6.72	6.19	6.19	5.91	5.91	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.54
6.05	6.05	5.85	5.85	5.55	5.55	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.24	5.24	5.24

TABLE IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES, 1929-1934

Commodities	Unit	Dec., 1929	Dec., 1930	Dec., 1932	Dec., 1933	Dec., 1934	Commodities	Unit	Dec., 1929	Dec., 1930	Dec., 1932	Dec., 1933	Dec., 1934
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oats.....	bush.	0.634	0.267	0.210	0.298	0.442	Cotton, raw.....	lb.	0.183	0.107	0.082	0.116	0.143
Wheat.....	bush.	1.378	0.554	0.424	0.603	0.792	Cotton yarns.....	lb.	0.357	0.250	0.210	0.270	0.310
Flour.....	bbl.	8.600	5.355	4.400	5.200	5.400	Gingham.....	lb.	1.017	0.994	0.959	0.959	0.959
Sugar, raw.....	cwt.	2.000	1.350	0.934	1.186	0.000	Wool, raw.....	lb.	0.240	0.160	0.090	0.195	0.140
Sugar, granulated.....	cwt.	5.270	4.655	4.130	4.895	4.895	Pulp, groundwood.....	ton	29.470	27.750	19.650	21.940	19.825
Rubber, raw.....	lb.	0.161	0.089	0.038	0.088	0.128	Pig iron, malleable.....	ton	22.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000
Cattle, good steers.....	cwt.	9.630	7.360	4.100	5.090	5.380	Steel bars.....	100 lb.	2.400	2.250	2.250	2.250	2.250
Hogs, bacon.....	cwt.	11.940	10.450	3.970	6.480	8.120	Copper.....	cwt.	19.750	12.200	7.021	0.068	7.428
Hides, beef.....	lb.	0.145	0.095	0.048	0.095	0.105	Lead.....	cwt.	6.500	4.930	3.885	3.903	3.865
Sole leather.....	lb.	0.430	0.410	0.260	0.340	0.000	Spelter.....	cwt.	13.470	13.220	13.220	12.454	12.454
Butter, creamery.....	lb.	0.430	0.332	0.238	0.252	0.226	Coal, anthracite.....	ton	6.000	6.000	5.250	5.250	5.250
Cheese.....	lb.	0.280	0.250	0.180	0.160	0.150	Coal, Nova Scotia.....	ton	0.195	0.185	0.180	0.185	0.150
Eggs, fresh.....	doz.	0.678	0.603	0.406	0.403	0.389	Gasoline.....	gal.					



TABLE V.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES  
IN CANADA BY GROUPS

ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIALS, 1913-1934\*

(Average Prices 1926=100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non- Ferrous Metals and their Products	VII Non- Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals and Allied Products	All Commo- dities
*Number of commodities...	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
1913.....	58.1	70.9	58.2	63.9	68.9	98.4	56.8	63.4	64.0
1914.....	64.8	72.6	56.9	60.3	67.3	94.7	53.7	65.3	65.5
1915.....	75.6	74.0	58.3	56.5	73.9	106.9	52.7	68.1	70.4
1916.....	87.0	85.0	77.6	64.0	104.6	135.1	58.0	78.0	84.3
1917.....	124.5	110.4	114.6	79.8	151.8	143.9	71.6	98.1	114.3
1918.....	127.9	127.1	157.1	89.1	156.9	141.9	82.3	118.7	127.4
1919.....	136.1	140.8	163.8	109.6	139.1	133.5	93.6	117.5	134.0
1920.....	167.0	145.1	176.5	154.4	168.4	135.5	112.2	141.5	155.9
1921.....	103.5	109.6	96.0	129.4	128.0	97.0	116.6	117.0	110.0
1922.....	86.2	96.0	101.7	106.3	104.6	97.3	107.0	105.4	97.3
1923.....	83.7	95.0	116.9	113.0	115.8	95.3	104.4	104.4	98.0
1924.....	89.2	91.8	117.9	105.9	111.0	94.8	104.1	102.5	99.4
1925.....	100.6	100.3	112.5	101.6	104.5	103.9	100.3	99.6	102.6
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	98.3	101.9	93.7	98.5	96.2	91.5	96.5	98.3	97.7
1928.....	93.0	108.1	94.5	98.7	93.2	92.0	92.5	95.3	96.4
1929.....	91.6	109.0	91.3	93.9	93.7	99.2	92.9	95.4	95.6
1930.....	77.7	99.1	81.8	88.7	91.1	80.7	91.3	92.8	86.6
1931.....	56.9	73.9	73.4	79.1	87.4	64.6	86.5	86.7	72.1
1932.....	54.8	59.7	69.7	69.1	86.3	59.0	85.5	83.9	66.7
1933.....	59.3	59.4	69.7	62.8	85.4	64.3	84.4	81.3	67.1
†1934.....	66.6	66.9	73.4	65.5	87.0	64.3	86.0	81.2	71.6
Mar. 1926.....	99.9	103.7	103.1	100.4	100.6	103.1	101.7	99.9	101.3
June 1926.....	100.6	100.8	99.7	100.1	100.0	98.7	99.0	100.0	100.1
Sept. 1926.....	96.2	98.9	99.5	100.2	99.4	99.8	99.2	100.3	98.5
Dec. 1926.....	95.0	100.0	96.2	99.0	99.3	95.7	103.1	99.3	97.9
Mar. 1927.....	96.0	100.9	93.0	98.5	97.5	94.5	98.7	99.2	97.3
June 1927.....	104.7	98.8	92.5	97.9	96.6	90.4	94.1	98.5	98.7
Sept. 1927.....	97.6	102.9	93.1	98.7	95.6	90.0	93.1	97.9	97.1
Dec. 1927.....	95.1	106.4	95.2	98.6	94.1	91.9	94.7	97.4	97.2
Mar. 1928.....	97.9	107.1	93.3	98.8	94.1	90.2	93.0	96.1	97.7
June 1928.....	96.4	105.8	93.9	99.1	92.7	92.3	91.3	95.2	96.9
Sept. 1928.....	86.9	114.0	93.9	99.0	92.6	91.9	92.4	94.6	95.4
Dec. 1928.....	86.3	109.4	93.2	98.3	93.0	95.1	93.4	94.2	94.6
Mar. 1929.....	88.5	110.0	92.8	94.9	93.5	107.1	92.7	95.0	95.6
June 1929.....	84.8	107.7	91.6	94.0	93.8	98.7	93.0	95.6	93.4
Sept. 1929.....	98.9	108.9	91.2	93.7	93.8	98.2	93.2	95.5	97.8
Dec. 1929.....	93.9	100.8	89.6	93.2	93.4	96.5	93.4	95.1	96.0
Mar. 1930.....	84.9	106.1	85.8	91.8	92.5	93.1	93.3	94.1	91.8
June 1930.....	83.0	97.0	82.1	89.1	91.2	77.8	90.5	93.0	87.7
Sept. 1930.....	69.8	93.4	79.2	86.2	90.4	73.7	90.8	92.0	82.1
Dec. 1930.....	59.3	90.5	76.9	85.2	89.0	71.6	89.4	90.3	77.7
Mar. 1931.....	58.7	80.6	74.3	81.3	87.8	68.6	86.9	87.9	74.5
June 1931.....	57.9	70.5	74.6	79.7	87.4	62.1	84.8	86.7	71.8
Sept. 1931.....	54.0	69.0	72.4	76.8	86.8	60.7	86.5	84.6	69.7
Dec. 1931.....	56.4	66.4	71.8	76.7	87.3	66.3	87.5	86.6	70.4
Mar. 1932.....	57.5	63.2	70.8	73.2	86.3	60.2	86.3	84.0	69.0
June 1932.....	54.7	57.0	69.3	70.5	86.6	56.6	85.9	83.5	66.4
Sept. 1932.....	53.9	60.8	70.0	64.3	86.0	58.9	85.9	83.4	65.9
Dec. 1932.....	50.1	57.4	68.5	63.8	86.2	57.5	86.1	83.5	64.0
Mar. 1933.....	51.8	58.4	67.7	62.7	85.0	59.8	84.8	81.8	64.3
June 1933.....	61.5	58.5	69.9	61.7	85.3	68.0	82.7	80.8	67.5
Sept. 1933.....	62.5	60.6	71.7	63.8	85.5	67.5	85.0	81.5	68.9
Dec. 1933.....	60.4	63.7	71.7	64.4	86.7	66.5	85.8	80.8	69.0
Jan. 1934†.....	64.0	65.1	72.5	65.3	86.6	67.0	86.1	80.6	70.6
Feb. 1934.....	65.6	70.7	73.8	65.6	87.0	66.8	86.0	80.6	72.1
Mar. 1934.....	65.7	69.9	74.2	65.7	87.2	66.1	86.1	80.8	72.0
April 1934.....	64.4	67.0	73.8	65.6	87.2	65.7	85.6	81.8	71.1
May 1934.....	65.2	65.5	73.7	65.8	87.4	64.5	85.5	81.9	71.1
June 1934.....	67.4	66.6	74.7	66.3	87.5	64.1	85.6	82.0	72.1
July 1934.....	68.5	65.6	73.9	65.8	87.1	63.2	86.1	81.8	72.0
Aug. 1934.....	69.9	65.6	73.6	65.5	87.0	63.0	86.1	81.7	72.3
Sept. 1934.....	68.4	67.3	72.8	65.3	86.6	62.1	86.3	81.9	72.0
Oct. 1934.....	66.5	67.5	72.5	65.2	86.7	62.2	86.2	80.7	71.4
Nov. 1934.....	66.5	66.3	72.4	64.9	86.7	63.1	86.0	80.5	71.2
Dec. 1934.....	66.6	66.0	72.6	64.5	86.8	63.7	86.1	80.6	71.2

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236 and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

†Preliminary figures for 1934.

TABLE VI.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA  
BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO "PURPOSE," 1913-1934\*

(PRICES IN 1926=100)

Groups	I. Consumers' Goods			II. Producers' Goods				
	All	Foods, beverages and tobacco	Other	All	Pro- ducers' equip- ment	Producers' Materials		
						All	Building and construc- tion	Manu- facturers
Number of commodities	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232
1913.....	61.9	61.8	62.2	67.4	55.1	69.1	67.0	69.5
1914.....	62.7	65.2	59.7	69.7	52.0	72.1	62.0	74.3
1915.....	65.6	68.6	61.8	77.0	53.1	80.2	60.5	84.8
1916.....	74.7	81.7	65.8	88.1	55.7	92.5	69.6	97.9
1917.....	95.4	109.4	77.6	119.6	69.6	126.3	87.6	135.5
1918.....	107.0	119.4	91.4	131.5	80.4	138.3	100.9	147.2
1919.....	118.7	128.2	106.7	139.0	90.7	145.5	117.3	152.2
1920.....	140.0	151.0	126.3	163.1	108.6	170.4	144.0	176.6
1921.....	108.0	105.4	111.4	112.8	113.8	112.6	122.8	110.2
1922.....	95.1	90.2	101.4	99.1	104.1	98.2	108.7	95.8
1923.....	93.7	91.2	97.0	97.8	102.5	97.1	111.9	93.7
1924.....	93.2	90.4	96.8	99.5	102.7	99.0	106.6	97.5
1925.....	97.2	97.7	96.5	104.9	99.2	105.5	102.9	106.2
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	95.7	99.4	93.3	98.5	101.1	98.1	96.1	98.6
1928.....	95.6	99.6	92.9	96.7	93.7	97.0	97.4	96.9
1929.....	94.7	100.0	91.1	96.3	94.6	96.5	99.0	95.9
1930.....	89.3	93.1	86.8	82.8	92.9	81.7	90.8	79.7
1931.....	76.2	70.4	80.0	67.9	90.0	65.4	81.9	61.7
1932.....	71.3	61.5	77.8	63.1	88.7	60.2	77.2	56.5
1933.....	71.1	63.8	76.0	63.1	86.0	60.5	73.3	57.5
*1934.....	74.2	69.6	77.2	67.9	88.8	65.6	82.7	62.7
Mar. 1926.....	101.9	102.3	101.7	100.7	103.3	100.4	101.4	100.2
June 1926.....	100.6	99.6	101.2	100.4	96.9	100.8	99.5	101.1
Sept. 1926.....	98.5	97.2	99.4	99.4	97.1	98.7	100.0	98.4
Dec. 1926.....	97.3	99.0	96.1	97.8	110.4	96.4	97.8	96.1
Mar. 1927.....	95.8	98.8	93.8	97.8	106.1	96.9	96.2	97.0
June 1927.....	95.4	100.5	92.0	100.7	97.4	101.1	95.5	102.3
Sept. 1927.....	95.3	99.4	92.5	97.1	94.7	97.8	96.5	98.1
Dec. 1927.....	95.8	100.1	93.0	98.0	99.3	97.7	95.7	98.2
Mar. 1928.....	96.1	100.2	93.5	99.0	95.7	99.4	96.0	100.1
June 1928.....	95.4	98.9	93.1	98.8	92.4	99.5	96.5	100.2
Sept. 1928.....	96.4	101.7	92.8	93.7	92.8	93.8	98.6	92.8
Dec. 1928.....	94.5	97.4	92.5	93.4	94.5	93.3	98.1	92.3
Mar. 1929.....	94.6	98.8	91.8	96.1	94.1	96.3	100.6	95.4
June 1929.....	93.4	96.7	91.2	93.5	94.0	93.4	98.6	92.2
Sept. 1929.....	96.0	103.7	90.8	98.9	94.7	99.4	99.6	99.3
Dec. 1929.....	95.3	103.3	90.0	95.9	96.2	95.9	97.9	95.5
Mar. 1930.....	93.3	100.2	88.7	89.5	96.2	88.8	96.1	87.2
June 1930.....	89.5	94.2	86.4	85.0	91.4	84.3	92.2	82.5
Sept. 1930.....	86.1	86.7	85.7	76.7	91.2	75.1	86.8	72.5
Dec. 1930.....	83.2	81.0	84.6	71.3	91.5	69.0	85.0	65.5
Mar. 1931.....	79.2	76.2	81.2	69.0	90.6	66.6	83.8	62.3
June 1931.....	75.4	68.9	79.8	68.0	89.1	65.7	82.8	61.9
Sept. 1931.....	74.4	66.9	79.4	65.1	89.3	62.4	79.9	58.5
Dec. 1931.....	73.6	65.4	79.0	67.4	91.1	64.8	79.3	61.6
Mar. 1932.....	72.5	64.2	78.0	66.0	90.8	63.2	73.9	59.7
June 1932.....	70.5	59.7	77.7	63.1	88.1	60.3	76.8	56.6
Sept. 1932.....	71.6	62.2	77.8	61.5	88.1	58.5	76.2	54.6
Dec. 1932.....	70.0	59.5	77.0	58.5	87.7	55.3	75.7	50.8
Mar. 1933.....	69.3	59.8	75.7	59.5	87.1	56.4	75.1	53.2
June 1933.....	70.4	63.9	74.8	64.6	84.8	62.4	73.9	59.6
Sept. 1933.....	72.7	65.7	77.3	65.6	85.6	63.4	80.8	60.4
Dec. 1933.....	73.3	67.4	77.3	64.3	87.2	61.8	80.6	58.6
Jan. 1934*.....	74.2	69.1	77.6	65.9	86.5	63.6	82.1	60.5
Feb. 1934.....	75.9	73.1	77.7	66.9	87.9	64.6	82.3	61.6
Mar. 1934.....	75.8	72.5	78.0	66.9	87.9	64.6	82.3	61.6
April 1934.....	74.3	69.9	77.3	66.6	88.0	64.2	83.1	61.0
May 1934.....	73.3	68.0	76.9	67.2	89.2	64.7	83.3	61.6
June 1934.....	74.3	69.5	77.5	69.0	89.2	66.7	84.1	63.7
July 1934.....	73.9	69.2	77.0	69.3	89.6	67.0	83.3	64.2
Aug. 1934.....	73.9	68.9	77.2	70.1	89.6	67.9	83.0	65.3
Sept. 1934.....	74.1	69.4	77.3	69.0	89.6	66.7	82.9	64.0
Oct. 1934.....	73.8	69.1	76.9	67.9	89.5	65.5	82.5	62.6
Nov. 1934.....	73.3	68.2	76.7	68.1	89.5	65.7	81.9	62.9
Dec. 1934.....	73.2	67.9	76.7	68.4	89.6	66.0	81.5	63.4

\*Preliminary figures for 1934.

TABLE VII.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA  
BY GROUPS ACCORDING TO "ORIGIN," 1913-1934\*

(Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	Raw and partly manufactured	Fully and chiefly manufactured	I. Farm (domestic and foreign)			II Marine	III Forest	IV Mineral
			Field	Animal	Canadian			
Number of commodities	232	276	167	90	59	16	52	183
1913.....	63.8	64.8	58.2	70.4	62.6	64.4	63.9	67.0
1914.....	66.5	65.5	63.8	72.5	69.1	63.6	60.3	64.2
1915.....	72.7	71.9	73.1	74.4	77.6	64.6	56.5	68.3
1916.....	85.1	84.5	85.3	86.3	89.6	69.0	64.0	81.4
1917.....	113.8	113.7	122.2	112.6	129.8	88.1	78.2	102.6
1918.....	120.7	127.6	131.3	129.9	132.9	111.1	89.1	111.3
1919.....	131.5	132.5	139.3	143.0	145.5	114.3	109.6	112.4
1920.....	155.7	156.8	169.5	146.6	161.6	111.7	154.4	131.4
1921.....	107.5	116.7	103.4	109.6	102.8	91.6	129.4	117.6
1922.....	94.8	100.5	89.1	95.5	86.7	91.9	106.3	105.8
1923.....	91.1	103.1	89.3	95.6	79.8	83.6	113.0	105.8
1924.....	94.8	101.9	93.9	92.0	87.0	92.5	105.9	104.6
1925.....	100.8	103.8	102.3	100.6	100.4	98.3	101.6	101.6
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.9	96.5	97.9	100.5	102.1	100.2	98.3	94.6
1928.....	97.4	95.0	92.2	105.1	100.7	100.6	98.6	91.5
1929.....	97.5	93.0	90.1	105.5	100.8	105.3	93.7	92.8
1930.....	82.2	87.3	76.3	95.6	82.3	95.3	88.5	88.4
1931.....	61.9	74.8	57.7	73.9	56.3	75.6	79.0	81.9
1932.....	55.0	69.8	55.1	60.6	48.4	63.8	69.2	81.4
1933.....	56.6	70.2	59.3	61.0	51.0	62.9	63.0	80.6
1934*.....	63.5	73.4	64.9	68.0	59.3	70.4	65.6	82.3
Mar. 1926.....	101.7	101.5	100.8	104.2	101.0	97.3	100.4	101.4
June 1926.....	99.2	100.1	100.0	98.9	98.8	99.4	100.2	99.6
Sept. 1926.....	97.3	98.6	96.5	98.2	96.7	100.7	100.1	99.7
Dec. 1926.....	98.2	97.5	95.2	99.8	97.7	103.7	99.0	100.2
Mar. 1927.....	98.4	97.0	95.7	101.9	99.6	98.2	98.3	97.0
June 1927.....	102.2	96.3	102.5	97.0	107.0	100.4	97.8	93.6
Sept. 1927.....	98.8	96.4	97.2	100.9	101.2	101.7	98.6	92.4
Dec. 1927.....	100.8	96.0	96.0	105.5	103.3	98.1	98.5	93.0
Mar. 1928.....	101.4	95.7	96.9	105.2	107.1	94.2	98.7	91.8
June 1928.....	98.3	95.3	102.6	102.5	102.5	96.7	98.9	90.8
Sept. 1928.....	93.8	95.1	89.5	108.9	95.0	105.2	98.9	91.3
Dec. 1928.....	94.0	93.8	86.0	106.5	95.5	107.7	98.3	92.3
Mar. 1929.....	96.6	93.2	88.1	107.0	98.0	105.4	94.7	93.5
June 1929.....	92.9	91.1	84.2	103.5	93.1	102.8	93.9	93.0
Sept. 1929.....	101.8	94.1	96.1	105.2	107.7	105.5	93.5	92.7
Dec. 1929.....	98.9	93.2	81.5	106.7	104.5	107.0	93.1	92.3
Mar. 1930.....	89.8	91.3	83.1	103.0	91.1	97.4	91.6	91.2
June 1930.....	84.6	87.2	80.4	92.8	86.1	94.8	89.0	87.8
Sept. 1930.....	74.0	84.8	69.3	90.0	71.2	91.3	86.0	87.2
Dec. 1930.....	67.3	81.5	60.5	88.0	61.8	87.0	85.1	85.3
Mar. 1931.....	64.4	78.0	59.3	80.2	59.4	75.3	81.2	84.2
June 1931.....	61.3	74.0	58.5	70.8	56.0	72.7	79.6	80.2
Sept. 1931.....	58.5	72.4	54.9	69.2	52.6	73.5	76.8	80.8
Dec. 1931.....	60.2	72.6	57.1	67.0	53.8	71.6	76.7	83.4
Mar. 1932.....	58.0	71.5	57.3	63.8	52.6	66.5	73.1	81.4
June 1932.....	53.8	69.4	54.5	57.9	47.6	61.9	70.6	81.1
Sept. 1932.....	54.2	69.3	54.5	61.6	47.3	60.8	64.5	81.2
Dec. 1932.....	51.0	67.8	51.0	58.8	42.6	60.0	63.9	81.2
Mar. 1933.....	52.1	67.8	52.5	59.5	44.6	58.5	63.1	80.0
June 1933.....	57.6	70.2	61.6	59.9	52.5	60.3	61.9	79.8
Sept. 1933.....	59.9	71.5	62.7	62.7	54.6	66.5	64.0	81.6
Dec. 1933.....	58.9	72.0	60.3	65.3	53.6	66.8	64.7	82.2
Jan. 1934*.....	61.0	73.0	62.7	66.3	55.3	68.7	65.5	82.8
Feb. 1934.....	62.9	74.5	64.0	70.8	58.0	69.8	65.7	82.7
Mar. 1934.....	62.1	75.0	64.0	70.5	56.5	69.8	65.9	82.6
April 1934.....	61.3	73.8	63.0	68.3	55.4	69.7	65.8	82.4
May 1934.....	62.2	72.7	63.7	66.3	56.9	68.3	66.0	82.1
June 1934.....	64.5	73.1	65.3	67.9	59.3	69.1	66.5	82.1
July 1934.....	64.7	73.2	66.6	66.7	60.0	68.8	65.9	82.9
Aug. 1934.....	65.3	73.6	67.8	66.7	61.6	70.7	65.6	82.0
Sept. 1934.....	64.6	73.8	66.7	67.9	61.3	73.6	65.4	81.9
Oct. 1934.....	64.4	73.0	64.9	68.9	60.9	74.6	65.3	81.9
Nov. 1934.....	64.3	72.6	64.8	68.0	61.2	72.0	64.9	82.0
Dec. 1934.....	64.3	72.7	65.1	68.0	61.6	69.6	64.6	82.2

\*Preliminary figures for 1934.



## Prices in Great Britain and Other Countries

The accompanying tables numbered VIII to XXIII give index numbers of retail prices of foods and cost of living and of wholesale prices in several of the principal commercial and industrial countries for 1934 and for preceding dates to show the movements of prices in comparison with those in Canada. The information in the following tables is obtained for the most part from publications of the governmental or other authority compiling the index number, but in some cases from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, Geneva, which bulletin publishes figures for other countries. The monthly bulletin on price indexes issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, also contains index numbers for other countries.

### Great Britain

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour (Table X) is "designed to measure the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of the working classes." This index number declined between January and May, rising again between June and the end of the year, and although only 0.7 per cent higher than a year ago, it is at the highest point reached since April, 1932. This index number followed closely the movement of food prices, as among the other groups, a slight advance in clothing offset a slight decline in fuel and light, while rent and sundries were unchanged.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—During the year 1934, the general index number of the Board of Trade (Table XI) showed little movement, the difference between the low and high points for the year being only about 3 per cent. Comparing December, 1934, with the same month of 1933, the total index number was 1.6 per cent higher; foods were 4.2 per cent higher due chiefly to an advance of 13 per cent in cereals; non-foods were 0.4 per cent higher due to an advance of 10.7 per cent in cotton and smaller increases in iron and steel, coal and miscellaneous commodities, which were partly offset by declines of 14.3 per cent in wool and smaller declines in "other metals and minerals" and "other textiles".

### France

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living (Table XII) showed little change during the year. The figure for the third quarter of 1934 was one per cent lower than for the same period last year.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office (Table XIII)

declined 11.6 per cent between December, 1933, and December, 1934. In this period, national products declined 14.4 per cent while the decline in imported products was only 4.3 per cent. All groups of commodities were lower in December, 1934, than in the same month in 1933, with the exception of a very slight increase in textiles.

### Germany

**COST OF LIVING.**—The cost of living index number (Table XIV) advanced 1.7 per cent between November, 1933, and November, 1934. During this period, food advanced 2 per cent, clothing 6.7 per cent and sundries 0.1 per cent, while rent and heat and light declined 0.1 and 0.2 per cent respectively.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office (Table XV) declined in February, March and April, but beginning in May, each month until November showed an increase over the previous month, the index number for November, 1934, being 5 per cent higher than for the same month of 1933. This increase was fairly general, the only exceptions being foods of animal origin, coal, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, artificial fertilizers and technical oils and fats.

### United States

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number of the cost of living for families of wage earners and lower salaried workers (Table XXII), which is calculated semi-annually on the base 1913=100, advanced 2.9 per cent from December, 1933, to November, 1934. In this period, rent and fuel and light declined, the miscellaneous group was unchanged, while food, clothing and house-furnishing goods advanced.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—From the beginning of 1934 until September, the Bureau of Labour Statistics index number showed an increase each month over the preceding month, with the exception of a fractional decrease in April. In October however there was a decrease of over one per cent and this level was maintained in November. Between November, 1933 and November, 1934, an increase of 7.6 per cent is recorded. This increase is due largely to the advances in farm products of 25 per cent and in foods of 17 per cent in this period. Smaller advances were recorded in fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities, while there were decreases in hides and leather products and textile products.

TABLE VIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	20 foods 68 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics
Base Period	(d)	1913	1913	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	June, 1927	Oct. 1923 —Sept. 1924	1928	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923- 1927 = 1000	1926- 1930 = 1000
1913	7-94	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	623
1914	7-94	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	676
1915	7-94	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	724
1916	8-46	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	786
1917	11-62	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	850
1918	13-00	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	912
1919	13-00	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1019
1920	16-84	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1034
1921	10-96	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	862
1922	10-27	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	884
1923	10-17	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1004
1924	9-01	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1006
1925	10-49	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1003
1926	11-07	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	891
1927	10-92	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	821
1928	10-98	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	800
1929	10-88	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	771
1930	10-91	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	770
1931	8-11	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	777
1932	6-78	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	792
1933	6-94	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	800
1934	6-95	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	804
1935	7-24	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	812
1936	7-27	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	807
1937	7-37	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1938	7-50	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1939	7-63	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1940	8-04	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1941	7-81	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1942	7-53	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1943	7-38	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1944	7-43	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1945	7-51	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1946	7-46	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1947	7-54	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1948	7-58	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1949	7-54	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810
1950	7-54	100	(f) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	810

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (j) To end of 1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles.



TABLE IX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
No. of Commodities	502 (h)	81	550	96	45	38	150	45	48	—	74	71	188	43	56	92	—
Base period	1926	1923	1926	(f)	1914	1913	1924	1897, 1897	1913	1928	1913	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
1913.....	64.0	(c)	69.8 \$	(b)	(a)	100	(a/100.0)	(d)	100	.....	100	(b)	1125	.....	(a/132.3)	1088	(a) 1055
1914.....	64.4	.....	67.3	8-2076	.....	.....	.....	85.0	.....	.....	(a)	100	(a)	100	(a/126.3)	(a)	1098
1915.....	64.4	.....	67.3	8-6566	.....	.....	.....	82.4	.....	.....	(a)	100	(a)	100	(a/127.8)	(a)	1235
1916.....	70.3	.....	69.3	9-8698	.....	.....	.....	106.4	.....	.....	(a)	119	(a)	1204	(a/127.8)	(a)	1235
1917.....	81.4	.....	83.4	11-5294	.....	.....	.....	130.5	.....	.....	(a)	141	(a)	1379	(a/154.9)	(a)	1328
1918.....	118.6	.....	123.0	16-0680	.....	.....	.....	176.9	.....	.....	(a)	166	(a)	1585	(a/196.4)	(a)	1511
1919.....	127.7	.....	132.0	19-1624	.....	.....	.....	193.1	.....	.....	(a)	207	(a)	1723	(a/259.1)	(a)	1778
1920.....	129.8	.....	136.15	18-8964	.....	.....	.....	206.4	.....	.....	(a)	204	(a)	237	(a/326.8)	(a)	1858
1921.....	164.1	.....	165.8	19-3528	.....	.....	.....	254.6	.....	.....	(a)	221	(a)	2810	(a/316.6)	(a)	2181
1922.....	104.8	.....	107.36	10-7284	.....	.....	.....	158.2	.....	.....	(a)	183	(a)	2613	(a/269.8)	(a)	2055
1923.....	98.7	.....	98.54	13-0895	.....	.....	.....	134.0	.....	.....	(a)	178	(a)	200	(a/259.8)	(a)	1789
1924.....	98.3	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	124.8	.....	.....	(a)	174	(a)	1423	(a/254.5)	(a)	1666
1925.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1926.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1927.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1928.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1929.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1930.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1931.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1932.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1933.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1934.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1935.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1936.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1937.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1938.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1939.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1940.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1941.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1942.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1943.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1944.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1945.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1946.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1947.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1948.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1949.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1950.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1951.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1952.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1953.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1954.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1955.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1956.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1957.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1958.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1959.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1960.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1961.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1962.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1963.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1964.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1965.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1966.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1967.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1968.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1969.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1970.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1971.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1972.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1973.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1974.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1975.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1976.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1977.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1978.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1979.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1980.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1981.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1982.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1983.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1984.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1985.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1986.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1987.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1988.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1989.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1990.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1991.....	98.5	.....	95.57	12-2257	.....	.....	.....	138.4	.....	.....	(a)	180	(a)	1404	(a/258.4)	(a)	1739
1992																	



TABLE X.—INDEX NUMBER OF COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

MINISTRY OF LABOUR  
Base: July, 1914=100

	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and light	Other	Cost of living
1916—July.....	161	100	160	135	120	145-150
1917—July.....	204	100	205	140-145	140	180
1918—July.....	210	102	320	175-180	180	200-205
1919—July.....	209	106	360	185-190	195	205-210
1920—July.....	258	115-120	425	230	220	252
1921—July.....	220	145	290	260	210	219
1922—July.....	180	153	240	190	195	184
1923—July.....	162	147	220	180-185	185	169
1924—July.....	162	147	225	185	180	170
1925—July.....	167	147	230	180	180	173
1926—July.....	161	150	220	195	180	170
1927—July.....	159	151	210-215	170	180	166
1928—July.....	157	151	220	165	180	165
1929—July.....	149	153	215-220	165-170	180	161
1930—July.....	141	153	210-215	170	175	155
1931—July.....	130	154	195	170	175	147
1932—July.....	123	154	185-190	165-170	170-175	143
1933—January.....	123	155	185	170-175	170-175	142
July.....	118	156	180-185	165-170	170-175	138
October.....	123	156	185	170	170-175	141
November.....	126	156	185	170	170-175	143
December.....	126	156	185	170	170-175	143
1934—January.....	124	156	185	170-175	170-175	142
February.....	122	156	185	170-175	170-175	141
March.....	120	156	185	170-175	170-175	140
April.....	118	156	185	170-175	170-175	139
May.....	116	156	185	170	170-175	137
June.....	117	156	185-190	165-170	170-175	138
July.....	122	156	185-190	165-170	170-175	141
August.....	123	156	185-190	165-170	170-175	142
September.....	126	156	185-190	170	170-175	143
October.....	125	156	185-190	170	170-175	143
November.....	127	156	185-190	170	170-175	144
December.....	127	156	185-190	170	170-175	144

TABLE XI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN\*

BOARD OF TRADE  
Base: 1924=100

	Cereals	Meat and fish	Other food	Total food	Iron and steel	Coal	Other metals and minerals (a)	Cotton	Wool	Other Textiles (b)	Miscellaneous	Total non-food	All articles
1925—January.....	117.0	110.5	96.8	107.4	94.7	.....	98.5	101.0	.....	109.3	102.6	100.4	102.9
July.....	98.8	100.5	97.1	98.8	87.2	.....	91.6	92.3	.....	89.8	94.7	92.1	94.4
1926—January.....	95.8	107.5	84.9	95.2	82.9	.....	91.0	76.8	.....	90.1	97.1	87.6	90.3
July.....	94.6	98.1	86.9	92.8	87.1	.....	110.9	69.5	.....	80.4	90.9	87.9	89.7
1927—January.....	93.3	95.7	88.6	92.3	89.4	.....	97.4	58.9	.....	77.8	91.2	83.5	86.5
July.....	97.4	87.7	92.6	92.4	82.6	.....	81.2	70.4	.....	80.2	90.0	81.4	85.1
1928—January.....	95.0	93.4	88.7	92.1	78.9	.....	79.1	70.6	.....	83.8	93.2	81.3	85.0
July.....	94.4	90.9	90.8	91.9	78.4	.....	76.7	75.4	.....	85.6	90.7	81.3	84.9
1929—January.....	87.6	93.4	86.0	88.7	78.7	69.8	92.3	71.2	82.2	82.2	88.2	80.3	83.2
July.....	89.5	93.9	85.9	89.4	80.3	70.1	97.5	67.1	74.6	79.3	86.5	79.2	82.7
1930—January.....	80.5	100.3	73.2	83.4	80.6	75.2	91.7	62.0	66.2	74.0	82.7	76.3	78.8
July.....	67.7	88.4	75.0	76.4	78.9	67.5	76.1	53.9	56.6	59.0	78.9	69.2	71.7
1931—January.....	54.8	84.5	68.4	68.1	75.9	70.9	68.5	44.0	45.3	50.4	71.0	62.5	64.4
July.....	53.1	73.9	71.4	65.5	72.1	68.8	62.2	42.3	43.8	46.3	67.4	59.2	61.5
1932—January.....	62.1	71.4	74.1	69.1	72.9	75.6	72.3	42.7	45.7	52.4	64.3	61.0	63.8
July.....	58.8	66.7	69.7	64.9	72.0	68.8	61.6	39.5	38.9	44.7	57.7	55.7	58.8
1933—January.....	57.4	72.0	64.0	64.1	73.4	73.9	66.5	41.2	40.5	45.0	61.9	58.4	60.3
July.....	58.9	65.5	59.3	61.0	74.1	67.9	74.2	45.3	48.1	46.8	67.3	61.8	61.5
October.....	55.6	71.2	61.8	62.4	74.7	71.9	71.5	42.1	50.9	44.1	67.1	61.4	61.8
November.....	55.1	72.9	61.4	62.5	75.2	72.4	69.8	42.4	53.7	42.6	66.4	61.5	61.9
December.....	54.8	73.9	59.3	61.9	75.2	73.3	69.4	42.9	55.9	42.5	66.0	61.8	61.9
1934—January.....	55.4	75.5	59.9	62.8	75.4	75.6	69.6	45.0	60.2	43.5	66.4	63.1	63.0
February.....	55.3	73.8	60.4	62.5	76.0	75.0	69.8	47.1	59.6	44.1	67.3	63.9	63.4
March.....	54.7	68.6	59.7	60.6	76.4	74.3	69.9	47.0	58.3	43.8	66.4	63.5	62.5
April.....	53.0	68.8	59.0	59.8	76.6	73.8	69.9	46.1	56.9	43.5	66.2	63.1	61.9
May.....	53.1	70.4	58.5	60.1	76.8	71.3	69.1	45.3	54.1	42.8	67.2	62.5	61.7
June.....	56.4	71.0	60.9	62.3	76.9	70.8	68.2	46.6	51.1	42.3	67.7	62.4	62.4
July.....	58.6	69.1	60.7	62.4	76.8	70.8	67.1	47.8	49.0	39.8	68.1	62.2	62.3
August.....	65.6	73.2	62.1	66.5	76.9	71.2	66.4	48.6	47.7	39.8	67.0	62.0	63.6
September.....	65.8	73.7	60.5	66.1	77.0	73.3	65.7	48.0	47.9	39.6	66.9	61.9	63.4
October.....	63.1	71.8	60.3	64.6	77.0	73.8	64.8	47.1	47.7	40.0	66.6	61.7	62.7
November.....	61.9	71.8	61.1	64.5	77.3	73.7	65.1	47.0	48.6	41.0	65.6	61.7	62.7
December.....	62.0	72.5	60.6	64.5	77.5	74.1	65.1	47.4	47.9	41.9	66.1	62.0	62.9

\*This index number is also published on the bases 1913=100 and 1930=100, in the Board of Trade Journal.

(a) Including coal to end of 1928. (b) Including wool to end of 1928.

TABLE XII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE (PARIS) (a)

GENERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: 1914=100

	Food	Heat and light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
1919—1st half.....	260	164	100	296	228	238
1920—1st quarter.....	306	200	100	405	356	295
3rd ".....	358	349	100	518	510	363
1921—1st ".....	350	319	100	398	510	338
3rd ".....	310	307	121	318	400	295
1922—1st ".....	301	302	140	312	400	291
3rd ".....	288	291	175	326	400	289
1923—1st ".....	332	308	200	356	400	324
3rd ".....	338	340	200	385	400	331
1924—1st ".....	378	356	200	412	440	365
3rd ".....	373	360	200	440	440	367
1925—1st ".....	403	370	200	440	440	386
3rd ".....	419	373	220	460	450	401
1926—1st ".....	473	447	220	524	495	451
3rd ".....	562	541	250	635	620	539
1927—1st ".....	554	570	250	565	600	524
3rd ".....	525	543	275	563	590	507
1928—1st ".....	521	547	275	581	590	507
3rd ".....	536	510	300	591	590	519
1929—1st ".....	578	535	300	594	600	547
3rd ".....	577	569	350	604	600	555
1930—1st ".....	579	633	350	626	625	565
3rd ".....	626	615	350	626	625	592
1931—1st ".....	641	633	350	554	610	590
3rd ".....	607	609	360	526	600	565
1932—1st ".....	561	620	360	499	600	534
3rd ".....	534	606	375	499	575	517
4th ".....	531	617	375	499	590	516
1933—1st ".....	542	617	375	499	590	523
2nd ".....	532	585	375	499	590	516
3rd ".....	530	600	375	504	590	516
4th ".....	548	613	375	504	580	526
1934—1st ".....	548	614	375	504	580	526
2nd ".....	544	563	375	504	580	522
3rd ".....	525	573	375	504	580	511

(a) For general index number on gold basis, see Table VII.

TABLE XIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FRANCE (a)

GENERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: July, 1914=100

	Vegetable Foods	Animal Foods	Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa	All Foods	Minerals and Metals	Textiles	Miscellaneous	All Industrial Materials	National Products	Imported Products	General Index
1924—January.....	399	437	550	441	525	693	500	560	.....	.....	505
July.....	416	423	514	436	479	677	493	539	.....	.....	491
1925—January.....	484	435	437	455	516	717	552	587	.....	.....	525
July.....	514	480	498	497	562	755	597	631	.....	.....	569
1926—January.....	538	511	562	531	698	887	695	748	.....	.....	647
July.....	788	552	861	703	1025	1147	863	985	733	1074	854
1927—January.....	624	544	705	605	683	628	668	662	640	624	635
July.....	617	529	637	585	639	757	652	677	611	674	633
1928—January.....	568	513	627	556	591	733	693	676	593	669	620
July.....	616	524	721	597	584	766	671	673	622	665	637
1929—January.....	616	580	605	599	610	775	671	683	.....	.....	644
July.....	585	603	604	596	622	690	649	653	639	603	626
1930—January.....	440	604	539	526	595	558	671	619	606	521	576
July.....	501	598	504	542	519	471	630	556	598	461	549
1931—January.....	503	602	437	533	417	338	565	462	567	364	494
July.....	480	562	486	516	398	317	503	423	532	347	466
1932—January.....	488	466	459	474	362	258	426	362	477	300	414
July.....	451	488	483	472	325	246	419	346	468	290	404
1933—January.....	363	496	443	432	331	255	428	354	446	291	390
July.....	396	418	469	418	378	281	440	379	431	335	397
October.....	353	445	439	406	363	253	431	364	431	298	384
November.....	347	440	453	404	363	253	434	365	431	296	383
December.....	360	448	465	415	362	263	433	367	436	304	389
1934—January.....	361	440	466	413	356	273	429	366	434	305	388
February.....	367	429	471	411	352	275	418	361	429	303	384
March.....	365	429	471	410	354	289	409	355	424	301	380
April.....	383	408	466	408	352	284	406	352	421	300	378
May.....	381	394	467	402	348	252	404	347	416	293	372
June.....	380	371	459	390	346	249	393	340	405	289	363
July.....	358	380	466	386	347	252	389	340	400	291	361
August.....	360	387	482	392	344	250	389	339	405	288	363
September.....	361	386	449	387	339	243	390	337	400	289	360
October.....	350	365	426	370	340	251	389	338	388	290	352
November.....	349	356	413	363	337	254	386	336	382	288	349
December.....	317	354	421	351	335	266	384	338	373	291	344

(a) For general index number on gold basis, see Table IX.

TABLE XIV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: 1913-1914 = 100

	Food	Heat and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
1925—July.....	153.8	139.2	81.8	173.7	184.8	143.3
1926—January.....	143.3	142.5	91.1	171.1	189.1	139.8
July.....	145.3	141.1	104.4	162.7	186.8	142.4
1927—January.....	150.7	144.7	104.9	156.7	182.4	144.6
July.....	156.8	141.6	115.1	156.4	183.5	150.0
1928—January*.....	*153.1	*135.8	*125.5	*166.7	*168.4	*151.1
July.....	154.1	134.8	125.7	170.6	170.3	152.2
1929—January.....	154.8	140.9	125.9	172.7	172.2	153.5
July.....	156.3	139.5	126.0	172.4	172.6	154.2
1930—January.....	152.8	143.0	126.7	170.1	172.9	152.4
July.....	148.0	140.5	130.0	165.6	173.2	149.8
1931—January.....	136.9	140.5	131.8	147.3	166.4	141.1
July.....	133.1	136.9	131.6	136.2	163.5	137.2
1932—January.....	120.4	131.7	121.5	120.0	152.7	125.1
July.....	116.2	125.8	121.3	111.1	146.5	120.7
1933—January.....	111.3	128.0	121.4	106.9	142.5	117.2
July.....	113.5	125.1	121.3	106.1	141.5	118.0
October.....	115.9	127.6	121.3	107.9	140.0	119.4
November.....	117.1	127.8	121.3	108.2	140.2	120.2
December.....	117.8	128.0	121.3	108.2	140.0	120.6
1934—January.....	117.6	127.8	121.3	108.5	139.9	120.4
February.....	117.2	127.8	121.3	108.9	139.9	120.2
March.....	116.5	127.8	121.3	109.3	140.0	119.9
April.....	116.4	127.1	121.3	109.5	139.9	119.8
May.....	116.1	125.0	121.3	109.6	139.9	119.6
June.....	117.8	124.6	121.3	109.8	140.0	120.5
July.....	120.0	125.1	121.3	110.2	140.0	121.8
August.....	120.7	125.4	121.3	110.7	139.9	122.3
September.....	119.2	126.3	121.3	111.9	140.0	121.6
October.....	119.3	127.2	121.3	114.0	140.2	122.0
November.....	119.5	127.5	121.2	115.5	140.3	122.3

\*Revised Series from January, 1928.

TABLE XV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GERMANY

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: 1913=100

	Agricultural Products	Provisions	Industrial Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactured Goods	Manufactured Goods	General Index
1924—January.....	116.3	126.1	150.5	162.2	140.6
July.....	104.4	124.1	134.8	151.7	127.9
1925—January.....	136.7	145.1	145.1	150.7	143.5
July.....	134.8	138.4	141.1	157.7	142.8
1926—January.....	122.3	132.7	134.4	158.0	135.8
July.....	128.7	135.6	128.4	146.5	133.1
1927—January.....	140.3	129.3	128.8	141.6	135.9
July.....	137.5	129.8	132.2	147.1	137.6
1928—January.....	132.2	130.0	134.4	156.1	138.7
July.....	136.6	137.7	135.1	159.6	141.6
1929—January.....	131.7	128.9	134.0	158.8	138.9
July.....	132.4	128.2	131.3	157.3	137.8
1930—January.....	121.8	114.9	128.3	156.0	132.3
July.....	114.8	113.5	119.4	150.5	125.1
1931—January.....	106.7	101.7	107.5	141.5	115.2
July.....	105.4	96.9	103.1	136.3	111.7
1932—January.....	92.1	90.4	92.2	125.2	100.0
July.....	92.5	84.0	86.6	116.9	95.9
1933—January.....	80.9	80.9	87.3	113.0	91.0
July.....	86.6	77.3	89.9	113.0	93.9
October.....	92.7	72.7	88.9	113.8	95.7
November.....	93.7	72.6	88.7	113.8	96.0
December.....	93.7	72.6	89.1	113.9	96.2
1934—January.....	92.9	73.0	89.9	114.1	96.3
February.....	91.9	73.4	90.5	114.5	96.2
March.....	90.6	73.0	90.8	114.6	95.9
April.....	90.5	74.0	90.6	114.7	95.8
May.....	91.5	74.3	90.4	114.9	96.2
June.....	93.7	75.9	90.8	114.9	97.2
July.....	97.5	76.2	91.7	115.0	98.9
August.....	99.6	78.4	92.4	115.5	100.1
September.....	99.8	78.0	92.4	116.5	100.4
October.....	100.9	78.4	92.1	117.9	101.0
November.....	101.1	79.0	91.9	118.6	101.2



TABLE XVI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average of nine towns, 1910 = 1000

	Food only	Food, fuel, light and rent	Sundries, clothing, boots	Food, fuel, light, rent, and sundries
1923—March.....	1340	1304	1673	1426
September.....	1318	1290	1697	1465
1924—March.....	1405	1353	1689	1438
September.....	1346	1323	1667	1452
1925—March.....	1390	1346	1666	1439
September.....	1359	1330	1658	1432
1926—March.....	1353	1328	1638	1419
September.....	1346	1321	1615	1427
1927—March.....	1351	1344	1593	1426
September.....	1345	1339	1602	1441
1928—March.....	1356	1345	1635	1425
September.....	1318	1323	1628	1436
1929—March.....	1339	1345	1618	1425
September.....	1307	1327	1621	1408
1930—March.....	1278	1310	1602	1376
September.....	1233	1281	1566	1355
1931—March.....	1229	1278	1510	1329
September.....	1173	1254	1479	1303
1932—March.....	1140	1235	1437	1287
June.....	1106	1215	1432	1268
September.....	1064	1190	1424	1251
December.....	1063	1187	1380	1236
1933—March.....	1091	1160	1387	1254
June.....	1135	1183	1394	1251
September.....	1133	1180	1394	1282
December.....	1205	1220	1408	1268
1934—March.....	1191	1198	1406	1271
June.....	1195	1201	1411	1215
September.....	1180	1191	1409	

TABLE XVII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUSTRALIA

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: 1911 = 1000

	Metals and Coal	Jute, Leather, Wool, Etc.	Agricul- tural Produce, Etc.	Dairy Produce	Groceries	Meat	Building Materials	Chem- icals	All Groups
1920—January.....	2079	2972	2420	1722	1605	2377	3090	2746	2311
July.....	2322	2742	2605	2266	1990	4230	3362	2906	2671
1921—January.....	2368	1581	2107	2506	2030	3094	3070	2506	2233
July.....	2142	1206	1688	1991	1942	1930	2604	2254	1813
1922—January.....	2031	1514	1298	1424	1941	1496	2148	2054	1673
July.....	1942	1693	1636	1882	1868	1921	1842	2041	1789
1923—January.....	1856	2071	1753	1617	1750	1985	2171	1923	1855
July.....	1825	2044	1808	2006	1732	1614	1950	1972	2052
1924—January.....	1823	2657	1733	1794	1707	2366	1981	1894	1984
July.....	1834	2308	1629	1721	1731	2077	1825	1788	1855
1925—January.....	1848	2303	1700	1450	1751	2258	1666	1784	1803
July.....	1831	1900	1755	1689	1721	2419	1758	1759	1846
1926—January.....	1908	1743	1999	1603	1725	1879	1663	1784	1840
July.....	1917	1586	1988	1822	1739	2023	1705	1843	1843
1927—January.....	1904	1447	1898	1732	1714	1735	1659	1843	1760
July.....	1970	1637	1789	1931	1780	2253	1663	1872	1833
1928—January.....	1928	1836	1860	1721	1728	2211	1709	1904	1860
July.....	1914	1803	1728	1777	1707	1973	1746	1909	1795
1929—January.....	1889	1728	1786	1873	1682	1903	1741	1942	1793
July.....	1917	1505	1875	1875	1686	2183	1751	1942	1813
1930—January.....	1916	1353	1676	1725	1674	2192	1797	1942	1719
July.....	1837	1122	1569	1702	1677	2217	1887	1968	1644
1931—January.....	1890	974	1162	1424	1811	1689	1925	2059	1454
July.....	1823	1049	1095	1362	1782	1571	2112	2179	1428
1932—January.....	1757	1051	1206	1247	1783	1385	1984	2183	1414
July.....	1734	885	1252	1331	1760	1329	2049	2120	1397
1933—January.....	1733	1022	1107	1179	1688	1211	2083	2124	1344
July.....	1707	1200	1231	1196	1720	1647	2047	2113	1455
1934—January.....	1701	1383	1195	1076	1744	1532	2059	2078	1456
February.....	1699	1411	1190	1098	1734	1456	2056	2076	1452
March.....	1699	1374	1203	1141	1756	1478	2034	2044	1459
April.....	1694	1326	1242	1233	1752	1536	1992	2040	1471
May.....	1640	1249	1219	1400	1750	1489	2014	2052	1456
June.....	1637	1241	1274	1365	1743	1465	2017	2025	1463
July.....	1634	1225	1340	1335	1728	1559	2019	2008	1483
August.....	1639	1226	1361	1326	1718	1687	2005	2006	1500
September.....	1647	1181	1355	1327	1728	1687	2005	2000	1493

TABLE XVIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: 1926-1930=1000

	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total
1914—July.....	703	535	585	686	601	623
1926—Year.....	1026	962	1002	1060	1013	1010
1927—Year.....	983	1000	1005	1017	1033	1001
1928—Year.....	1004	1014	1011	995	1002	1006
1929—Year.....	1013	1019	992	980	986	1004
1930—Year.....	974	1007	991	947	986	981
1930—February.....	1000	1015	991	968	983	996
August.....	968	1008	994	944	990	980
1931—February.....	879	987	992	895	982	932
August.....	820	940	987	855	987	891
1932—February.....	810	904	975	844	987	875
August.....	761	816	954	800	965	821
1933—February.....	727	774	959	798	971	797
May.....	727	768	894	821	984	796
August.....	741	762	854	823	973	796
November.....	751	761	849	823	975	800
1934—February.....	763	759	846	828	970	804
May.....	780	758	856	833	974	812
August.....	774	756	837	831	973	807
November.....	780	756	835	834	973	810

TABLE XIX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-1913 = 1000

	Food-stuffs, etc., of vegetable origin	Textile Manufactures	Wood and Wood Products	Animal Products	Metals and their Products	Non-metallic Minerals and their Products	Chemicals and Manures	All Groups combined
1913.....	991	1020	1072	1088	932	1022	1030	1055
1914.....	1039	1047	1124	1224	917	1013	1067	1053
1915.....	1345	1089	1130	1462	888	1007	1210	1235
1916.....	1313	1315	1210	1532	1051	1121	1436	1328
1917.....	1394	1616	1333	1676	1293	1333	1681	1511
1918.....	1587	2453	1530	1713	1524	1538	2040	1778
1919.....	1675	2750	1732	1750	1448	1629	1961	1858
1920.....	1891	3359	2124	1894	1752	2034	2318	2181
1921.....	1803	2623	2359	1674	1672	2136	1915	2025
1922.....	1678	2343	2172	1287	1268	1852	1510	1736
1923.....	1648	2201	2183	1447	1129	1583	1408	1666
1924.....	1761	2179	2192	1490	1151	1506	1365	1634
1925—January.....	1749	2213	2204	1714	1187	1515	1361	1747
July.....	1732	2162	2195	1541	1167	1535	1251	1698
1926—January.....	1780	2135	2101	1480	1150	1475	1245	1677
July.....	1731	2091	2087	1433	1125	1485	1225	1644
1927—January.....	1775	2134	1989	1363	1071	1429	1202	1588
July.....	1596	1995	1976	1335	1035	1429	1174	1541
1928—January.....	1723	1974	1964	1407	999	1408	1177	1577
July.....	1640	2005	1954	1450	951	1413	1169	1557
1929—January.....	1640	1969	1950	1484	939	1404	1154	1554
July.....	1642	1962	1987	1444	960	1424	1163	1556
1930—January.....	1643	1917	2007	1435	980	1409	1159	1551
July.....	1648	1851	1995	1394	974	1385	1157	1519
1931—January.....	1632	1790	1974	1172	1000	1400	1157	1476
July.....	1441	1643	1866	1035	1045	1362	1085	1319
1932—January.....	1590	1610	1845	982	972	1390	1075	1385
July.....	1582	1562	1842	868	1021	1401	1069	1308
1933—January.....	1445	1542	1830	855	1003	1375	1037	1266
July.....	1507	1538	1873	961	1121	1384	1047	1327
October.....	1486	1533	1877	966	1106	1371	1047	1317
November.....	1532	1513	1873	947	1081	1368	1047	1318
December.....	1512	1536	1873	963	1093	1367	1047	1320
1934—January.....	1555	1537	1873	985	1096	1362	1059	1336
February.....	1563	1538	1873	992	1094	1364	1057	1339
March.....	1522	1555	1881	1035	1096	1363	1058	1340
April.....	1505	1557	1877	1034	1082	1361	1062	1332
May.....	1503	1621	1875	1035	1065	1385	1074	1340
June.....	1507	1603	1874	1040	1052	1381	1073	1337
July.....	1507	1633	1876	1049	1017	1377	1065	1336
August.....	1514	1629	1869	1064	1038	1374	1061	1342
September.....	1493	1626	1871	1066	1042	1364	1061	1337
October.....	1502	1616	1873	1041	1069	1367	1060	1338
November.....	1492	1618	1872	1055	1083	1363	1051	1340

TABLE XX.—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Base: July, 1914 = 100

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	House rent	Cost of Living
1919—July.....	187	146	303	165	186
1920—July.....	188	151	313	165	190
1921—July.....	174	176	263	165	177
1922—July.....	160	167	260	165	165
1923—July.....	148	165	205	172	153
1924—July.....	151	166	229	172	157
1925—July.....	152	165	192	172	157
1926—July.....	155	164	160	172	157
1927—July.....	154	166	149	172	156
1928—July.....	143	158	158	172	147
1929—July.....	145	143	160	172	148
1930—July.....	136	143	137	158	139
1931—July.....	100	143	122	158	108
1932—July.....	102	137	112	158	109
1933—January.....	101	136	115	158	109
July.....	95	136	116	158	103
October.....	91	136	112	158	100
November.....	92	136	112	158	101
December.....	88	136	111	158	98
1934—January.....	86	136	111	158	96
February.....	85	136	112	158	96
March.....	84	136	111	158	94
April.....	83	136	111	158	93
May.....	83	136	110	158	94
June.....	85	136	111	158	95
July.....	87	136	112	158	97
August.....	87	136	115	158	97
September.....	90	136	115	158	100
October.....	91	136	115	158	100

TABLE XXI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY

Base: July, 1914=100

	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other Food	Total Food	Oil Seeds	Raw Cotton	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles	Hides and Skins	Metals	Other Raw and Manufactured Articles	Total Non-Food	General Average
1920—July.....	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	174	164	288	194	220	221
1921—July.....	186	152	234	185	191	170	137	270	184	156	244	198	206	200
1922—July.....	170	134	220	228	188	151	196	255	192	142	177	189	192	190
1923—July.....	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	178	178
1924—July.....	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
1925—July.....	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
1926—July.....	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	147	150	148	152	149
1927—July.....	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	147
1928—July.....	130	124	129	196	143	131	169	172	123	146	137	140	149	147
1929—July.....	152	141	140	171	153	147	126	168	103	157	135	133	142	145
1930—July.....	117	115	125	144	124	102	75	154	95	143	126	131	123	124
1931—July.....	71	78	106	136	91	84	74	143	84	146	112	142	117	108
1932—July.....	85	90	116	162	106	73	75	109	95	132	108	132	105	106
1933—January.....	91	83	114	157	107	69	90	111	84	108	108	124	102	104
July.....	86	75	109	146	100	69	90	110	77	99	108	118	99	100
October.....	82	81	108	152	100	59	78	108	76	99	111	118	96	98
November.....	80	81	107	147	99	59	75	108	76	99	110	118	95	96
December.....	78	78	103	143	96	56	74	105	76	99	110	118	95	95
1934—January.....	80	74	103	143	96	59	77	106	73	99	110	117	95	95
February.....	76	72	102	140	93	59	78	108	75	99	110	118	96	95
March.....	76	72	100	138	92	57	76	99	75	99	110	118	94	93
April.....	74	71	103	133	90	62	77	97	73	99	110	118	94	93
May.....	77	69	102	138	94	65	79	97	73	99	110	118	95	94
June.....	80	72	102	141	94	64	86	100	73	99	109	117	96	95
July.....	78	72	103	144	95	66	88	99	73	99	111	118	97	96
August.....	78	73	103	142	94	67	87	99	73	99	110	118	97	96
September.....	77	73	103	142	94	67	87	99	73	99	110	118	97	96
October.....	76	75	106	142	94	66	87	97	73	99	110	118	97	96



TABLE XXII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

1913=100

	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
1914—December.....	105.0	101.0	100.0	101.0	104.0	103.0	103.0
1915—December.....	105.0	104.7	101.5	101.0	110.6	107.4	105.1
1916—December.....	126.0	120.0	102.3	108.4	127.8	113.3	118.3
1917—December.....	137.0	149.1	100.1	124.1	150.6	140.5	142.4
1918—December.....	137.0	205.3	109.2	147.9	213.6	165.8	174.4
1919—December.....	137.0	268.7	125.3	156.8	263.5	190.2	199.3
1920—June.....	219.0	287.5	134.9	171.9	292.7	201.4	216.5
December.....	178.0	258.5	151.1	194.9	285.4	208.2	200.4
1921—May.....	144.7	222.6	159.0	181.6	247.7	208.8	180.4
December.....	149.9	184.4	161.4	181.1	218.0	206.8	174.3
1922—June.....	140.7	172.3	160.9	174.2	202.9	201.5	166.4
December.....	146.6	171.5	161.9	186.4	208.2	200.5	169.5
1923—June.....	144.3	174.9	163.4	180.6	222.2	200.3	169.7
December.....	150.3	176.3	166.5	184.0	222.4	201.7	173.2
1924—June.....	142.4	174.2	168.0	177.3	216.0	201.1	169.1
December.....	151.5	171.3	168.2	180.5	216.0	201.7	172.5
1925—June.....	155.0	170.6	167.4	176.5	214.3	202.7	173.5
December.....	165.5	169.4	167.1	186.9	214.3	203.5	177.9
1926—June.....	159.7	168.2	165.4	180.7	210.4	203.3	174.8
December.....	161.8	166.7	164.2	188.3	207.7	203.9	175.6
1927—June.....	158.5	164.9	162.1	180.8	205.2	204.5	173.4
December.....	155.9	162.9	160.2	183.2	204.6	205.1	172.0
1928—June.....	152.6	162.6	157.6	177.2	201.1	205.5	170.0
December.....	155.8	161.9	155.9	181.3	199.7	207.1	171.3
1929—June.....	154.8	161.3	153.7	175.2	198.5	207.3	170.2
December.....	158.0	160.5	151.9	178.7	197.7	207.9	171.4
1930—June.....	147.9	158.9	149.6	172.8	195.7	208.5	166.6
December.....	137.2	153.0	146.5	175.0	188.3	208.1	160.7
1931—June.....	118.3	146.0	142.0	165.4	177.0	206.6	150.3
December.....	114.3	135.5	136.2	168.0	167.1	205.4	145.8
1932—June.....	100.1	127.8	127.8	157.1	153.4	202.1	135.7
December.....	98.7	121.5	118.0	156.9	147.4	199.3	132.1
1933—June.....	96.7	119.8	108.8	148.4	147.7	194.5	128.3
December.....	105.5	133.6	104.1	159.3	164.8	195.9	135.0
1934—June.....	108.4	136.4	102.3	156.0	167.8	195.9	136.4
November.....	*114.7	*136.3	*102.3	*158.0	*169.5	*195.9	138.9

\*Calculated from percentage changes reported for each group.

TABLE XXIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1926=100

	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and light- ing	Metals and metal products	Build- ing mate- rials	Chem- icals and drugs	House fur- nishing goods	Miscel- laneous	All com- modi- ties
1913.....	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914.....	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915.....	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916.....	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917.....	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	105.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918.....	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919.....	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920.....	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921.....	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922.....	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923.....	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924.....	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925.....	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1926—January.....	107.4	102.6	103.3	106.3	98.7	99.9	102.3	101.6	101.4	116.8	103.6
July.....	98.6	98.8	99.0	98.5	99.5	100.7	99.4	100.4	99.9	97.5	99.5
1927—January.....	96.5	96.9	101.0	94.3	97.7	98.8	97.5	97.6	97.9	90.3	96.6
July.....	97.6	93.9	111.7	94.3	84.2	97.7	93.7	95.3	98.0	89.3	94.1
1928—January.....	106.1	98.5	121.0	96.7	80.8	98.1	90.8	96.3	98.6	89.0	96.3
July.....	107.1	102.3	124.2	96.8	82.8	98.6	94.4	94.5	96.9	80.8	98.3
1929—January.....	105.9	98.8	113.6	96.4	82.5	103.6	96.6	95.9	96.6	80.5	97.2
July.....	107.6	102.8	109.2	92.8	82.0	105.0	96.7	93.4	97.2	81.3	98.0
1930—January.....	101.0	97.2	105.1	89.4	79.9	101.2	96.2	93.0	97.3	78.7	93.4
July.....	83.1	86.3	100.7	80.0	75.4	94.3	88.9	87.8	96.2	71.7	84.0
1931—January.....	73.1	80.7	88.7	71.3	73.3	86.9	83.8	84.5	88.3	72.2	78.2
July.....	64.9	74.0	89.4	66.5	62.9	84.3	78.1	78.9	85.7	69.7	72.0
1932—January.....	52.8	64.7	79.3	59.6	67.9	81.8	74.8	75.7	77.7	65.6	67.3
July.....	47.9	60.9	68.6	51.5	72.3	79.2	69.7	73.0	74.0	64.3	64.5
1933—January.....	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
July.....	60.1	65.5	86.3	68.0	65.3	80.6	79.5	73.2	74.8	64.0	68.9
October.....	55.7	64.2	89.0	77.1	73.6	83.0	83.9	72.7	81.2	65.3	71.2
November.....	56.6	64.3	88.2	76.8	73.5	82.7	84.9	73.4	81.0	65.5	71.1
December.....	55.5	62.5	89.2	76.4	73.4	83.5	85.6	73.7	81.0	65.7	70.8
1934—January.....	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February.....	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March.....	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April.....	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May.....	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
June.....	63.3	69.8	87.1	72.7	72.8	87.7	87.8	75.6	82.0	70.2	74.6
July.....	64.5	70.6	86.3	71.5	73.9	86.8	87.0	75.4	81.6	69.0	74.8
August.....	69.8	73.9	83.8	70.8	74.6	86.7	85.8	75.7	81.8	70.2	76.4
September.....	73.4	76.1	84.1	71.1	74.6	86.6	85.6	76.5	81.8	70.2	77.6
October.....	70.6	74.8	83.8	70.3	74.6	86.3	85.2	77.1	81.7	69.7	76.5
November.....	70.8	75.1	84.2	69.7	74.4	86.2	85.0	76.9	81.3	70.6	76.5





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment showed its customary seasonal contraction at the beginning of January, 1935, but the losses were decidedly smaller than at the same date in earlier years of the record. The firms furnishing data have laid off some 59,600 workers, on the average, between December 1 and January 1 in the years 1921-1934, while the decrease on the date under review amounted to 40,993, or not quite 69 per cent of the average for the years since 1920. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,965 employers whose payrolls aggregated 883,185, as compared with 924,178 in the preceding month. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 94.4, compared with 98.9 on December 1 and 88.6 on January 1, 1934. The indexes for the beginning of January in the thirteen preceding years were as follows:—1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8, and 1921, 88.8. The figures are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of January, 1935, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada was 18.0, contrasted with 17.5 per cent of idleness at the beginning of December, 1934, and with 21.0 per cent at the beginning of January, 1934. The January percentage was based on the reports compiled by the Department of Labour from 1,767 labour organizations, embracing a membership of 161,618 persons.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for December, 1934, indicated a decline in the volume of business from November and also from the corresponding month a year ago, this comparison being based on the average number of placements effected daily throughout the Service, construction and maintenance recording the heaviest loss under each comparison. Vacancies in December, 1934, numbered

32,165, applications 47,746, and there were 30,513 placements in regular and casual employment.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent at the beginning of January, 1935, was \$15.99 as compared with \$16.02 for December, 1934; \$15.95 for January, 1934; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.49 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 71.5 in January, 1935, as compared with 71.2 in December, 1934; 70.6 for January, 1934; and 63.5 in February, 1933, the low point in recent years. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are 95.3 for January, 1930; 97.1 for January, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.9 for January, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 95. The index of the physical volume of business was lower in December, 1934, than in November but higher than in December, 1933. Of the principal factors included those used as indicators of mineral production, manufacturing, construction and imports were considerably lower than in November, while electric power output, trade employment and exports were higher. As compared with December, 1933, all these factors showed improvement with the exception of construction, which was lower in this comparison also. Information available for January, 1935, shows a slight advance in wholesale prices over the preceding month, while employment declined, the decrease, however, being less than normal for the period. Carloadings were practically unchanged as compared with the preceding month and with January, 1934.

Although the number of strikes and lockouts during January showed little change from the previous month, the number of employees involved and the time loss showed substantial increases, due largely to the commencement during January of a strike of coal miners at

Springhill, N.S., in which 1,100 workers were involved with a consequent time loss of 7,700 working days and to two disputes of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto, Ont., involving 3,250 workers and resulting in a combined time loss of 11,000 working days. The number of disputes recorded was 9, involving 4,792 workers with a time loss in man working days of 21,429, as compared with 8 disputes, 340 workers and 1,875 days' time loss in December, and 25 disputes, 5,736 workers and 44,142 days' time loss in January, 1934. The higher figures for the same month a year ago were largely due to two disputes of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto which involved some 3,500 workers for a time loss of 28,500 working days, while three strikes of loggers, etc., in northern Ontario involved 345 workers with a time loss of 3,000 days, and three disputes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick involved 1,000 coal miners and caused a time loss of 4,000 working days. No disputes were carried over from December but nine disputes commenced during January. Three of these disputes were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the workers involved, a compromise settlement being reached in one case, while the result of one was recorded as indefinite. The disputes un-terminated at the end of the month numbered six and involved some 1,500 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### Canada and International Draft Conventions.

The House of Commons, on February 8, agreed to motions made by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, declaring it expedient that Parliament approve of five Draft Conventions adopted by the general conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, as follows:—

(1) Draft Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, adopted at the 9th convention, June 24, 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926, page 685).

(2) Draft Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages Transported by Vessels, adopted at the 12th session, June 21, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 766).

(3) Draft Convention concerning the Protection against Accidents of Workers employed in Loading and Unloading Ships (revised 1932), adopted at the 16th session, April 12, 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 567).

(4) Draft Convention concerning the Application of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings adopted on November 17, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922, page 53).

(5) Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and 48 in the Week, adopted on November 28, 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919, page 1440).

#### Employment and Social Insurance Bill.

A summary of the Employment and Social Insurance bill introduced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on January 29, appears elsewhere in this issue.

In moving the second reading on February 12, Mr. Bennett pointed out that the measure was one of insurance and not of relief—other plans, he said, were being considered for dealing with the relief of those at present unemployed. The scheme would be administered by a commission of representatives of the employers, employees, and the government. There would also be an advisory committee which would be the "watch-dog of the fund"; it would see that the fund was maintained in an effective condition and would be an effective guard against political influence entering into the administration of the fund. In addition there would be local committees to deal directly with employers and employees. The advisory council would probably consist of persons interested in social welfare who were free from political or industrial affiliations.

The number of Canadians who will be eligible for the scheme will be about 1,701,834 the Prime Minister said. All people in Canada will not be insurable under the Act; no Act in any country goes so far as that. The number excluded would be about 864,187 persons, including about 200,000 in farming. The list of exempted occupations was divisible roughly into two parts—those who by reason of their employment are assured of certain benefits (such as civil servants and policemen); and persons whose employment is more or less casual. Where logging is carried on for 12 months in the year a change could be made in the Act to bring bush workers under its provisions. The government would pay the cost of administration, in addition to contributing 20 per cent of the aggregate from the employers and employees. In England the cost of administration was 12½ per cent, and in Canada it would likely be more.

Mr. Bennett gave an account of the evolution of the British unemployment scheme over the years since it came into operation, and changes made in the rates of benefit as a result of experience and changing conditions.



**MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA**  
(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935		1934		1933	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	81,603,021	100,503,778	115,561,069	79,509,522	86,991,972	104,637,964
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	37,229,405	39,108,339	49,884,153	32,391,424	35,367,553	43,711,559
Exports, Canadian produce... \$	43,901,826	60,850,223	65,124,512	46,652,017	50,928,856	60,384,590
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,166,167	6,330,598	7,124,253	5,770,944	5,985,802	6,688,215
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,040,166,887	3,092,212,151	2,597,015,425	2,491,921,510	2,837,469,562
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		136,434,754	139,995,879	121,218,816	132,058,957	128,189,306
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,407,201,814	1,411,317,113	1,350,903,682	1,356,916,826	1,358,189,789
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		838,796,579	871,892,870	878,748,673	898,159,673	884,378,313
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....		86.2	86.0	81.6	75.3	76.8
Preferred stocks.....		71.4	70.6	64.1	60.2	59.1
(1) Index of interest rates.....		76.2	81.0	97.2	98.5	97.3
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.5	71.2	71.2	70.6	69.0	68.9
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.99	16.02	16.03	15.95	15.83	15.72
Business failures, number.....			119	153	159	155
Business failures, liabilities... \$			2,104,778	2,009,188	2,344,772	1,939,833
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	94.4	98.9	100.2	88.6	91.8	91.3
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	18.0	17.5	16.2	21.0	20.4	19.8
Railway—						
(2) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	157,903	157,233	194,755	156,697	143,472	181,682
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	12,110,286		13,782,020	11,562,577		13,287,651
Operating expenses..... \$			10,436,857	10,630,042	10,091,769	10,112,023
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		10,705,780	11,184,506	8,970,335	9,912,738	10,389,925
(2) Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,534,372	7,742,678	8,081,346	6,666,340	6,804,113
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,225,567,281	1,681,831,291	1,536,844,685	2,010,896,664
Building permits..... \$		2,496,535	2,606,868	692,962	1,983,292	1,624,138
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	10,220,100	6,062,200	10,451,600	6,702,900	8,207,600	10,637,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	44,416	42,364	38,968	30,677	38,612	20,592
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	59,526	58,732	57,050	60,787	49,557	43,099
Ferro-alloys..... tons	2,807	3,641	8,778	1,814	2,228	7,583
Lead..... lbs.			31,571,724	28,322,117	19,953,733	25,366,803
Zinc..... lbs.			27,222,359	21,767,490	22,238,145	21,740,806
Copper..... lbs.			34,357,662	26,514,543	26,610,276	26,431,609
Nickel..... lbs.			12,159,388	9,268,292	8,805,016	10,847,417
Gold..... ounces			248,300	231,300	248,639	241,928
Silver..... ounces			1,535,079	1,489,694	1,096,399	1,299,096
Coal..... tons		1,277,451	1,409,346	1,270,567	1,304,830	1,346,878
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		47,610,000	124,040,000	57,800,000	64,970,000	91,760,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,381,000	3,511,869	3,854,000	3,972,000	4,892,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		18,800,000	18,479,000	8,499,000	19,803,000	19,053,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		812,000	872,000	2,076,000	1,877,000	1,896,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		161,242,847	195,358,670	131,770,258	123,034,438	183,571,505
Flour production..... brls.		969,482	1,703,831	1,042,505	967,284	1,827,340
(6) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	29,801,281	55,877,000	105,306,000	22,657,000	56,968,000	139,001,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,170,010	1,316,118	1,030,906	944,816	1,371,253
Output of central electric stations						
daily average..... k.w.h.		66,487,000	65,115,000	55,600,000	55,093,000	56,745,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		37,353,000	35,530,000	27,726,000	41,127,000	36,768,000
Newsprint..... tons		239,830	240,870	188,370	175,300	193,720
Automobiles, passenger.....		1,953	1,052	4,946	2,171	1,503
<b>Index of Physical Volume of Business.....</b>		92.4	96.5	86.8	86.2	85.5
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....</b>		91.0	97.0	84.5	85.1	83.9
Mineral production.....		121.8	137.5	120.6	118.2	114.4
Manufacturing.....		91.8	96.0	80.7	88.6	86.2
Construction.....		31.2	43.1	47.4	26.4	39.7
Electric power.....		188.8	181.4	162.9	156.5	158.1
<b>DISTRIBUTION.....</b>		96.1	95.2	93.2	89.3	89.9
Trade employment.....		130.6	119.3	113.8	115.9	112.8
Carloadings.....		65.7	65.9	73.6	60.4	62.9
Imports.....		72.6	85.3	62.8	67.8	77.4
Exports.....		61.6	60.6	75.4	53.5	53.3

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(6) Figures for four weeks ending January 26, 1934 and corresponding previous periods.

(8) Sugar production given in period of four weeks ending January 26, 1935, December 31 and December 1, 1934; January 27, 1934, December 30 and December 2, 1933.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Operating expenses for 1934 include pensions.



Provision for labour exchanges was one of the most important in the bill, Mr. Bennett said. It was intended to make a surplus of labour at one point available when a shortage occurred at another point. The present employment service bureaus were maintained jointly by the provinces and the Dominion. They would be continued and adapted to the new scheme and the continued co-operation of the provinces would be sought.

#### **Decline in unemployment in Canada in 1933 and 1934.**

The following estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Canada in March, 1933, and in December, 1934, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was quoted by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on January 22:—

"In view of the uncertainty mentioned above an effort was made at the census of 1931 to collect complete information on the matter, as for the date of the census, by securing from every wage earner in the country a statement whether he was or was not working on June 1, 1931, together with the reason for not being at work. On that date approximately 395,000 of the 2,570,000 wage earners of Canada had no job, while 43,000 more were temporarily laid off. This figure of 395,000 gives us a basis for subsequent estimates as to the number of unemployed, though certain observers claim that the 43,000 temporary lay-offs should also be considered as unemployed. On the basis of the combined figure of 438,000 on June 1, 1931, it was estimated in a paper prepared by Professor Jackson and others of the University of Toronto that 726,000 were unemployed in March of 1932. This bureau, however, has always questioned the propriety of the addition of persons temporarily laid off to those with no job, but it was certainly the case that from 600,000 to 650,000 must have been out of employment in March, 1932, and probably 750,000 at the same date of 1933 when employment was about at its low point and when the total number of employees on the staffs of the firms making monthly reports to this bureau fell to about its lowest level at 698,000 on April 1, 1933.

"Since April 1, 1933, the number of employees of reporting firms has been steadily increasing, with slight seasonal exceptions. Between April 1 and December 1 of 1933, 147,000 persons were added to the employees of the firms making monthly reports to the bureau, while between December 1 of 1933 and December 1 of 1934 an additional 75,000 were added, being a total addition of 222,000 to the staffs of reporting firms, some of which was due to the inclusion of additional firms in the records and some to the increase of

employees in the unemployment camps maintained by the Department of National Defence and by certain provincial authorities. After making allowance for these two elements in the situation, it would appear that the number of unemployed wage earners in the country as a whole has been reduced from 750,000 at the worst point of the depression to something like 400,000 at the present time."

#### **Unemployment insurance recommended for farm workers in Great Britain.**

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee established in Great Britain under the provisions of the Unemployment Act, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1934, page 744), presented to the Cabinet in January a unanimous report recommending the inclusion of agricultural workers in the unemployment insurance scheme. This committee, of which Sir William Beveridge is chairman, has authority under the Act to recommend amendments in regard to rates of contributions, rates, conditions and duration of benefit, the waiting period, and continuous unemployment.

The committee place the rate of unemployment among farm workers at not less than 7.5 per cent. The scheme proposed for farm workers differs from the general scheme alike in rates of benefit, length of benefit and rates of contribution. The rates of benefit recommended for agricultural workers are approximately \$3 weekly for each adult male, \$1.60 for his wife, and alternative scales for each child. The first alternative provides 50 cents for each child. The second provides 75 cents for the first child and 60 cents for each additional child, subject to a maximum of \$7.50 weekly.

The benefit rates under the general scheme are \$4.10 weekly for each adult male, \$2.10 for his wife, and 50 cents for each child. Weekly rates of contribution payable by each of the three parties—the employer, the employee and the State—compare as follows: The adult male agricultural worker, eight cents; the adult male worker under the general scheme, 20 cents; the adult female agricultural worker, seven cents; the adult female worker under the general scheme, 18 cents.

Under the scheme recommended by the Committee the initial qualifying condition for benefits would be 20 contributions. Then a claimant, to begin benefits during the year, must have 10 unexhausted contributions to his credit. He is then entitled to two weeks' benefit for the first 10 and one week's benefit for each two unexhausted contributions beyond 10, subject to a maximum of 50 weeks in any one year.

The report proposes a 25 per cent reduction in the contribution in the case of hirings for 12 months and a 12½ per cent reduction in the case of hirings for six months. The committee excludes the family farm and the private gardener from the scheme.

### **Effect of unemployment insurance on wage levels.**

The December issue of the *International Labour Review*, the monthly publication of the International Labour Office at Geneva, presents the results of a study of unemployment insurance as a possible cause of wage fluctuations in Great Britain. The writer points out that in discussions of the effect of wage levels on the level of employment it is often assumed that unemployment benefit tends to maintain wages far above what would otherwise be their natural level. The aim of the article is to examine whether this assumption is a sound one. For this purpose the chief materials used are the course of wages, prices, and unemployment in Great Britain during the last half-century and the development of unemployment insurance in that country; reference is also made to the post-war experience of the United States and Germany. From a study of these materials the author has been able to distinguish between times and ways in which unemployment insurance benefit has tended to hold wages up, or has had little effect, or sometimes, as a result of its cost to the employers, has even encouraged their fall. The main conclusion reached is that positive assertions as to the effect of unemployment benefit on the maintenance of wage levels are not warranted by any ascertainable facts.

### **Inquiry into employment of orientals on Canadian ships.**

The House of Commons, on January 28, adopted a resolution referring to the Standing Committee on Industrial Relations the problem arising out of the employment on Canadian ships of large numbers of orientals. The resolution, as originally moved by Mr. Thomas Reid (New Westminster), asked the government to "take such steps as will provide for employment of greater numbers of white Canadian citizens on all ships and vessels of Canadian ownership and registry, the owners of which receive grants of money from the public treasury of Canada." On the suggestion of the Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, the resolution was, with Mr. Reid's consent, amended to provide for the reference of the question to the Standing Committee. The resolution stated the following facts as a proper subject for investigation:

Great numbers of Canadian seamen on the Pacific coast of British Columbia are out of employment and in many cases destitute;

Owners of ships and vessels of Canadian registry on the Pacific coast of British Columbia give employment in large measure to seamen, cooks and engineers of oriental origin;

Other countries give greater consideration to the employment of their own nationals on ships and vessels belonging to their own country;

The Canadian government grants large sums of money to the owners of ships and vessels by way of subsidies;

It is desirable that every encouragement be given for the employment of officers, seamen, cooks and engineers of white Canadian citizenship in preference to those of oriental origin on all Canadian owned and registered ships and vessels.

### **Conference to be held on Public Health in Canada.**

Speaking in the House of Commons on January 24, on a motion by Mr. H. E. Spencer (Battle River), asking the federal government to adopt a definite health policy which could be carried on in co-operation with the provincial governments, the Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of Pensions and National Health, expressed his sympathy with the purpose of the motion, stating that he would do all in his power as Minister of Health to further the policy of co-operation. He referred to the plan now under consideration by the provincial organizations of the Canadian Medical Association, which was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1934, page 1098. "The comments and suggestions which the individual doctors make," he said, "will come back through the provincial bodies to the Canadian Medical Association, and from their replies and the original plan it will be possible for the association to evolve some plan which they can recommend to some government. It does seem to me that until that plan is evolved and ready to be presented to a government, steps should not be taken in the matter, because there is no use going into a thing of this kind at random and without seeing just where you are going."

The Minister outlined the recent development of medical science in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease, which had resulted in a marked improvement in public health. He also described the valuable work done by provincial, municipal, and voluntary organizations in the same direction. He concluded with the following announcement: "It is my purpose to invite at some mutually convenient time within the next two or three months the ministers of health of the various



provinces to come to Ottawa and discuss with me their problems, with the idea, just as the hon. member for Battle River suggests, of furthering co-operation between the federal and provincial bodies, because I am firmly convinced that any advances that are to be made will be made only along the lines of that co-operation. In extending that invitation to the provincial ministers of health I am in hopes that much good will come of our meeting."

The House agreed to the motion on January 31.

### **Benefits of community health units.**

The benefits of local health units were described by the Minister of Pensions and National Health in the course of the address quoted

in the preceding note, as follows:—

"In a general way the object of a health unit is to extend public health activities to rural districts, so that they really have a clinic available to them to give advice on medical subjects, principally in the preventive sphere. They educate the public with regard to the best methods of preventing disease. As they move about the homes they see improvements that might be made, perhaps in connection with drainage or something along that line, and they also have to do with the children both of the pre-school and the school age. They visit the schools and examine conditions there; they also examine the younger children and give advice to the parents as to what might be done for the children. Another important function of the health clinic is the education of mothers, both before children are born and in the post-natal period, as to the care that should be exercised. That work, in certain parts of the country, has had wonderful results. Probably the province of Quebec has made greater advances in connection with health units than have been made in any other part of the country, and I think that province is to be congratulated on the way it has supported the movement and on the benefits that have accrued from it. Those associated with these health units also carry on a campaign against the various contagious diseases and, in co-operation with the doctors of the community, epidemics can be stamped out much more quickly than was possible in the past."

In regard to the service rendered to the sick throughout Canada by the Victorian Order of Nurses the Minister said: "I think perhaps from a doctor's standpoint the Victorian Order of Nurses does more good and is of more actual benefit to the sick people than any other similar institution in the country. Per-

sonally I regard that body as doing very excellent work throughout the country."

### **Committee to investigate youth problems in Toronto.**

Early in February Mayor James Simpson held a conference of various bodies interested in the welfare of youth, to consider the urgent problems arising out of the situation of the large numbers of unemployed young people in Toronto. At the close of the conference the Mayor announced that two committees would be formed to make special efforts "to rehabilitate the lost generation." The main committee, the members of which are to be nominated by the Mayor, will seek to place young persons in employment. This body, in turn, will nominate a sub-committee which will look after the recreation and general welfare of youth.

"I know conditions are deplorable," Mayor Simpson said. "There are several thousands of young men and young women who have nowhere to turn, and the plight of some of these, whose parents are already on relief, is very serious. To the average intelligent adult there is only one deduction—that, from a moral point of view, aside from economics, such a state cannot help but prove disastrous to the individual and the community. If the average man or woman would do a little hear-searching they would realize the evils that can arise if the problem is not dealt with."

The Mayor stated he would go over the list of those who attended the conference, and from it, supplemented possibly from outside sources, he would choose the committee which will investigate and report on conditions among Toronto youth and remedies for their troubles. It would be, he said, a committee similar in set-up and function to that of the Lieutenant-Governor on Housing (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 1008).

### **Progress of co-operation in Nova Scotia.**

The work of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, in promoting co-operation in Nova Scotia is outlined in an article by the Rev. Dr. M. M. Coady, of the Extension Division, which appears in the January issue of *Consumers' Cooperation*, the organ of the Consumer's Co-operation purchasing movement in the United States. The college is endeavouring to spread the knowledge of co-operative principles among the farmers, miners, fishermen and other workers in the provinces. Group action by the people, it is stated, is advocated in "the four possible fields open to them," as follows:—



"(a) The consumers' cooperative society, or the so-called co-operative store, is gaining great ground. Already 18 such societies are functioning in eastern Nova Scotia alone, and some of them are among the most successful on the North American continent.

"(b) The field of finance opens up great possibilities for the common people. Those who control money and credit in the nation control most other things too. After a little less than two years of activity we have succeeded in establishing among very poor people 27 credit unions, and the total money controlled by these little groups to date is \$90,000. It may well be that this means of taking care of their own credit needs is the foundation for other activities that will result in the reconstruction of society.

"(c) Already in Nova Scotia many plants such as processing and manufacturing plants are owned and operated by the primary producers. This idea can be extended among labourers. In England the co-operative movement now operates 150 manufacturing plants. There is the germ here of an ordered society where production is for use and an ascertained need.

"(d) Primary producers of all kinds can get further control of their own business by organizing for marketing purposes. Not only is group action absolutely necessary in this field for greater economic returns, but it is impossible for small producers in any other way to have volume of quality and standard goods without it. A large part of our people are small farmers and fishermen, and their success will be determined in great measure by the growth of this movement. We are promoting a great variety of organizations in this field."

#### **Consumers' interest in recovery measures in United States.**

The Consumers' Advisory Board recently presented a report to the United States National Recovery Administration containing recommendations for the revision of the National

Industrial Recovery Act. "The consumer's interest," the report states, "requires that goods be turned out in large and increasing volume, that living standards may be advanced to the highest level to which our productive capacity and our technical skill can raise them. Competition which contributes to this end must be encouraged; prices kept low. There must be maintained in the industrial system a degree of flexibility which will permit the low-cost to displace the high-cost plant, the more efficient producer to supersede his less efficient competitor. The door must be kept open to new products and processes, to new blood and

new ideas. The evidence is conclusive that the people of the United States do not have and never have had an average standard of living high enough to justify complacent acquiescence in any program which restricts production. Thousands are improperly fed, badly housed, inadequately clothed. Nearly all of us could increase our consumption of goods and service without over-indulgence. In such a situation it is fantastic to talk of overproduction. There has been over-capacity only in the sense that industry had produced more than it can sell at high prices. If prices are not so high as to prevent it, idle labour and capacity will be put to work and the so-called surpluses of the goods of which our people stand in desperate need will shortly disappear."

The committee makes the following recommendations: (1) that the government retain the right to impose codes of fair competition as a measure of industrial control; (2) that the vast majority of these codes be confined to the establishment of simple minimum standards governing hours, wages, child labour, collective bargaining and fair trade practices; (3) that there be added to these standards comparable quality standards for the protection of the consumers; (4) that definite limits be set on such price and quantity controls as may be permitted to code authorities in exceptional cases; (5) that public membership on code authorities be made proportionate to the powers which they exercise; (6) that the tariff section of the Act be repealed; and (7) that provision be made for the collection of complete industrial statistics.

#### **International inquiry into the textile industry.**

The International Labour Conference, at its 11th session in 1928, adopted a resolution, proposed by the Japanese Workers' delegate, requesting the International Labour Office to "consider the possibility of undertaking an investigation as early as possible into the conditions of work of men, women, and children employed, including wages, hours of work, hygienic conditions, and other conditions affecting their employment, in the textile industries of the various countries of the world." (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 759.)

In pursuance of this resolution, the Governing Body, at its Forty-second Session in October, 1928, decided to set up a Committee on Conditions of work in the Textile Industry, which prepared a draft questionnaire to be sent to the Governments concerned with a view to obtaining information on hours of work and wages in the two principal branches of the industry, cotton and wool, which employ from two-thirds (France) to nine-tenths

(United States) of all the workers in the textile industry.

The Governing Body decided that before the enquiry was undertaken the Governments concerned should be consulted so as to make sure of obtaining their fullest collaboration. These consultations are still in progress, and the Governing Body has therefore not yet authorized the enquiry.

In the meantime the *International Labour Review* (Geneva), December, 1934, publishes the results of a survey of regulation hours of work in the cotton and wool industries, and for the principal producing countries, this survey being based on information drawn from social legislation, collective agreements, special studies and the press. It is pointed out that the fundamental usefulness of the products of the textile industry, the amount of capital invested in it, and the large number of workers it employs make it one of the most important of all industries. Taking only the manufacturing operations connected with spinning, weaving, and finishing, the number of persons employed forms from 8 to 20 per cent of the total industrial population in the great industrial countries (Italy, the United States, Germany Switzerland, France, Japan, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Poland).

"Textile firms," the *Review* states elsewhere, "are engaged in a race for markets in a world where production exceeds possible consumption. The result is that each competitor seeks to reduce to a minimum his costs of production, which are determined partly by the quality of his equipment and the degree of organization of the undertaking, and partly by the conditions of employment. The cost of labour necessarily plays a part in determining the costs of production, varying as it does approximately from one-sixth to one-quarter of the total. In the United States, wages represent 27.3 per cent of the cost of production for cotton and wool and 22 per cent for woollen yarn. In Great Britain the proportion for cotton yarn is 13 to 18 per cent, and for weaving it is 18 to 22 per cent. Hours of work are consequently among the factors affecting the competitive power of undertakings."

#### **Social security program in United States.**

On January 17 President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress his program of social security, recommending the adoption of legislation to provide as follows:

(1). Immediate protection of the needy aged (above 65) through free State pensions, of not to exceed \$30 a month, financed on a

fifty-fifty basis by the States and the government;

(2). A national system of compulsory contributory old age insurance, financed in equal payments by employers and employees without governmental financial participation;

(3). A system of voluntary old-age annuities, bought directly from the government, for those in higher income groups;

(4). A system of unemployment insurance, financed by a 3 per cent tax on payrolls imposed by the government with credits up to 90 per cent to employers contributing to similar plans in the States;

(5). Federal grants to States for assisting widows and children and for the protection of public health (not health insurance);

(6). Supervision of the insurance (old age and unemployment) systems by a social insurance board in the Labour Department; supervision of direct benefits to the aged and other dependants by the Federal Relief Administration; supervision of the health benefits by the Public Health Service.

The President estimated that it would require about \$100,000,000 from the Federal Treasury to institute the social security plan. This would be divided among the various activities, part to go as a subsidy for free pension awards, part to encourage adequate State administration of unemployment insurance laws; part as a Federal subsidy for aid to dependent mothers and children, part for maternal and child health, part for a similar subsidy for benefits to crippled children, and for other purposes of public health. He gave assurance that the Federal subsidies were needed only for initiating the system. One of the guiding principles of the whole plan, particularly relating to unemployment and old age insurance, he said, was that it should be self-sustaining "in the sense that funds for the payment of insurance benefits should not come from the proceeds of general taxation."

A proposal submitted to the House of Commons on January 30, by Mr. I. D. Cotnam (North Renfrew), that the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act should apply to blind people over 40 years of age, was, on motion of the Minister of Labour, referred to the Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations.

The Winnipeg City Council, on January 28, passed by the casting vote of the acting Mayor, a resolution recommending that the Dominion Government provide a system of non-contributory unemployment insurance out of a fund to be raised by means of a special graduated federal income tax.



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY

**A**N application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on January 11 from certain shopmen employed by the Canadian National Railways at Winnipeg, being members of the Fort Rouge

Railroad Workers' Unit, One Big Union. The dispute involves seniority rights, the applicants claiming that the employer re-employed junior machinists while senior machinists were available. The matter has been taken up with the officials of the railway in Montreal.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1935

**T**HE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for January, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Jan. 1935....	9	4,792	21,429
Dec. 1934....	8	340	1,875
Jan. 1934...	25	5,736	44,142

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes recorded for January was one more than that for December, 1934, but the number of workers involved as well as the time loss incurred showed a substantial increase over that for the previous month during which no disputes involving large numbers of workers were reported. The higher figures for the latter items were due to the commencement during January of a strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., in which 1,100 workers were involved resulting in a time loss of 7,700 working days, and to two disputes of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto, Ont., involving some 3,250 workers and resulting in time loss of 11,000 working days. As compared with the same

month a year ago, however, a steep decline is recorded, the higher figures for January, 1934, being due chiefly to two strikes of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto in which some 3,500 workers were involved, with a time loss of 28,500 working days, while three disputes of loggers, etc., in northern Ontario involved 345 workers with a time loss of 3,000 days and three strikes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick involved some 1,000 coal miners and caused a time loss of 4,000 working days.

No disputes were carried over from December, but nine disputes commenced during January, of which three terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the workers involved, a compromise settlement being reached in one case, while the result of a third was recorded as indefinite. At the end of January, therefore, there were six disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Corbin, B.C., coal miners, Springhill, N.S., bakery employees, Toronto, Ont., shoe factory workers, Montreal, Ont., cloak and suit factory workers, Toronto, Ont., and compositors, Calgary, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont., September 13, 1934, one employer; and compositors, London, Ont., March 1, 1934, one employer, this last being added this month. The dispute involving loggers employed by one firm at Port Alberni, B.C., commencing October 10, 1934, and carried in the above list for some time is reported to have been called off by the



union on December 6, 1934, and has consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A strike in an establishment in Hamilton, Ont., engaged in the manufacture of leather jackets, on January 23, has been reported in the press, the establishment being closed down indefinitely, but particulars have not yet been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

COMPOSITORS, LONDON, ONT.—The dispute involving sixty-four members of the International

Typographical Union and two daily newspapers in London, Ont., which commenced on March 1, 1934, the employers having refused to negotiate and sign a renewal of the union agreement, is recorded as terminated, the strikers having been replaced from time to time. The dispute has been added to the list in a previous paragraph of those in which employment conditions are no longer affected but which have not been called off or definitely terminated by the unions involved.

COAL MINERS, PORT HOOD, N.S.—Some fifty coal miners employed in one colliery at Port Hood, N.S., ceased work on January 21 in connection with a dispute as to the non-payment of wages due since November, 1934, a change in management being demanded. A clash between the miners and the management on January 21 was reported to have resulted in police inter-

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1935\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to January, 1935</b>			
MANUFACTURING— <i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors, London, Ont.....			Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; working conditions no longer affected by December 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during January, 1935</b>			
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, Port Hood, N.S....	50	200	Commenced Jan. 21, 1935; for payment of wages due and change in management; terminated Jan. 24, 1935; indefinite.
Coal miners, Corbin, B.C.....	220	2,200	Commenced Jan. 21, 1935; against dismissal of worker and for certain changes in conditions; untermiated.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S....	1,100	7,700	Commenced Jan. 24, 1935; for dismissal of twelve members of a dual union; untermiated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Vegetable Foods—</i> Bakery employees, Toronto, Ont.	14	364	Commenced Jan. 2, 1935; against discharge of worker; untermiated.
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i> Shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	118	700	Commenced Jan. 24, 1935; for increased wages; untermiated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Winnipeg, Man.	20	90	Commenced Jan. 16, 1935; alleged discrimination against union members and violation of agreement; terminated Jan. 21, 1935; compromise.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Toronto Ont.	1,450	5,000	Commenced Jan. 18, 1935, for increased wages, reduced hours, and improved conditions; terminated by Jan. 31, 1935; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont.	1,800	5,000	Commenced Jan. 24, 1935; for renewal of union agreement with provision for reduced hours, abolition of overtime and an unemployment fund; untermiated.
<i>Printing—</i> Compositors, Calgary, Alta...	20	175	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages untermiated.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

vention. On January 24, however, a settlement was reached under which operations were resumed pending a settlement of the wage dispute.

**COAL MINERS, CORBIN, B.C.**—Commencing on January 21, 1935, in the colliery of one company at Corbin, B.C., this dispute involved some 220 coal miners demanding the reinstatement of a discharged miner, also that more men be employed to repair miners' dwellings, that more work should be provided and certain other changes. The maintenance men were withdrawn and the engines and pumps were manned by officials. At the end of January the dispute was unternminated but early in February the western representative of the Department went to Corbin to bring about negotiations for a settlement.

**COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.**—A large number of the employees of one mining company, members of the United Mine Workers of America, ceased work on January 24 refusing to work with twelve miners, officials of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. As a result of clashes between adherents of the two unions five miners were arrested on charges of assault on January 28. The collieries have been operated since 1919 under agreements with the United Mine Workers of America and in November applications for the collection of union dues by the employer from each miner's pay, in accordance with an amendment to the Coal Mines Act, showed a majority in favour of this union. Early in February as a result of a conference of the provincial Minister of Mines and Labour, the Deputy Minister of Labour, the mine management and the union officials work was resumed, the miners objected to having applied for membership in the United Mine Workers of America.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of the employees in one bakery establishment were called out on strike on December 31, 1934, by the Food Workers' Industrial Union in protest against the discharge of a driver. The proprietor, having an agreement with the union, to be in effect until April, 1935, asked the union to send another driver but after discussion with union representatives a strike was called. The proprietor closed down as a result of attacks on drivers and property damage but resumed operations later. In connection with a mass picketing demonstration one man was arrested on a charge of obstructing the police.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on January 24, demanding increases in wage rates to the minimum rates specified in an agreement between the National Catholic Shoe Workers Syndicate and the Shoe

Manufacturers Association, made applicable to all shoe factories in the province under the terms of the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act by an Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, Sept. 1934, p. 825). The employer was not a member of the Manufacturers' association but stated the wages paid were in accordance with the agreement. The union is reported to have requested the provincial authorities to investigate. At the end of the month the dispute had not been settled but it was reported that some of the strikers had resumed work and that some had been replaced.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), WINNIPEG, MAN.**—A number of employees of one cloak manufacturing firm in Winnipeg, Man., ceased work on January 16 when employment was refused to four members of the union. The management had signed an agreement to be in effect until July 20, 1935, with the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers following a strike in July, 1934. It was reported that when the plant was re-opened after a month's shut down sub-contractors of the firm did not wish to employ four of the union members, the union claiming this was a lockout of union employees and an attempt to break the agreement. As a result of negotiations work was resumed on January 22, the employer having agreed to employ none but former employees until all had been absorbed and to comply with the agreement.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Commencing in one establishment about January 18 when members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers ceased work to enforce a demand for increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions, by January 23 this dispute involved some sixty-five firms and some 1,450 workers. Negotiations resulted in the resumption of work from time to time as individual agreements were reached with the various firms involved and by January 31 settlements conceding substantially the demands of the union had been reached in all cases. Agreements with some seventy establishments reached in January, 1934, following a strike from January 17 to January 22, 1934, had expired on January 20, 1935, being renewed by those firms which did not become involved in the strike (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 193).

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS & SUITS), TORONTO, ONT.**—On the expiration of the agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association and certain independent employers on January 25, a new agreement was reached, but as certain independent employers had refused to accept it



a cessation of work in all factories was ordered from January 24 to January 26. During the days following a number of other employers signed the agreement and at the end of the month only a small number of workers were reported to be involved. The agreement is for two years and provides for the forty hour week instead of forty-four after July 1, 1935, and for no overtime until all workers are employed and also for certain wage adjustments. A number of persons were arrested in connection with picketing.

COMPOSITORS, CALGARY, ALTA.—Compositors employed in one daily newspaper establishment

in Calgary, Alta., ceased work on January 10 as a result of a reduction in wages. The wages had been those under agreement between the International Typographical Union and daily newspaper publishers in Calgary and other cities in Alberta to be in effect until May 15, 1935. The employer stated that it was not possible to continue to pay these rates and proposed a reduction in all departments, the compositors to be reduced ten cents per hour but to receive fifty per cent of any profits. Negotiations between representatives of the union and the management did not result in a settlement of the dispute or reference to arbitration.

## RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is on page 105 of this issue. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

Preliminary figures for the year 1934 show 472 disputes beginning in the year, involving 134,000 workers with a time loss of 959,000 working days for the year. The industries showing the greatest time loss from industrial disputes during the year were coal mining, construction and "iron and steel and other metal."

Of the 472 disputes beginning in the year, 80 were over demands for advances in wages, 49 over proposed wage reductions, 100 over other wage questions, 19 over questions relating to hours, 121 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 62 over questions of working arrangements, 36 over questions of trade union principle, 3 were due to sympathetic action and two were due to other causes.

The number of disputes beginning in December was 28 and 14 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 42 disputes in progress during the month, involving 16,000 workers with a time loss of 85,000 working days for the month. Of the 28 disputes beginning in the month, 4 were over demands for increases in wages, 9 over other wage questions, 2 over questions of working hours, 4 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 over working arrangements, 3 over trade union principle and 3 were due to sympathetic action. During December settlements were

reached in 28 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workers, 12 in favour of employers and 11 resulted in compromises; in two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Coal miners at one colliery at South Shields who went on strike in September, were joined on December 31 by 3,000 other coal miners employed by the same firm. The dispute terminated January 4, 1935, when the strikers were successful in securing their demand regarding the employment of deputies as day wage men and also in the extension to this colliery of the bonus system of payment. Another coal mining dispute involving 1,630 miners near Dalkeith began December 19 for an increase in wages for certain classes of workers.

### Mexico

It is reported that 24,000 employees of oil companies in Tampico went on strike January 24.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in October was 131, and 109,000 workers were involved during this month, with a time loss of 1,595,000 working days.

A strike of 3,000 workers at a biscuit plant in New York City began January 8 in sympathy with a strike of the same company's employees in Philadelphia for equalization of pay for similar work and on account of alleged discrimination against union members.

The Quebec Legislature, voting on an amendment to a motion to enact agreeing legislation in regard to the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, decided by a majority of 40-12 to take no action "before the new legislation respecting the Federal Old Age Pensions Act, as announced by the Prime Minister of Canada, is submitted and passed by the Canadian House of Commons."



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1934

THE number of disputes during 1934 and the number of workers involved showed considerable increases over the figures since 1921, while the time loss was the greatest since 1925. The industries chiefly affected were logging, mining and clothing manufacturing, but there was considerable time loss in furniture manufacturing and woodworking, as well as in boot and shoe manufacturing. Four strikes of clothing factory workers in Toronto, Ont., three in Montreal, P.Q., and one in Winnipeg, Man., accounted for about one-third of the time loss during the year. A strike of loggers in Vancouver Island resulted in nearly one-third of the total time loss and two strikes of pulpwood cutters in northern Ontario caused considerable time loss. There were numerous strikes of coal miners, includ-

ing one with considerable time loss at Stelarton, N.S., one at Minto, N.B., and one at Cumberland in Vancouver Island, B.C., and two strikes of metal miners, that at Flin Flon, Man., causing considerable time loss. Most of these disputes arose from demands for increased wages, in some cases also for union recognition or union working conditions. Only ten of the 191 disputes during the year were caused by wage reductions.

The accompanying table of strikes and lockouts in Canada from 1901 to 1934, inclusive, gives figures as to all disputes, as to coal mining separately, and for those in industries other than coal mining. For many of the years the figures for coal mining account for very large percentages of the numbers of employees involved and of the time loss in-

TABLE I.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1934

Year	Number of disputes beginning during the year	Disputes in existence during year									
		All Industries				Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
		Number of disputes	Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days
1901.....	97	99	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902.....	124	125	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903.....	171	175	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904.....	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905.....	95	96	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906.....	149	150	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907.....	183	188	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908.....	72	76	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909.....	88	90	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910.....	94	101	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911.....	99	100	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912.....	179	181	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913.....	143	152	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914.....	58	63	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915.....	62	63	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916.....	118	120	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917.....	158	160	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918.....	228	230	782	79,743	847,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919.....	332	336	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920.....	310	322	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921.....	159	168	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922.....	89	104	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923.....	77	86	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924.....	64	70	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925.....	86	87	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926.....	75	77	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927.....	72	74	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928.....	96	98	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929.....	88	90	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930.....	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
1931.....	86	88	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715
1932.....	111	116	497	23,390	255,000	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234
1933.....	122	125	617	26,558	317,547	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528
1934.....	189	191	1,100	45,800	574,519	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060
Total.....	4,244	*4,371	*23,030	*1,088,989	24,217,049	*479	*291,306	9,244,179	*3,894	*797,683	14,972,870

\*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

curred. It will be observed that since 1925 the figures for coal mines have been comparatively small.

### Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analysing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were also made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days' or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at the time of their

occurrence. During 1934 there were 21 such disputes, involving 359 employees, making a time loss of 114 working days.

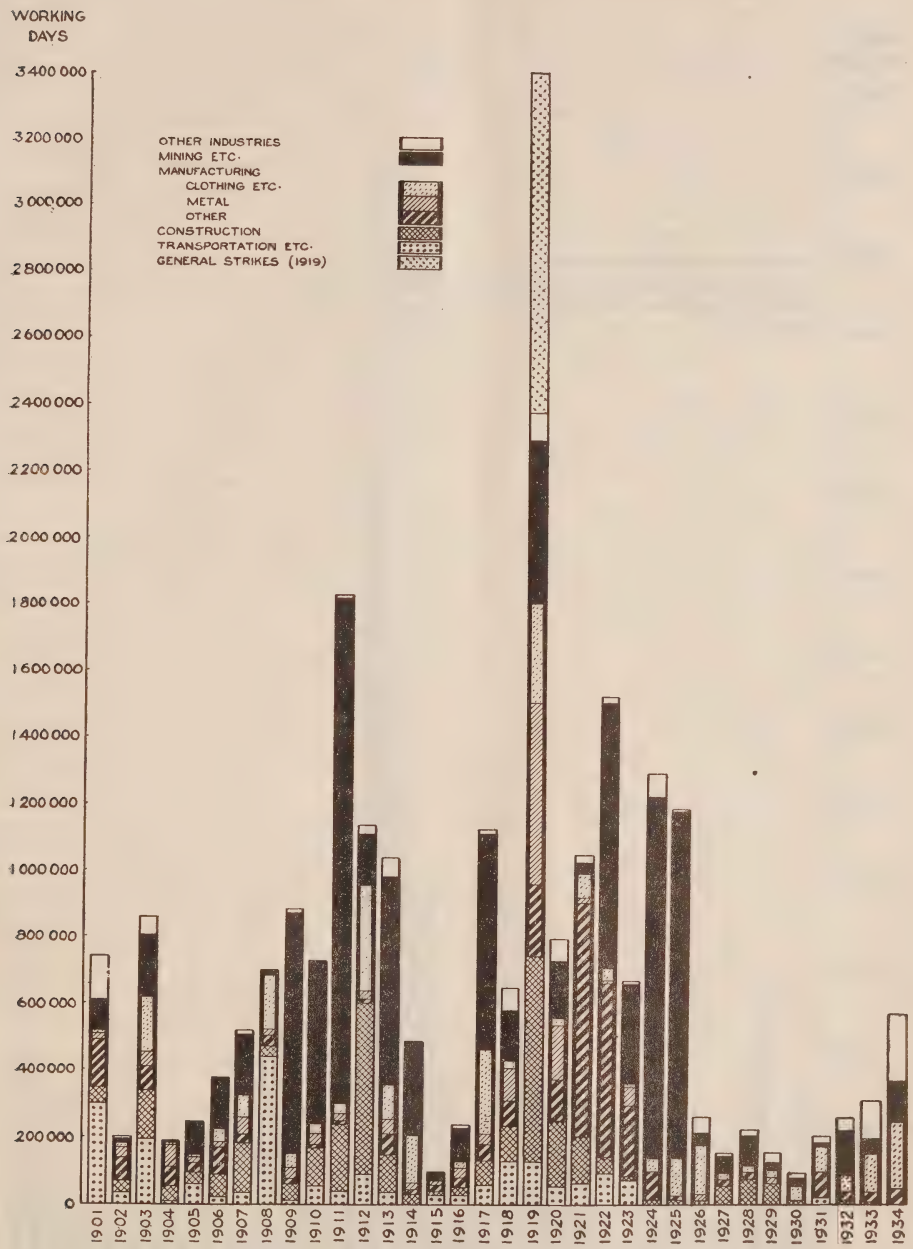
The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees directly involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly involved, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. The figures in the tables as to workers are therefore the number of those directly involved. In recent years, when the information is available, the number indirectly affected has been shown in footnotes to Table X.

The statistical tables do not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor disputes (previously recorded) as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared terminated.

Information is available as to the following disputes of this nature which were carried over from 1933 but were called off or lapsed during 1934: lithographers, Toronto, Ont., commenced April 15, 1932, one employer, lapsed by end of September, 1934; and compositors, Winnipeg, Man., commenced March 13, 1933, one employer, terminated February 12, 1934.

The following disputes of the same nature were still on record at the end of 1934; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., commenced May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., commenced July 9, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; compositors, London, Ont., commenced March 1, 1934, one employer; and shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont., commenced September 13, 1934, one employer.

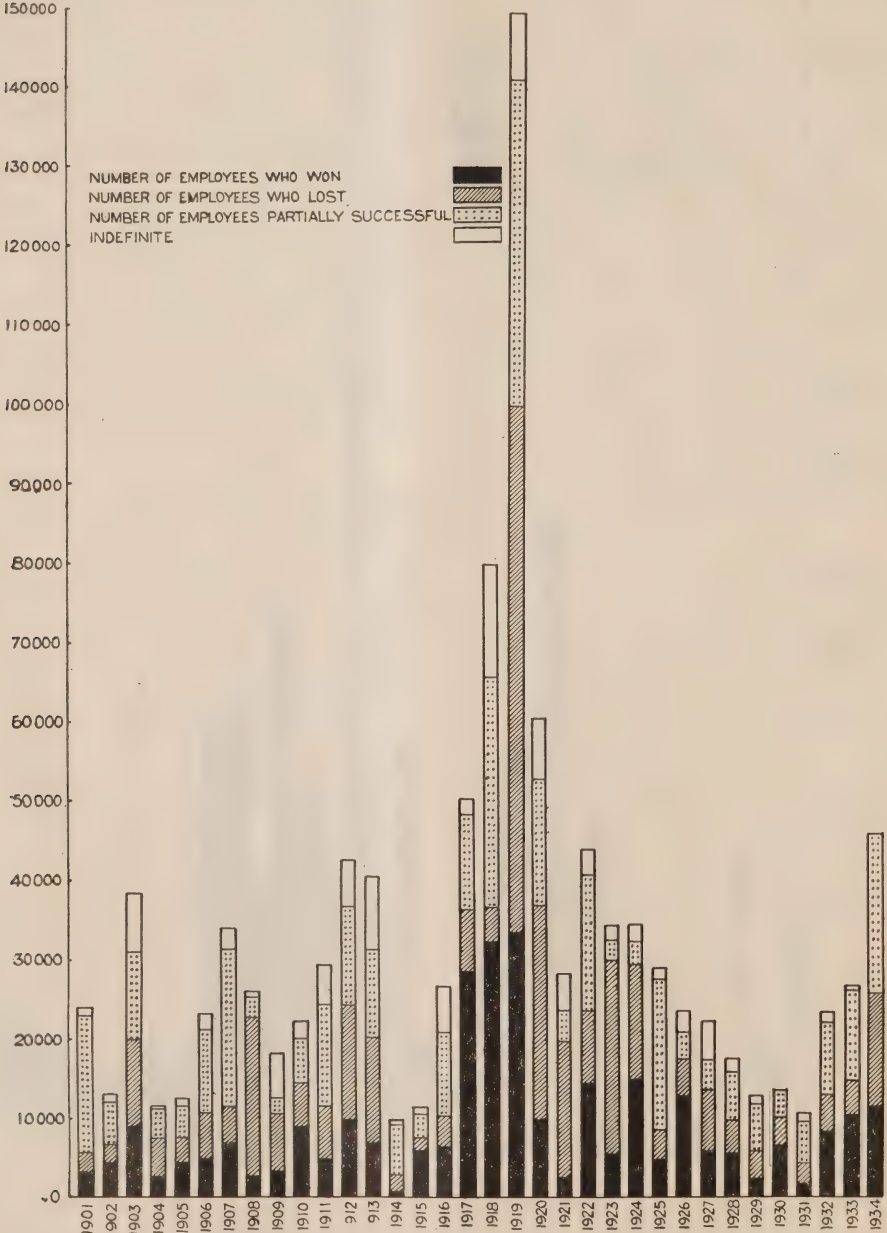
LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-1934





RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF  
EMPLOYEES INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1934

NUMBER OF  
EMPLOYEES



### Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in Mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925, while in 1932 and again in 1934, time loss was greater than since 1925. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately.

In Metal Manufacturing considerable time loss appeared in 1919 and 1920. In Construction considerable time loss appeared only in 1912 and 1919. In Transportation, etc., there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. There also occurred considerable time loss in Clothing, etc. (including textiles, furs, boots and shoes, leather, etc.) in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1925 and 1926, with an appreciable amount in 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934. The time loss in Other Manufacturing was large in 1901, due to a lock-out of cigarmakers at Montreal; and in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, due to the prolonged disputes of job printers to secure the forty-four hour week. In 1931 and 1932 a number of disputes in sawmills caused appreciable time loss. Logging, included under Other Industries, showed considerable time loss in 1933 and 1934, as in 1919, 1920, 1928 and 1929.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923. In 1919, a large percentage of the workers who were unsuccessful were involved in the general strike at Winnipeg and in general strikes in other localities in sympathy with it.

### Review of Disputes by Industries, 1934

**AGRICULTURE.**—The only strike in this industry was one involving hop workers in British Columbia, only one day being lost although the dispute was not settled for over a week during which rain prevented work. A similar dispute in this area in 1933 was the only other dispute in agriculture reported in recent years.

**LOGGING.**—As in 1933, there was a comparatively large number of disputes, some of these involving large numbers of workers in some cases for considerable periods of time, so that

the time loss in this industry was one-third of the total for the year. The most important of the disputes was in Vancouver Island involving over two thousand workers from January to May although in some camps the employees were out for only part of this time. The employers had made some wage increases and a minimum scale set by the provincial authorities in May under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, raising the rates paid to the lower paid workers led to the termination of this dispute. Two disputes in Northern Ontario in the Kapuskasing and Sault Ste. Marie districts for increased wages, improved conditions and recognition of camp committees in September and October terminated in favour of the employers. Wages in Northern Ontario districts had been increased appreciably as a result of strikes in 1933.

**FISHING AND TRAPPING.**—The only strike was one of salmon fishermen in Vancouver Island for a few days in May, demanding an increase in piece rates, being unsuccessful.

**MINING, ETC.**—The 28 disputes in this industry included 26 strikes of coal miners and two of metal miners. The latter involved over one thousand miners at Flin Flon, Man., from June 11 to July 14, demanding the restoration of a wage scale reduced some time previously, the eight hour day and recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. A similar dispute occurred at Noranda, P.Q., but only a small number of the employees ceased work and these were replaced within a few days. The most important of the coal mining disputes was at Stellarton in Pictou County, N.S., involving 1,300 miners from the end of February to the middle of May, resisting a reduction in wages. A compromise was effected through the intervention of the provincial authorities. A strike of coal miners at Cumberland, Vancouver Island, to secure increased wages, involved over 400 miners for two weeks in November, the miners securing some concessions. This was the only strike of importance in this district since 1913. Most of the other strikes of coal miners were for adjustments in piece rates, against suspension of miners or discrimination in employment, or for adjustments in working conditions.

**MANUFACTURING.**—Clothing factories were affected by forty disputes which involved over 18,000 workers causing nearly 200,000 days' time loss. A strike of men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., in July involved 4,000 workers for two weeks and there were two disputes involving women's clothing factories in Montreal in August involving about the same number for a month. In Toronto,

Ont., there were four important disputes involving women's clothing factories and also one in Winnipeg, Man. These strikes were called to secure and to enforce union agreements with improved conditions. There were also numerous disputes in furniture and wood working factories and in boot and shoe factories. In the other manufacturing industries the disputes were not numerous or important except in pulp and paper mills, where there were three strikes for the partial restoration of previous wage reductions, which had been conceded in a number of other establishments.

**CONSTRUCTION.**—As in 1933 there were very few disputes and none involving many workers for prolonged periods.

**TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.**—The only disputes involved men engaged in loading boats, chiefly pulpwood and timber, demanding increased wages.

**TRADE.**—Three out of the four disputes recorded involved rag sorters and scrap metal workers, the other involving poultry pickers.

**SERVICE.**—A strike of radio station musicians in Montreal, P.Q., and a sympathetic strike affecting somewhat a number of stations throughout Canada were the only disputes of importance. There were also a number of strikes in restaurants in Toronto, Ont., for union wages and conditions.

### Analysis of Statistics, 1934

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903 and 1929. The approximate number of employers involved in all industries as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in some years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II gives an analysis by numbers of workers involved and shows that ten disputes involved one thousand or more workers in each case, that 16 disputes involved between

500 and 1,000 workers and that these 26 disputes involved 68.3 per cent of the total number of workers during the year, resulting in 70.2 per cent of the total time loss. Most of the disputes involved less than 500 workers.

Table III gives an analysis by time loss, and shows that one dispute caused 21.8 per cent of the total time loss for the year, while over one-half the disputes resulted in less than 1,000 working days' time loss in each case and caused only 6.3 per cent of the total time loss.

Table IV, an analysis by duration, that is the number of working days each dispute was in progress, shows that 72 disputes, almost 40 per cent, lasted less than five working days; that 131 lasted less than fifteen days and involved about two-thirds of the workers in all disputes during the year; while 44 disputes, 23 per cent, lasted twenty-five days or longer. These last, involving 27 per cent of the workers, resulted in 66 per cent of the time loss for the year.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that nearly half, or 46.6 per cent, of the disputes during the year occurred in Ontario and that these involved about one-third of the workers and 30 per cent of the time loss for the year. The number of disputes occurring in Quebec was 31, involving nearly 30 per cent of the workers and causing over 20 per cent of the time loss for the year. In British Columbia 22 disputes caused a time loss of over 140,000 days, due chiefly to one strike of loggers which involved 2,300 workers out of 4,249 workers involved in disputes in the province during the year. In Nova Scotia the number of disputes, as well as the number of workers and time loss, was substantial, while in the remaining provinces, except Manitoba, the figures were comparatively small. The only dispute inter-provincial in nature was that of radio musicians in July in sympathy with musicians in Montreal.

Table VI, an analysis by industries, shows that, as in 1933, nearly one-half the time loss for the year and more than one-half the number of disputes and workers involved, were in manufacturing, chiefly in textile and clothing factories with a substantial number in shoe factories. The numerous disputes in the "other wood products" group, furniture factories, sawmills, etc., involved small numbers of workers but resulted in appreciable time loss. Logging and mining also accounted for considerable time loss, in the former, chiefly due to a strike of 2,300 loggers on Vancouver Island resulting in 125,000 working days' time loss, while in the latter there were 28 disputes during the year many of which involved relatively large numbers of miners but which



were of short duration, so that the resulting time loss was not large. In construction there were fewer disputes and less time loss than in 1933, which was the lowest in years. The other

disputes during the year involved few workers and resulted in relatively little time loss.

Table VII, an analysis by causes and results, shows that over one-half of the disputes

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1934, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
1,000 and over.....	10	5.2	20,173	44.1	321,650	56.0
500 and under 1,000.....	16	8.4	11,070	24.2	81,690	14.2
100 and under 500.....	49	25.7	10,414	22.7	121,213	21.1
50 and under 100.....	35	18.3	2,193	4.8	22,370	3.9
10 and under 50.....	71	37.2	1,886	4.1	26,457	4.6
Under 10.....	10	5.2	64	0.1	1,139	0.2
Total.....	191	100.0	45,800	100.0	574,519	100.0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1934, BY TIME LOSS

Number of man-working days lost	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over.....	1	0.5	2,300	5.0	125,000	21.8
10,000 and under 50,000.....	11	5.8	16,053	35.1	260,650	45.4
1,000 and under 10,000.....	51	26.7	15,521	33.9	152,402	26.5
500 and under 1,000.....	35	18.3	7,145	15.6	23,263	4.0
100 and under 500.....	52	27.2	3,578	7.8	11,592	2.0
Under 100.....	41	21.5	1,203	2.6	1,612	0.3
Total.....	191	100.0	45,800	100.0	574,519	100.0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1934, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
Untermated and carried over from previous year.....	2	1.1	190	0.4	7,000	1.2
25 days and over.....	44	23.0	12,518	27.3	379,094	66.0
20 days and under 25.....	6	3.1	1,272	2.8	19,090	3.3
15 days and under 20.....	8	4.2	540	1.2	7,698	1.4
10 days and under 15.....	22	11.5	10,423	22.7	96,689	16.8
5 days and under 10.....	37	19.4	6,262	13.7	34,916	6.1
Under 5 days.....	72	37.7	14,595	31.9	30,032	5.2
Total.....	191	100.0	45,800	100.0	574,519	100.0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1934, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia.....	22	11.5	9,468	20.7	66,832	11.6
Prince Edward Island.....	1	0.5	15	0.0	15	0.0
New Brunswick.....	5	2.6	1,475	3.2	15,300	2.7
Quebec.....	31	16.3	13,030	28.5	131,698	22.9
Ontario.....	89	46.6	15,203	33.2	170,807	29.7
Manitoba.....	10	5.3	1,635	3.6	40,050	7.0
Saskatchewan.....	1	0.5	6	0.0	276	0.1
Alberta.....	9	4.7	519	1.1	5,754	1.0
British Columbia.....	22	11.5	4,249	9.2	140,787	24.5
Yukon Territory.....						
Interprovincial.....	1	0.5	200	0.5	3,000	0.5
Total.....	191	100.0	45,800	100.0	574,519	100.0

during the year were due to demands for increases in wages or increases in wages and other changes, mainly adjustments in hours and recognition of unions or shop committees. These involved about two-thirds of the workers and resulted in most of the time loss for the year. Thirty-six disputes were in regard to union questions, 16 to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions, seven each for union recognition and against the discharge of workers for union activity. Nine disputes were against the discharge of workers other than in connection with union questions. Six disputes involving 2,770 workers were in sympathy with other strikes and resulted in a time loss of 25,220 working days. In results more than two-thirds of the workers were either totally or partially successful in securing their demands.

Table VIII, an analysis by industries and methods of settlement, shows that 108 of the 191 disputes, involving 21,541 workers, almost one-half of the total during the year, were

settled by direct negotiations between the workers or their representatives and the employers. Twenty-six disputes involving 12,047 workers were settled by the return of workers without securing their demands, while in thirty disputes involving 1,791 workers the strikers were substantially replaced. Twenty-four disputes involving 6,291 workers were settled by conciliation or mediation of a third party, usually a representative of the Dominion or of a provincial government. Two disputes were settled by reference to arbitration.

Table IX gives an analysis by months for the past eleven years, showing the number of disputes commencing during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. This table shows that the greatest number of disputes during a year generally

(Continued on page 129)

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1934, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	1	0.5	93	0.2	93	0.0
<b>Logging</b> .....	17	8.9	5,889	12.9	193,558	33.7
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	1	0.5	50	0.1	250	0.0
<b>*Mining, etc.</b> .....	28	14.7	12,834	28.0	118,159	20.6
<b>*Electric Light and Power</b> .....						
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	112	58.6	25,159	54.9	252,009	43.9
Vegetable foods, etc.	6	3.1	186	0.4	1,060	0.2
Tobacco and liquors.....						
Rubber products.....						
Animal foods.....	3	1.6	123	0.3	2,820	0.5
Boots and shoes (leather).....	17	8.9	2,245	4.9	12,550	2.2
Fur, leather and other animal products.....	8	4.2	476	1.0	3,478	0.6
Textiles, clothing, etc.	40	20.9	18,348	40.0	190,646	33.2
Pulp and paper.....	4	2.1	372	0.8	4,210	0.7
Printing and publishing.....	1	0.5	84	0.2	1,200	0.2
Other wood products.....	24	12.5	2,776	6.1	30,937	5.4
Metal products.....	2	1.1	261	0.6	800	0.1
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.						
Miscellaneous products.....	7	3.7	279	0.6	4,308	0.8
<b>*Construction</b> .....	7	3.7	454	1.0	2,272	0.4
Buildings and structures.....	5	2.7	312	0.7	2,096	0.4
Railway.....						
Shipbuilding.....						
*Bridge.....	1	0.5	42	0.1	126	0.0
Highway.....	1	0.5	100	0.2	50	0.0
Canal, harbour, waterway.....						
Other.....						
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b> .....	10	5.2	465	1.0	629	0.1
Steam railways.....						
Electric railways.....						
Water transportation.....	10	5.2	465	1.0	629	0.1
Local transportation.....						
Telegraphs and telephones.....						
*Electricity and gas.....						
Other.....						
<b>Trade</b> .....	4	2.1	116	0.3	778	0.1
<b>Finance</b> .....						
<b>Service</b> .....	11	5.8	749	1.6	6,771	1.2
*Public administration.....						
Recreational.....	4	2.1	303	0.6	4,146	0.7
Custom and repair.....	2	1.1	70	0.2	550	0.1
Business and personal.....	5	2.6	376	0.8	2,075	0.4
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....						
<b>Total</b> .....	191	100.0	45,800	100.0	574,519	100.0

\*The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; Non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1934, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or Object	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or unterminated			Total		
	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in working days
<i>Wages—</i>															
Increase in wages.....	22	2,347	8,674	17	3,363	22,509	18	1,817	18,278	1	25	150	58	7,552	49,611
Decrease in wages.....	3	206	4,120	3	49	1,050	4	1,376	37,526				10	1,631	42,696
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	5	314	2,440	1	125	800	3	166	1,290				9	605	4,530
Increase in wages and other changes.....	13	3,060	9,461	14	4,145	99,964	17	11,376	249,535				44	18,581	358,960
<i>Hours of Labour—</i>															
Shorter hours.....	3	1,990	9,700										3	1,990	9,700
Longer hours.....	1	175	800	1	20	140							2	195	940
<i>Other Causes Affecting Wages and Working Conditions</i> .....	5	598	1,608	3	1,461	4,650	5	1,524	3,435				13	3,583	9,693
<i>Unionism—</i>															
Recognition of union.....	3	106	2,325	3	704	3,475	1	30	1,000				7	840	6,800
Employment of union members only (a).....	2	80	190	3	112	1,448							5	192	1,638
Discharge of workers for union activity.....	3	185	1,322	4	335	3,620							7	520	4,942
Union jurisdiction.....															
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions.....	10	2,294	14,190	3	128	1,600	3	2,263	31,200				14	4,685	46,990
Other union questions.....															
Discharge of Workers (b) (c).....	2	73	1,451	6	1,720	10,465	1	750	750				9	1,806	11,949
<i>Employment of Particular Persons (b)</i> .....				1	100	100							1	100	100
<i>Sympathetic</i> .....				4	2,070	4,220	2	700	21,000				6	2,770	25,220
<i>Unclassified</i> .....															
Total.....	72	11,428	56,281	63	14,332	154,041	55	20,015	364,047	1	25	150	191	45,800	574,519

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. (b) Other than in connection with union questions. (c) Including refusal to reinstate.



TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1934, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or untermi-nated		Total	
	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers
Agriculture.....	1	93													1	93
Logging.....	6	411							7	5,075		378		17	5,880	
Fishing and Trapping.....	12	3,795							1	4,100		300		25	4,800	
Mining, etc.....	68	15,875	12	4,638	2	4,105			9	2,721	21	893		98	12,834	
Manufacturing.....														112	23,130	
•Clothing, etc.....	38	13,255	6	531	2	4,105			8	2,681	11	417		65	21,069	
Metal.....	1	250												2	2,821	
Other.....	29	2,370	6	975					1	40	9	435		45	3,820	
Construction.....	4	417														
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	6	255	3	37							3	150		7	454	
Trade.....	3	86	1	60							1	30		10	465	
Finance.....														4	116	
Service.....	8	609							2	100	1	40		11	749	
Miscellaneous.....																
Total.....	108	21,541	24	6,291	2	4,105			26	12,047	30	1,791	1	25	191	45,800

•Textiles, clothing, etc.; Furs, leather and other animal products; Boots and shoes (leather).

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1924-1934, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of disputes beginning in month											
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
January.....	3	11	7	2	6	5	5	7	7	5	23	
February.....	5	10	6	4	5	1	4	6	13	6	15	
March.....	3	7	8	2	8	11	3	4	3	7	20	
April.....	7	5	6	8	11	8	8	9	4	4	13	
May.....	4	9	8	14	11	21	9	7	7	13	23	
June.....	17	13	8	8	10	12	8	8	11	9	18	
July.....	4	7	12	5	9	4	1	4	20	7	22	
August.....	6	6	4	4	14	8	1	6	6	18	18	
September.....	7	5	6	4	4	6	12	12	8	17	10	
October.....	3	4	4	12	9	7	8	7	11	10	13	
November.....	2	7	3	6	8	3	4	7	10	18	11	
December.....	3	2	3	3	1	2	4	8	11	8	3	
Year.....	64	86	75	72	96	88	67	86	111	122	189	

Month	Number of disputes in existence during month										
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	9	12	9	4	8	7	5	9	12	8	25
February.....	13	13	10	6	8	6	6	9	18	8	24
March.....	9	14	15	7	11	14	4	6	9	12	29
April.....	12	14	14	11	15	13	11	12	9	4	22
May.....	10	17	12	18	18	24	12	14	13	15	32
June.....	24	22	11	15	20	17	10	14	16	13	24
July.....	16	18	15	11	19	8	6	9	29	9	32
August.....	14	16	10	10	20	9	3	11	17	21	31
September.....	10	11	9	8	11	10	12	17	15	23	20
October.....	8	8	8	17	15	9	10	17	16	13	19
November.....	3	11	8	11	16	7	6	12	12	20	15
December.....	3	7	4	9	11	6	8	14	12	16	8
Year.....	*70	*87	*77	*74	*98	*90	*67	*88	*116	*125	*191

Month	Number of workers involved in new disputes										
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	13,885	1,448	826	108	314	970	2,169	688	665	388	5,546
February.....	905	2,834	1,893	313	734	150	1,107	1,756	3,422	4,446	3,896
March.....	103	12,170	690	380	955	1,152	1,592	125	679	1,234	4,755
April.....	8,299	989	720	1,511	1,445	2,046	289	588	50	370	1,420
May.....	177	1,233	3,739	5,296	2,924	4,006	1,694	282	564	1,395	2,179
June.....	5,340	3,653	557	1,450	2,891	658	1,005	637	3,129	2,770	2,980
July.....	867	947	10,220	2,989	725	133	45	437	4,248	1,278	9,410
August.....	2,020	560	1,862	5,845	5,451	918	40	679	3,089	2,204	8,245
September.....	765	716	1,606	1,165	268	761	2,990	3,498	2,422	6,622	2,192
October.....	251	317	1,535	2,844	1,243	989	825	759	916	424	4,804
November.....	78	3,947	184	259	513	116	1,884	477	930	4,153	921
December.....	125	105	57	104	28	773	128	732	2,824	1,064	62
Year.....	32,815	28,919	23,689	22,264	17,491	12,672	13,768	10,658	22,938	26,348	45,610

Month	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence										
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	14,538	1,331	823	170	444	794	2,169	768	1,117	598	5,736
February.....	13,038	3,066	2,080	350	889	1,218	2,959	2,066	3,630	4,521	4,910
March.....	1,024	11,891	1,032	503	1,095	1,508	1,598	1,635	1,395	2,030	7,098
April.....	8,723	12,156	924	1,980	1,823	2,369	386	1,292	1,350	370	5,368
May.....	7,996	13,746	4,018	5,731	3,385	5,106	1,836	1,184	1,823	1,580	5,950
June.....	12,238	14,871	3,214	2,081	4,027	803	1,190	1,068	4,006	3,097	3,184
July.....	7,535	13,458	10,924	3,342	3,333	370	196	836	6,291	1,884	11,463
August.....	8,889	13,430	4,326	6,194	4,582	957	66	847	4,612	2,603	13,263
September.....	6,822	1,297	2,827	2,016	533	1,123	2,990	3,694	3,458	6,996	5,572
October.....	4,898	705	2,544	3,623	1,930	847	2,240	3,044	2,388	1,101	5,993
November.....	353	4,445	1,133	1,633	1,440	738	2,000	1,681	980	4,718	1,896
December.....	125	1,802	198	301	277	1,684	723	1,258	2,854	3,902	340
Year.....	*34,310	*28,949	*23,834	*22,299	*17,581	*12,946	*13,768	*10,738	*23,390	*26,558	*45,800

Month	Time loss in man-working days for all disputes in existence											
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
January.....	199,854	4,115	8,321	1,255	5,229	8,319	7,254	7,558	8,280	6,250	44,142	
February.....	178,364	24,061	13,296	4,780	3,143	21,760	14,360	10,431	10,452	54,730	30,169	
March.....	9,335	158,558	12,651	6,205	6,476	3,723	7,049	25,026	15,969	15,692	88,642	
April.....	138,435	195,536	8,554	13,042	20,907	24,288	3,616	19,314	28,517	2,270	72,146	
May.....	134,133	194,359	48,497	27,257	34,733	39,152	9,293	14,045	30,565	11,798	31,284	
June.....	158,254	211,863	33,589	14,430	24,901	6,231	4,007	17,724	40,186	37,500	31,689	
July.....	130,401	211,543	50,710	12,187	21,380	1,279	2,152	5,627	40,186	9,090	71,763	
August.....	128,366	97,679	25,350	13,205	30,974	2,417	529	9,192	51,815	17,285	75,660	
September.....	121,514	24,411	18,001	10,700	10,285	11,645	13,138	22,907	7,992	38,274	59,490	
October.....	88,850	8,364	33,294	35,415	30,481	7,858	9,931	35,450	9,554	18,141	50,244	
November.....	5,933	38,397	13,533	10,858	20,938	12,529	11,807	21,315	2,338	51,040	17,415	
December.....	1,615	24,395	805	3,236	14,765	12,879	8,661	15,649	9,146	55,477	1,875	
Year.....	1,295,054	1,193,281	266,601	152,570	224,212	152,080	91,797	204,238	255,000	317,547	574,519	

\*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1934

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time lost in making working days	Duration in making working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
AGRICULTURE— Hop field workers.....	Sardis and Chilliwack, B.C.	Increased wages and improved living conditions.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: Contract system abolished and minimum wage rate increased from 20c. per hr. to 25c.; conditions improved.	Apr. 30.....	May 8.....	2	93	93	1(a)
Logging— Loggers and pulpwood cutters.....	Chapleau district, Ont.	Increased wages and improved conditions.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- er.	Jan. 3.....	Jan. 4.....	1	50	50	1
Loggers and pulpwood cutters.....	Chapleau district, Ont.	Increased wages and improved conditions.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of workers.	Jan. 15.....	Feb. 3(b)...	3	225	3,000	17
Pulpwood cutters.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Increased wages and improved conditions.	Return of workers.	In favour of workers.	Jan. 26.....	Jan. 29.....	1	70	140	2
Loggers.....	Vancouver Island, B.C.	Increased wages, improved conditions and recognition of camp committees.	Return of workers.	Partially successful.	Jan. 27.....	May 7.....	16	2,300	125,000	86
Loggers.....	Crescent Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Mar. 19.....	Mar. 24.....	1	23	115	5
Pulpwood peelers.....	Hearst, Ont.....	Increase in wages—piece rates.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Apr. 3.....	May 16.....	1	75	2,775	37
Pulpwood cutters.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	Increased wages and reduced hours.	Return of workers.	In favour of employ- er.	Apr. 5.....	Apr. 8.....	1	500	1,500	3
Cordwood cutters.....	South River, Ont.....	Increase in piece rates.	Negotiations and replacement.	Partially successful.	Apr. 16.....	Aug. 22.....	1	150	4,000	108
Pulpwood cutters.....	Strickland, Ont.....	Increase in piece rates.	Indefinite.....	Indefinite (camp closed).	June 8.....	June 15.....	1	25	150	6
Rivermen (sorters).....	Gatineau Point, P.Q.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 26.....	July 3.....	1	70*	350	5
Pulpwood cutters.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	Increased wages.....	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er.	July 4.....	July 14.....	1	200	1,000	9
Pulpwood cutters.....	Iroquois Falls district, Ont..	Increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of camp committees.	Return of workers.	In favour of employ- er.	Sept. 5.....	Nov. 1.....	2	680	23,000	48
Pulpwood cutters, etc.....	Port Arthur district, Ont.	Increased wages and improved conditions.	Return of workers.	In favour of employ- er.	Sept. 18.....	Sept. 29.....	4	400	2,500	10
Pulpwood cutters.....	Sault Ste. Marie district, Ont.	Increased wages, 8 hr. day and recognition of camp committees.	Return of workers.	In favour of employ- er.	Oct. 3.....	Nov. 14.....	16	900	26,000	36
Loggers.....	Port Alberni, B.C..	Against discharge of workers for alleged union activity.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employ- er.	Oct. 10.....	Nov. 15(b)...	1	150**	2,500	31
Loggers (tie cutters).....	Sioux Lookout, Ont.	Increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Nov. 1.....	Dec. 12.....	1	43	1,450	35
Loggers.....	The Pas, Man.....	Increase in piece rates and a guaranteed minimum wage.	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er.	Dec. 15.....	Dec. 16.....	1	28	28	1



FISHING AND TRAPPING— Salmon fishermen.....	Vancouver Island, B.C.	Increase in piece rates....	Return of workers....	In favour of employ- er.	May 15.....	May 23.....	2	5,889	183,558	5
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners.....	North Minto, N.B.	For interpretation of 8 hr. day mining law.	Conciliation, provin- cial government.	In favour of workers	Jan. 3.....	Jan. 15.....	1	250	2,500	10
— Coal miners.....	North Minto, N.B.	Increase in piece rates for machine miners.	Conciliation, provin- cial government.	In favour of workers	Jan. 24.....	Jan. 29.....	1	250	1,000	4
— Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	For a revision of piece rates for longwall min- ers and \$3.05 per day minimum.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Jan. 31.....	Feb. 2.....	1	600	1,200	2
— Coal miners.....	Glouce Bay, N.S.	Alleged discrimination against members of one union.	Conciliation, provin- cial Minister of Mines and Labour	Compromise.....	Feb. 2.....	Feb. 12.....	1	750	750	1
— Coal miners.....	Coal Valley, Alta.	For changes in new agree- ment.	Conciliation, Federal Dept. of Labour	Compromise agree- ment signed.	Feb. 16.....	Feb. 19.....	1	65	130	2
— Coal miners.....	Stellarton, N.S.	Against decrease of 20% in contract rates and 14% in day rates.	Conciliation, provin- cial government.	Compromise.....	Feb. 28.....	May 14.....	1	1,300	37,150	62
— Coal miners.....	North Minto, N.B.	Increased wages, 7 in stead of 8 hr. shifts and union recognition.	Conciliation, Feder- al Dept. of Labour	In favour of employ- ers	Apr. 3.....	May 8.....	2	400	9,300	28
— Coal miners.....	Glouce Bay, N.S.	For reinstatement of miner, suspended fol- lowing accident.	Conciliation, provin- cial Minister of Mines and Labour	In favour of employ- ers, miner rein- stated at end of suspension.	May 15.....	May 21.....	1	550*	2,750	5
— Coal miners.....	Reserve Mines, N.S.	In sympathy with coal miners' strike at Glace Bay, May 15.	Return of workers....	In favour of employ- er.	May 18.....	May 19.....	1	270	420	2
— Coal miners.....	Stellarton, N.S.	Lockout of members of one union at demand of another.	Return of workers, demand with- drawn.	In favour of workers	May 21.....	May 23.....	1	70	140	2
— Coal miners.....	Michel, B.C.	Recognition of union....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- er.	May 22.....	May 28.....	1	350	1,575	4½
— Metal miners.....	Flin Flon, Man.	For cancellation of wage reduction, 8 hr. day, union recognition, etc.	Conciliation, provin- cial Premier	In favour of employ- er.	June 11.....	July 14.....	1	1,073	25,500	28
— Metal miners.....	Noranda, P.Q.	For union recognition, increased wages, etc.	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er.	June 12.....	June 20.....	1	300*	1,200	7
— Coal miners.....	Alexo, Alta.	Increased wages.....	Return of workers....	In favour of employ- er.	June 28.....	Aug. 27.....	1	11	316	50
— Coal miners.....	Saunders, Alta.	Decrease in wages from \$4.45-\$5.40 to \$4.20- \$5.00 per day.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	July 6.....	Sept. 20.....	1	41	2,400	64
— Coal miners.....	NewWaterford, N.S.	Against suspension of miners for absentee- ism.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- er, suspended men re-instated condi- tionally.	July 12.....	July 13.....	1	300	300	1
— Coal miners.....	Cortin, B.C.	For rotation of available work among all em- ployees.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	July 19.....	July 20.....	1	228	228	1
— Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	For contract instead of daily rates for bank- head men.	Return of workers....	In favour of employ- er.	July 23.....	July 30.....	1	600	3,600	6



Bakers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition	Negotiations.....	Compromise; piece rates increased and concessions on overtime secured	Oct. 25.....	Oct. 31.....	1	4	20	5
								186	1,060	
<i>Animal Foods—</i> Abattoir and meat packers workers	Calgary, Alta.....	Dismissal of certain union workers demanding increased wages and improved conditions	Replacement.....	In favour of employer; general 10% increase given later	Mar. 5.....	Mar. 13. (b).....	1	40	200	7
Abattoir and meat packers workers	Winnipeg, Man.....	Increased wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union and shop committee, etc.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; increase in wages and in rates for overtime; union 40 hour week and recognition of shop committee	Mar. 7.....	May 23.....	1	43	2,500	63
Salmon cannery workers.....	Sunbury, B.C.....	For increase in piece rates and against discharge of workers	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers; reinstatement of workers and increases secured	Aug. 2.....	Aug. 6.....	1	40	120	3
								123	2,820	
<i>Beats and Shoes (leather)—</i> Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, (Ont.).....	For union recognition, 15% increase in wages and reinstatement of worker	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers; closed union shop agreement, reinstatement of worker, 8% wage increase, provision for further increase later	Jan. 20.....	Feb. 8.....	1	52	600	15½
Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages and union recognition against discharge of workers	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Feb. 9.....	Feb. 21.....	1	50	500	10
Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages and union recognition against discharge of workers	Negotiations and replacement	Partially successful: slight wage increases granted	Feb. 27.....	Apr. 3.....	1	10	250	2½
Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increase in wages of 25% and union recognition	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Mar. 2.....	Mar. 13.....	1	68	500	8
Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Mar. 6.....	Mar. 21.....	1	20	250	13
Shoe factory workers.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	Increased wages, union recognition and against discharge of workers	Negotiations.....	Compromise: 5% wage increase and reinstatement of workers	Mar. 26.....	Apr. 30.....	1	29	800	29
Shoe factory workers.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	To secure employment of union members only	Return of workers.....	In favour of employer	Mar. 30.....	Apr. 2(c).....	1	32	48	1½
Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	To secure union wages and working conditions	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Apr. 25.....	June 4.....	1	48	1,632	34
Shoe factory workers.....	Brampton, Ont.....	Increased wages and union recognition	Conciliation, (municipal authorities) and negotiations	Compromise: adjustment in wages and hours	July 4.....	Sept. 10.....	1	95	5,200	56½
Shoe factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Against reduction in wages, piece rates	Replacement.....	In favour of employer	July 5.....	July 7.....	1	15	30	2



TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1934—Con.

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time lost in man- working days	Duration in man- working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING— <i>Con.</i> <i>Animal Products—Con.</i> Shoe factory workers.....	New Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages and union recognition	Replacement.....	In favour of employer	July 25.....	Aug. 31(b).....	1	23	500	32
	Toronto, Ont.....	In sympathy with strike at New Toronto (d)	Return of workers	In favour of employer	Aug. 3.....	Aug. 4.....	15	800	200	14
	Preston, Ont.....	Discharge of worker for breaking a shop rule, alleged discrimination	Replacement.....	In favour of employer	Sept. 13.....	Oct. 26(b).....	1	28*	500	37
	Toronto, Ont.....	In sympathy with strike at New Toronto; against police interference with picketing	Return of workers	In favour of employer	Oct. 29.....	Oct. 30.....	15	800	600	1
Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against 25% reduction in wages	Negotiations.....	Compromise: 10% reduction (except to lower paid workers)	Nov. 17.....	Nov. 19.....	1	60	60	1
Shoe factory workers.....	St. Tite, P.Q.....	Against discharge of workers, alleged to be for union activity	Arbitration.....	In favour of employer	Nov. 23.....	Dec. 3.....	1	105	840	8
Shoe factory workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against discharge of workers and for adjustment in piece rates	Conciliation, provincial Deputy Minister of Labour	Compromise: workers reinstated, slight adjustment in rates	Dec. 3.....	Dec. 24.....	1	10	40	5
<i>Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—</i> Leather moulders (tannery)....	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	For increase in piece rates (f)	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Apr. 19.....	Apr. 21.....	1	19	38	2
Tannery workers.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	For increased wages and union recognition	Return of workers	In favour of employer	May 1.....	May 16.....	1	54	700	13
Fur dressers and dyers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For 15% increase in wages, 48 hour week, union recognition and against discharge of certain union workers	Replacement and return of workers	In favour of employer	May 28.....	June 11(e).....	1	60	600	12
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages and union employment fund	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour	In favour of workers, 5% to 10% increase in wages	June 13.....	July 9.....	4	52	1,000	21
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged violation of agreement re sending out work	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	June 28.....	July 18.....	1	33	528	16
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages and improved conditions	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers; 10% to 20% wage increase	July 13.....	July 18.....	29	140	550	4
Leather coat makers.....	Fenelon Falls, Ont.....	Increased wages, reduced hours and union agreement	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Oct. 9.....	Oct. 9.....	1	67	11	1
Leather coat makers.....	Fenelon Falls, Ont.....	For reinstatement of discharged worker	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Nov. 19.....	Nov. 20.....	1	51	51	1
								476	3,478	

<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Boys' clothing factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages and union recognition	Replacement	In favour of employer, agreement with another union	Nov. 3, 1933	Mar. 6, 1934	1	130	6,000	54
Millinery workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged violation of union agreement regarding equal division of work	Negotiations	Compromise: agreement amended, partial division of work	Dec. 7, 1933	Jan. 23, 1934	1	60	1,000	18
Millinery workers	Toronto, Ont.	Violation of union agreement with proprietor	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Jan. 8	Jan. 29	1	14	250	18
Cap factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Against reduced piece rates, alleged violation of union agreement	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	1	15	90	6
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits)	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement, 40 hour week, increased wage scale and unemployment fund	Negotiations	Compromise: closed union shop agreement, 44-hour week, and adjustments in wage scale	Jan. 16	Jan. 31	65	2,000	22,000	13
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers)	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition, 44 hour week, increased wages, etc.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; union agreements with nearly all employers	Jan. 17	Jan. 22	71	1,500	6,500	4½
Women's clothing factory workers (dress cutters, operators, etc.)	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages and union recognition	Replacement	In favour of employer	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	1	7	14	2
Women's clothing factory workers (cloekmakers)	Montreal, P.Q.	Reduction in piece rates	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Jan. 19	Jan. 25	1	40	220	5½
Knitting factory workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Discharge of two workers for alleged dishonesty	Replacement and return of workers	In favour of employer; strikers reinstated as needed	Jan. 23	Mar. 23	1	27	500	50
Shirt factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For 15% wage increase and improved conditions	Negotiations	In favour of workers; 10% increase	Jan. 27	Feb. 8	1	10	150	15½
Women's clothing factory workers (cloekmakers)	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of workers and for union recognition	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	1	35	122	3½
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers)	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged violation of union agreement	Replacement	In favour of employer; moved plant to Montreal, P.Q.	Feb. 10	Feb. 17 (b)	1	34	200	6
Textile factory workers (cotton spinners, etc.)	Trenton, Ont.	Against piece work system, for minimum rate of 35c. per hour, 50 hour week	Negotiations	Compromise: hourly rate system restored, minimum 22c., 60 hour week; some workers did not return	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	1	23*		3
Silk factory workers	Louisville, P.Q.	Increased wages for certain workers	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	1	740	740	1
Women's clothing factory workers (cloak and suit, cutters)	Montreal, P.Q.	Increased wages and 44 hour week	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar. 6	Mar. 12	75	150*	600	5
Cap factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Increased wages and improved working conditions	Negotiations	In favour of workers; 15%—100% increase, 44 hour week, and abolition of contract work	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	16	130	130	1
Millinery workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Increased wages, union recognition, and improved working conditions	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar. 17	Mar. 20	36	1,500	3,000	2

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1934—Con.

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time lost in striking working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—Con. <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> —Con. Millinery workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increase in wages of 10%—35%, 40 hour week and union shop	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Mar. 23.....	Mar. 26.....	22	400**	69 800	2
Hosiery factory workers.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Increased piece rates for leggers	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Apr. 10.....	Apr. 11.....	1	10	10	1
Cap factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged violation of agreement re wages	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Apr. 27.....	May 7.....	1	20	160	8
Hosiery factory workers.....	London, Ont.....	Against increased hours.	Return of workers and replacement	In favour of workers	May 19.....	May 28.....	1	20	140	7h
Men's clothing factory workers.	St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.	For union recognition, 30% increase in wages and 48 hour week	Conciliation, municipal authorities	Compromise: 15-20% increase, 55 hour week and union recognition secured	June 8.....	June 23.....	1	100	1,300	13
Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P. Q.....	Increased wages and union recognition (alleged violation of minimum wage law)	Replacement and return of workers	In favour of employers, referred to Minimum Wage Board	June 9.....	June 20.....	2	25	20 0	8
Overall factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increase in wages of 25%, being restoration of a reduction previously made by agreement with union	Conciliation, Toronto to District Labour Council	Compromise: 10% increase and 44 hour week secured	June 15.....	July 4.....	2	74	1,000	15
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers, etc.)	Winnipeg, Man.....	Increased wages, union recognition, etc.	Negotiations.....	Partially successful.	July 5.....	Aug. 10.....	8	400	11,000	31
Women's clothing factory work	Montreal, P. Q.....	Misunderstanding re rates for special work	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	July 9.....	July 11.....	1	30	50	2
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers)	Montreal, P. Q.....	Increased wages.....	Replacement.....	In favour of employ-	July 10.....	July 17(b).....	1	60	350	6
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers)	Toronto, Ont.....	Increase in piece work rates	Replacement.....	In favour of employ-	July 11.....	Oct. 15.....	1	38	2,300	81
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers, etc.)	Toronto, Ont.....	In sympathy with fur workers' strike on July 13, and against removal of operations to Guelph	Conciliation, provincial Deputy Minister of Labour	Compromise. Toronto plant reopened	July 13.....	Aug. 31.....	1	250	10,000	42
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers, etc.)	Toronto, Ont.....	To enforce agreement in certain factories and against sending out work to non-union contractors	Negotiations.....	Substantially in favour of workers	July 19.....	Aug. 1.....	70	2,000	10,000	11
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P. Q.....	For wage increase of 20% reduced hours and union agreements	Arbitration as to wages and negotiations	Compromise, wage increase of 10% for some classes, specified minimum rates for other classes, overtime rates after 44 hours, union agreements	July 25.....	Aug. 8.....	117	4,000	40,000	12



Men's clothing factory workers.	St. John's, P. Q.	Increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	1	140	840	6
Textile factory workers (hosiery)	Montreal, P. Q.	Increased wages and reduced hours	Return of workers and replacement	In favour of employer; some minor concessions	Aug. 14	Aug. 23	1	125	800	7
Men's clothing factory workers.	Victoriaville, P. Q.	Increased wages	Return of workers	In favour of employer	Aug. 20	Sept. 14	3	400	6,000	21
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers)	Montreal, P. Q.	Increased wages, reduced hours, and improved working conditions	Negotiations and return of workers in some cases	Partially successful	Aug. 22	Sept. 26	84	3,000	45,000	29
Women's clothing factory workers (cutters)	Montreal, P. Q.	In sympathy with clothing workers strike on Aug. 22	Return of workers	Partially successful	Aug. 24	Sept. 26	90	450	11,000	27
Cap factory workers	Montreal, P. Q.	Increased wages, reduced hours, abolition of piece work and other changes	Negotiations	Partially successful, union agreements with twelve employers	Aug. 31	Oct. 19	15	125	5,300	41
Cap factory workers	Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.	For renewal of union agreement including 40 hour week; also adjustment in wage scale	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	15	175	800	6
Dress and shirt factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Union recognition and increased wages for a new line	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 16	Dec. 17	2	80	2,000	25
Weavers (woollen mills)	Peterborough, Ont.	Increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	1	11	11	1
								18,348	190,646	
<i>Pulp and Paper Products—</i> Pulp and paper mill workers	Fort Frances, Ont.	For renewal of union agreement with increased wages and 36 hour week	Negotiations	Compromise, agreements renewed with restoration of 1932 scale, increasing minimum from 35c. to 40c. per hr. and 11% increase to others	May 1	May 14	1	250	2,750	11
Pulp and paper mill workers	Buckingham, P. Q.	Increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 3	May 5	1	40**	80	2
Paper mill workers	Dolbeau, P. Q.	Increased wages, restoration of 1932 scale	Replacement	In favour of employer	May 23	July 3(b)	1	42**	1,300	33
Paper mill workers	Buckingham, P. Q.	Alleged discrimination against union workers	Return of workers	In favour of employer	Nov. 20	Nov. 22	1	40	80	2
								372	4,210	
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors	London, Ont.	For renewal of union agreement	Replacement	In favour of employer	Mar. 1	Jan. 2	2	84	1,200	258
								84	1,200	
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Shingle weavers	Vancouver, B. C.	Against 20% reduction in wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Jan. 2	Jan. 16	1	125	1,500	12
Shingle weavers	Port Moody, B. C.	Against 20% reduction in piece rates and increasing hours from 7 to 8 per day	Replacement	In favour of employer	Jan. 2	Jan. 31(b)	1	20**	400	25

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1934—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time lost in man- working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING— <i>Con.</i> <i>Other Wood Products—Con.</i> Furniture factory workers (9)	Kitchener, Ont.	Increased wages and recognition	Negotiations.	In favour of workers	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	1	130	750	6
	Montreal, P. Q.	To secure 40c. per hour instead of piece rates and recognition of shop committee	Replacement	In favour of employ- er	Jan. 23	Feb. 15 (t)	1	12	200	20
Furniture factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	Increase in wages of 25%—45% 44 hr. week and union recognition	Negotiations	Compromise, 10%—25% increase in wages, 44 hr. week no discrimination against union members	Feb. 7	Feb. 22	1	40	500	13
Sawmill workers	Qualicum Beach, B. C.	Increase in wages from 17½c.—50c. per hr. to 30c.—60c. per hr.	Conciliation, Provincial and Federal Depts. of Labour	Compromise: increase promised in March	Feb. 9	Feb. 13	1	50	150	3
Furniture factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	Refusal of employer to continue operations under union conditions	Negotiations	Compromise: adjustment of wage scale and union recognition	Feb. 16	Apr. 9	2	203	8,200	43
Furniture factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in piece rates, 44 hr. week and union recognition	Negotiations	In favour of workers; union agreement	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	1	10	10	1
Chesterfield factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in piece rates and enforcement of union agreement	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Apr. 16	Apr. 19	1	15	38	2½
Shingle mill workers	New Westminster, B. C.	To maintain union scale of wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Apr. 19	May 1	1	60	600	10
Shingle mill workers	Vancouver, B. C.	Increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 1	May 8	1	45	200	5
(t pholsters)	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of non-union workers	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 7	May 16	1	10	50	5
Shingle mill workers	North Vancouver, B. C.	Increases in piece rates	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 11	May 15	1	10	30	3
Furniture factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged violation of agreement	Replacement	In favour of employ- er	May 15	June 30 (b.)	1	10	200	40
Sawmill workers	Cabano, P. Q.	Increased wages	Conciliation, provincial Dept. of Labour	In favour of employ- er	June 18	June 20	1	272	680	2½
Shingle weavers	Vancouver, B. C.	Alleged violation of union agreement	Negotiations	In favour of workers; plant closed shortly after	June 19	June 23	1	45	180	4
Sawmill workers	Newcastle and district, N. B.	Increased wages: to raise minimum to 20c. per hr. from 15c.	Conciliation, provincial authorities	Partially successful: lower-paid workers secured increases	June 29	July 5	3	500	2,200	5
Sash and door factory workers	Vancouver, B. C.	Increase in wages of 10c. per hr.	Negotiations	Compromise: small wage increase	July 3	July 20	1	12	174	14½
Furniture factory workers	Hanover, Ont.	Against discharge of worker for union activity	Conciliation, Mayor and local committee	In favour of workers	Aug. 2	Aug. 15	1	100	1,000	11

Chesterfield factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For renewal of agreement with wage increase, 40 instead of 44 hr. week and unemployment fund	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Aug. 22.....	Sept. 5.....	14	300	2,100	11
Furniture factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	To secure 15% increase in wages and 44 hr. week	Negotiations.....	Compromise: piece rates adjusted	Aug. 30.....	Sept. 6.....	1	150	750	5
Furniture factory workers.....	Stratford, Ont.....	Refusal to employ certain workers	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Sept. 1.....	Dec. 7.....	1	22	1,400	82
Furniture factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Increased wages, 44 hr. week, union recognition, etc.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: 44 h. week and some wage increases	Sept. 13.....	Oct. 9.....	18	600	8,700	22
Shingle weavers.....	Harrison Mills, B.C.....	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise: minimum of 40c. per hour	Nov. 8.....	Dec. 8.....	1	35	925	26½
<i>Metal Products—</i>										
Moulders.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	Against increase in amount of work required following reduction in piece rates agreed upon	Replacement.....	In favour of employer	Feb. 27.....	Mar. 31(6).....	1	11	200	28
Foundry workers (auto parts).....	Windsor, Ont.....	Increased wages, reduced hours, union recognition and against discharge of union worker	Negotiations.....	Compromise: 20% increase in wages, 9 instead of 10 hr. day and recognition of shop committee	Mar. 26.....	Mar. 29.....	1	250*12	600	3
<i>Miscellaneous Products—</i>										
Button factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages and 44 hr. week	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Jan. 22.....	Jan. 24.....	1	16	40	2½
Broom and brush factory workers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Increase in wages from \$9 to \$13 per week and 46 instead of 48 hour week	Negotiations.....	Compromise: 10% increase in wages secured	Jan. 27.....	Mar. 26.....	1	8	350	48½
Automobile accessory factory workers.....	East Windsor, Ont.....	Increased wages, 8 hr. day, union recognition, etc.	Conciliation, Mayor and Dept. of Labour	Compromise: increase in wages	Apr. 6.....	Apr. 23.....	1	40*12	540	13½
Mattress, etc., factory workers.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Increase in wages of 9 hr. day and recognition of shop committee	Negotiations.....	Compromise: partial increase and recognition of shop committee	Apr. 6.....	Apr. 9.....	1	30	45	1½
Mattress, etc., factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increase in wages of 30% recognition	Replacement.....	In favour of employer	May 15.....	May 31(6).....	1	22	300	15
Mattress, etc., factory workers.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Against dismissal of worker allegedly for activity in strike of April 6	Conciliation, Mayor	Compromise: dismissed worker placed in another department	May 28.....	May 31.....	1	13	33	2½
Toy factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition	Replacement.....	In favour of employer	July 24.....	Aug. 31.....	1	150	3,000	33
								279	4,308	



TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1934—Con.

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time lost in man- in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Plumbers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Against decrease in wages from \$1.05 to 75c. per hr.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour	Compromise: \$1.00 per hr.	Mar. 1.....	Apr. 28.....	4	6	276	46
	Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages, 40 hr. recognition week and union re- cognition	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Mar. 5.....	Mar. 9.....	20	175	600	4
	Halifax, N.S.....	Increase in wages from 70c. to 85c. per hour.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour	Compromise: 75c. per hour	May 1.....	June 1.....	8	17	400	25
	Calgary, Alta.....	Decrease in wages from \$1.00 per hr. to 90c. of labour	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour	In favour of employ- ers	July 15.....	Sept. 25.....	5	14	620	60
	Vancouver, B.C.....	To secure union wages (\$7 per 8 hr. day)	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Aug. 30.....	Sept. 4.....	1	100	200	2
Bridge— Teamsters and labourers.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	May 15.....	May 18.....	1	42	126	3
								42	126	
							1	100	50	3
Highway— Highway construction workers.	Apsley, Ont.....	To secure better meals.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Aug. 15.....	Aug. 16.....	1	100	50	
								100	50	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— <i>Water Transportation—</i> Timber loaders.....	Digby, N.S.....	Increased wages, 25c. per hr. instead of 12½c.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Mar. 15.....	Mar. 16.....	1	45	23	3
	Chatham, N.B.....	Increase in wages from 20c. to 35c. per hr. and 8 instead of 9 hr. day	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	May 19.....	May 24.....	1	75	300	4
	North Sydney, N.S.	For employment of full crew from commence- ment of loading	Negotiations.....	Compromise: full crew on boats of over 3,000 tons	May 28.....	May 28.....	1	36	36	1
	Charlottetown, P. E.I.	Against discharge of workers owing to con- gestion	Replacement.....	er	Aug. 6.....	Aug. 7.....	1	15	15	1
	McNab Cove, N.S.	Increase in wages from 17½c. per hr. to 37½c.	Conciliation prov- incial Minister of Mines and Labour	Compromise: 25c. per hr.	Sept. 15.....	Sept. 21.....	1	60	60	5
Pulpwood loaders.....	McNab Cove, N.S.	For discharge of foreman	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er	Oct. 15.....	Oct. 15.....	1	100	100	1
	North Sydney, N.S.	Increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 18.....	Oct. 18.....	1	40	30	2
	North Sydney, N.S.	Increase in wages from 30c. to 40c. per hr.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Nov. 1.....	Nov. 1.....	1	35	18	3

Longshoremen.....	North Sydney, N.S.	Increases in wages from 40c. to 50c. per hr.	North Sydney, N.S.	Nov. 5.....	1	35	35	1
Longshoremen.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Increases in wages to prevailing rate	Vancouver, B.C.	Nov. 3..... Dec. 6.....	1 1	24 465	12	1
TRADE— Rag sorters, etc.	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages, 44 hr. week, union recognition, etc.	Toronto, Ont.	June 6..... June 11.....	1	70	280	4
Rag sorters, etc.	Toronto, Ont.	Employment of union members only	Toronto, Ont.	June 27..... July 12(b)...	1	30	300	12
Scrap iron and metal workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	Increase in wages from 28c. per hr. to 30c. and 35c., and 44 instead of 55 hr. week	Winnipeg, Man.	July 10..... Aug. 7.....	1	8	190	24½
Poultry pickers	Calgary, Alta.	Increased wages.....	Calgary, Alta.	Oct. 26..... Oct. 27.....	1	8	8	1
SERVICE— Recreational— Motion picture projectionists	Windsor, Ont.	Increased wages, partial restoration of reduction	Windsor, Ont.	Feb. 1..... Feb. 8.....	1	116	778	7
Musicians (radio)	Montreal, P.Q.	Increased wages and employment of union members only	Montreal, P.Q.	June 10..... July 12.....	4	50	1,100	28
Musicians (radio)	Throughout Canada	Sympathy with musicians' strike at Montreal, June 10	Throughout Canada	June 16..... July 12.....	1	200	3,000	22
Caddies (golf)	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages.....	Toronto, Ont.	June 16..... June 16.....	1	50	25	½
CUSTOM AND REPAIR— Cleaners and dyers.	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages and reduced hours	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 15..... Mar. 17.....	1	30	50	2
Automobile washers	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages, piece rates and against dismissal of worker	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 26..... Apr. 30.....	1	40	500	30
BUSINESS AND PERSONAL— Restaurant workers	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 18..... Jan. 20.....	4	50*14	100	2
Restaurant workers	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 1..... Apr. 30(b)...	7	30	1,000	51

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1934—Contc.

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time lost in man- working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
SERVICE— <i>Corp.</i> Business and Personal—Con. Window cleaners.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against discharge of workers for union activity and for recognition of shop committee	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	May 28.....	June 1.....	1	50	200	4
Restaurant workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	July 7.....	July 21.....	1	6	75	13
Window cleaners.....	Montreal, P. Q.....	For reduced hours, 44 per week, no overtime; union recognition and increased wages	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Sept. 24.....	Sept. 27.....	20	240	700	3
							376		2,075	

(a) Owing to excessive rains only one working day actually lost.

(b) Employment conditions no longer affected but in most cases union continued strike for some time.

(c) On April 4, twelve men left or were discharged because of trouble with non-strikers.

(d) Demonstration against shoe machinery manufacturers who were sending instructors into plants affected by strikes.

(e) Officially terminated by union July 13.

(f) Complete instead of partial restoration of previous wage reduction.

(g) In another establishment with 56 employees, operations were reported to have been suspended for negotiations as to wage increases, etc., from Jan. 18 to Jan. 22. Increases of 5

—33 1/4% were arranged.

(h) The strike affected a number of restaurants from time to time during this period, the dispute being terminated in some before arising in others.

\*1.— 200 workers indirectly affected.

\*2.— 350 " " "

\*3.— 1,040 " " "

\*4.— 250 " " "

\*5.— 53 " " "

\*6.— 52 workers indirectly affected

\*7.— 1,800 " " "

\*8.— 500 " " "

\*9.— 230 " " "

\*10.— 204 " " "

\*11.— 100 workers indirectly affected

\*12.— 200 " " "

\*13.— 68 " " "

\*14.— 60 " " "



*(Continued from page 112)*

occurs in May and that the greatest time loss generally occurs in July. The years 1930 and 1931 were exceptions, however, in that the greatest number of disputes commenced in September and the largest time loss occurred in February in 1930 and in October in 1931, closely followed by March, September and November. The year 1932 was an exception in that the greatest number of disputes commenced in July, the second greatest number in February, and a large number during the last three months of the year. Most of the time loss, however, occurred during May, June, July and August, as in other years.

In 1933 the greatest number of disputes commenced in August and November closely followed by September. It was also during the last half of the year that most of the

workers were involved and the greatest time loss occurred. The exception was February when three of the six disputes commencing during the month involved large numbers of workers and resulted in the second largest time loss of any month during the year.

In 1934 a large number of the disputes occurred comparatively early in the year, causing considerable time loss, especially in March and April, and the figures as to numbers of disputes, numbers of workers involved and time loss were substantial until November, there being relatively few disputes of importance during the last two months of the year.

Table X gives the list of strikes and lockouts occurring during the year, with certain details as to causes, results, etc.

### Strikes and Lockouts in other Countries during 1934

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries, figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the numbers of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly affected, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they are not parties; but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved, or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country concerned.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is the number of "man working days" lost, are not given.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

In the following notes as to the more important disputes in various countries in the year 1934, the information is taken chiefly from press reports, information as to individual disputes not being available from official reports in most cases.

#### Great Britain

The time loss due to industrial disputes during 1934 was lower than for any year during the period of over forty years for which comparative figures are available. Although the number of disputes was fairly high, the majority of them involved only small numbers of workers and were confined to one establishment.

Among the principal disputes of the year, was one involving 2,000 plasterers and labourers in the principal towns of Scotland from March 1 to June 20, which was terminated with no immediate change in wage rates but with the understanding that it should be changed with the standard rates in other sections of the building trades.

Over one third of the total time loss for the year occurred in the coal mining industry, in which two disputes in South Wales and one in South Yorkshire lasted several weeks before being terminated by compromise settlements.

In the construction industry, a strike of 3,000 asphalters in London and various prov-

incial towns was in effect between June 22 and July 7, when a compromise settlement was reached.

### Belgium

A strike involving 16,000 woollen textile workers in Verviers and district began February 26. The workers refused the conditions of a new agreement presented by the employers involving certain changes in working conditions principally the abolition of the payment of an extra 20 per cent in the wage rates for night work. At the end of July the strike was called off unconditionally.

### France

A dispute in the cotton manufacturing industry in the Roanne district was in effect from November 8, 1934 to January 7, 1935. Although only a smaller number of workers were at first involved, the dispute extended to include 8,000 workers. Settlement was made with the acceptance of a 9 per cent reduction in wages (which for the lower paid workers was not to become effective until July 1) and for a joint committee to fix wages for certain classes, the rates for whom were formerly fixed by individual employers.

### Hungary

A strike of 1,200 coal miners at Pecs in October to secure increased wages and more days work per week was partially successful. The miners had remained underground for five days without food to enforce their demands.

### India

In the cotton textile mills in Bombay, over 80,000 workers went out on strike between April 23 and April 27, and another 9,000 during May, against a wage reduction and the introduction of a new system of work. The settlement reached June 20 was in favour of the employers.

In the textile mills in Sholapur, 17,000 workers were on strike from the third week of February until May 19, against wage reductions. This strike also ended in favour of the employers.

### United States

During the first ten months of 1934 the strike activity which began in 1933 continued, and although the number of disputes for this period was less than for the same period in 1933 the time loss was considerably greater. The most important cause of dispute in 1934 was the same as in 1933, that is, disagreement over the interpretation of "section 7A" of the National Industrial Recovery Act which provides in part that all codes and agreements under the Act contain a provision that employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of

their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint and coercion of employers of labour or their agents in the designation of such representatives or in self organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection and that no employee on seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labour organization of his own choosing.

The National Labour Board established in 1933 and later the National Labour Relations Board which superseded it in June, 1934, continued to settle a great number of disputes and many further stoppages of work were prevented through the work of these Boards.

Among the principal disputes of the year was the longshoremen's strike in the Pacific Coast ports which began May 9, involving 12,000 longshoremen and 15,000 marine workers and allied trades and which tied up shipping in these ports. Between July 16 and 19 a general sympathetic strike was in progress in San Francisco involving, it is estimated, 100,000 workers in local transportation and other industries. After the general strike was called off, the longshoremen's strike continued until, through the intervention of the federal government, it was agreed to resume work and refer the dispute to the National Longshoremen's Board. The decision of this Board was that all longshoremen should be hired through halls operated jointly by the International Longshoremen's Association and the employers, with provisions for a 6-hour day and a 30-hour week and an increase in the basic hourly wage rate from 85 to 95 cents.

By far the largest dispute of the year was in the cotton textile industry which was in progress from September 4 to September 22, in the eastern and southern states, involving in all an estimated number of 400,000 workers. Work was resumed through the mediation of a board appointed by the President of the United States when it was agreed to set up a permanent Textile Labour Relations Board to regulate labour relations, and to regulate the "stretch-out system," one of the matters in dispute, and also the federal government undertook to investigate wages and hours throughout the industry with a view to making changes.

Among the other important disputes, there was a strike of 12,300 aluminum factory workers in Pennsylvania, in Tennessee and at Massena, New York, which was in effect from August 11 to September 6 when union recognition was conceded with further arbitration on other points.

Other disputes which have been noted in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE during the year included workers in the dress manu-



facturing industry in New York city in April, knit goods manufacturing workers in New York city in August, silk and rayon dyers at Patterson, New Jersey, this strike involving 25,000 workers in effect from October 24 until early in December and resulting in a reduction

in hours from 40 to 36 per week with increased hourly wage rates. Strikes of taxi-drivers in New York city and of truck drivers in Minneapolis occasioned disorders and violence, as was also the case in regard to the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast noted above.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1934

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days
CANADA				BELGIUM			
	(c)	(e)	(e)		(b)	(e)	
1919.....	336	148,915	3,400,942	1919.....	372	164,030	.....
1920.....	322	60,327	799,524	1920.....	517	296,192	.....
1921.....	168	28,257	1,048,914	1921.....	258	127,293	.....
1922.....	104	43,775	1,528,661	1922.....	172	85,605	.....
1923.....	86	34,261	671,750	1923.....	168	126,278	.....
1924.....	70	34,310	1,295,054	1924.....	188	84,447	.....
1925.....	87	28,949	1,193,281	1925.....	112	81,988	.....
1926.....	77	23,834	266,601	1926.....	140	77,368	.....
1927.....	74	22,299	152,570	1927.....	186	39,873	1,658,836
1928.....	98	17,581	224,212	1928.....	192	74,707	2,254,424
1929.....	90	12,946	152,080	1929.....	168	60,557	799,117
1930.....	67	13,768	91,797	1930.....	93	64,718	781,646
1931.....	88	10,738	204,238	1931.....	74	20,024	399,037
1932.....	116	23,390	255,000	1932.....	63	(f) 162,693	580,674
1933.....	125	26,558	317,547	1933.....	87	39,136	664,044
1934.....	191	45,800	574,519				
1934-Jan.....	25	5,736	44,142	BULGARIA			
1934-Feb.....	24	4,910	30,169		(a)	(e)	
1934-Mar.....	29	7,098	88,642	1922.....	193	15,396	297,776
1934-April.....	22	5,368	72,146	1923.....	59	2,640	22,600
1934-May.....	32	5,950	31,284	1924.....	0	0	0
1934-June.....	24	3,184	31,689	1925.....	3	83	.....
1934-July.....	32	11,463	71,763	1926.....	3	372	1,806
1934-Aug.....	31	13,263	75,660	1927.....	23	2,708	57,196
1934-Sept.....	20	5,572	59,490	1928.....	21	414	2,382
1934-Oct.....	19	5,993	50,244	1929.....	36	20,168	378,236
1934-Nov.....	15	1,896	17,415	1930.....	15	1,588	2,581
1934-Dec.....	8	340	1,875	1931.....	34	6,544	83,622
				1932.....	18	1,191	7,021
AUSTRALIA				CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
	(c)	(e)	(f)		(e)	(e)	
1919.....	460	100,300	6,308,226	1919.....	252	179,998	607,304
1920.....	554	102,519	1,872,065	1920.....	614	495,535	2,165,994
1921.....	624	120,198	956,617	1921.....	454	207,201	2,143,233
1922.....	445	100,263	858,685	1922.....	288	316,798	3,676,620
1923.....	274	66,093	1,145,977	1923.....	248	197,736	4,588,730
1924.....	504	132,569	918,646	1924.....	334	93,339	1,302,955
1925.....	499	154,599	1,128,570	1925.....	267	107,071	1,614,058
1926.....	360	80,768	1,310,261	1926.....	163	46,168	661,716
1927.....	441	157,581	1,713,581	1927.....	208	166,205	1,386,654
1928.....	287	82,349	777,278	1928.....	282	99,430	1,698,684
1929.....	259	88,293	4,671,478	1929.....	230	60,266	724,584
1930.....	183	51,972	1,511,241	1930.....	159	28,073	391,560
1931.....	134	34,541	245,991	1931.....	254	46,400	409,713
1932.....	127	29,329	212,318	1932.....	317	98,956	1,224,541
1933.....	90	26,988	111,956				
1934-1st quarter.....	45	19,721	139,619	DENMARK			
1934-2nd quarter.....	21	2,784	45,050		(a)	(e)	
1934-3rd quarter.....	43	10,523	103,290	1919.....	472	35,575	877,548
				1920(n).....	243	21,965	690,089
AUSTRIA				1921.....	110	48,147	1,321,184
	(d)	(e)	(e)	1922.....	31	48,859	2,272,054
1919.....	151	63,703	1,020,800	1923.....	58	1,941	19,677
1920.....	335	185,060	1,804,628	1924.....	71	9,753	175,090
1921.....	460	221,482	.....	1925.....	48	102,331	4,138,486
1922.....	420	228,425	1,836,086	1926.....	32	1,050	23,000
1923.....	320	155,668	1,614,156	1927.....	17	2,851	119,000
1924.....	445	293,849	2,770,158	1928.....	11	469	11,000
1925.....	325	66,948	1,166,818	1929.....	22	1,040	41,283
1926.....	204	21,943	297,684	1930.....	37	5,349	144,000
1927.....	216	35,300	686,560	1931.....	16	3,692	246,000
1928.....	266	38,290	658,024	1932.....	18	5,760	87,000
1929.....	226	30,416	388,336	1933.....	26	492	.....
1930.....	88	7,173	49,373				
1931.....	68	10,264	132,757				
1932.....	33	6,646	190,163				



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1934—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days
E-THONIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1921.....	53	5,156	7,860
1922.....	29	5,263	42,162
1923.....	35	3,492	10,299
1924.....	16	1,568	4,831
1925.....	16	904	2,539
1926.....	14	660	1,196
1927.....	5	218	3,067
1928.....	5	1,098	49,336
1929.....	16	1,915	6,395
1930.....	7	154	338
1931.....	3	67	519
1932.....	5	1,110	2,549

FINLAND			
	(a)	(g)	
1919.....	39	4,065	160,130
1920.....	146	21,001	455,588
1921.....	76	6,251	119,868
1922.....	53	9,840	252,374
1923.....	50	7,588	261,474
1924.....	31	3,121	51,049
1925.....	38	2,021	113,024
1926.....	72	10,230	386,355
1927.....	79	13,368	1,528,182
1928.....	71	27,226	502,226
1929.....	26	2,443	74,887
1930.....	11	1,673	12,120
1931.....	1	53	106
1932.....	3	284	2,310
1933.....	4	1,939	139,764

FRANCE (o)			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	2,026	1,150,718	15,478,318
1920.....	1,832	1,316,559	23,112,038
1921.....	475	402,377	7,027,070
1922.....	665	290,326	3,935,493
1923.....	1,068	330,954	4,172,398
1924.....	1,083	274,865	3,863,182
1925.....	931	249,198	2,046,563
1926.....	1,660	349,309	4,072,163
1927.....	396	110,458	1,046,019
1928.....	816	204,116	6,376,675
1929.....	1,213	239,878	2,764,606
1930.....	1,220	324,916	.....
1931.....	261	35,723	.....
1932.....	.....	.....	.....
1933.....	.....	.....	.....
1934—Jan.....	30	5,040	.....
Feb.....	26	2,989	.....
Mar.....	41	5,141	.....
April.....	19	3,161	.....
May.....	34	9,007	.....
June.....	40	6,243	.....

GERMANY			
	(b)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	3,719	2,132,547	33,083,000
1920.....	3,807	1,508,370	16,755,000
1921.....	4,455	1,617,225	25,874,000
1922.....	4,785	1,895,792	27,734,000
1923.....	2,046	1,626,753	12,344,000
1924.....	1,973	1,647,143	36,198,000
1925.....	1,708	771,036	2,936,000
1926.....	351	97,157	1,222,000
1927.....	844	494,544	6,144,000
1928.....	739	775,490	20,339,000
1929.....	429	189,723	4,251,000
1930.....	353	223,885	4,029,000
1931.....	463	172,109	1,890,000
1932.....	648	129,468	1,130,000
1933—1st quarter (p) ..	69	10,475	96,460

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	(a)	(f)	
1919.....	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920.....	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921.....	763	1,770,000	83,370,000
1922.....	576	556,000	19,850,000
1923.....	628	399,000	10,670,000
1924.....	710	616,100	8,420,000
1925.....	603	445,300	7,952,000
1926.....	323	2,751,000	162,233,000
1927.....	308	114,200	1,174,000
1928.....	302	124,300	1,405,000
1929.....	431	532,100	8,283,000
1930.....	422	303,700	4,399,000
1931.....	420	491,800	6,985,000
1932.....	389	381,600	6,488,000
1933.....	357	138,100	1,072,000
1934.....	472	133,000	960,000
1934—Jan.....	32	8,700	41,000
Feb.....	45	9,000	44,000
Mar.....	45	15,000	106,000
April.....	36	10,700	71,000
May.....	44	18,700	133,000
June.....	33	14,900	102,000
July.....	39	21,600	114,000
Aug.....	34	15,600	65,000
Sept.....	18	4,100	29,000
Oct.....	47	13,900	71,000
Nov.....	35	11,100	71,000
Dec.....	28	16,000	85,000

HUNGARY			
	(d)	(f)	
1926.....	57	9,618	52,003
1927.....	84	25,428	294,941
1928.....	31	10,289	131,174
1929.....	63	15,065	149,204
1930.....	35	5,770	79,595
1931.....	38	11,195	189,781
1932.....	20	4,925	32,914
1933.....	31	10,367	125,178

BRITISH INDIA			
	(c)	(g)	
1921.....	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922.....	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923.....	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924.....	133	312,462	8,730,913
1925.....	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926.....	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927.....	129	31,655	2,019,970
1928.....	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929.....	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930.....	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931.....	166	203,008	2,408,000
1932.....	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933.....	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934—1st quarter.....	58	64,776	862,231
2nd quarter.....	54	150,210	3,441,187

IRISH FREE STATE			
	(a)	(g)	
1923.....	131	20,635	1,208,734
1924.....	104	16,403	301,705
1925.....	6	6,855	293,792
1926.....	57	3,455	85,345
1927.....	53	2,312	64,020
1928.....	52	2,190	54,292
1929.....	53	4,533	101,397
1930.....	83	3,410	77,417
1931.....	60	5,431	310,199
1932.....	70	4,222	42,152
1933.....	88	9,059	200,126

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1934—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days
ITALY				NEW ZEALAND			
	(d) (k)	(g)			(b)	(f)	(f)
1919.....	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236	1919.....	45	4,030	.....
1930.....	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559	1920.....	77	15,138	54,735
1921.....	1,111	704,843	8,555,209	1921.....	77	10,433	119,208
1922.....	589	441,602	6,964,442	1922.....	58	6,414	93,456
1923 (p).....	214	73,248	447,437	1923.....	49	7,162	201,812
JAPAN				1924.....	34	14,815	89,105
	(d)	(g)		1925.....	83	9,905	74,552
1921.....	246	58,225	.....	1926.....	59	6,264	47,811
1922.....	250	41,503	.....	1927.....	36	4,384	10,395
1923.....	270	36,259	.....	1928.....	41	9,822	22,817
1924.....	333	54,526	638,363	1929.....	49	7,831	26,808
1925.....	816	89,387	361,225	1930.....	45	5,632	33,233
1926.....	495	67,234	722,292	1931.....	24	6,356	48,486
1927.....	383	46,672	791,599	1932.....	23	9,335	108,528
1928.....	393	43,337	323,805	1933.....	16	3,957	111,935
1929.....	571	77,281	678,670	1934—1st 9 months.....	17	2,161	8,221
1930.....	900	79,791	1,049,474	PALESTINE			
1931.....	984	63,305	960,774		(d)	(g)	
1932.....	665	35,961	513,249	1922.....	9	.....	2,017
1933.....	1,638	102,663	.....	1923.....	21	.....	6,705
LATVIA				1924.....	46	.....	24,025
	(d)	(g)		1925.....	61	.....	33,302
1924.....	87	9,523	95,988	1926.....	21	.....	8,863
1925.....	53	3,224	24,552	1927.....	20	562	13,469
1926.....	53	5,065	63,968	1928.....	22	886	4,379
1927.....	95	5,273	60,267	1929.....	45	679	8,773
1928.....	179	13,431	62,254	1930.....	22	393	9,234
1929.....	362	26,462	45,838	1931.....	31	1,385	6,786
1930.....	38	1,547	12,077	1932.....	47	1,300	10,060
1931.....	42	2,903	14,261	PHILIPPINES			
1932.....	139	4,400	22,960		(d)	(g)	
1933.....	246	4,323	24,003	1922.....	24	14,956	.....
MEXICO				1923.....	26	8,331	.....
	(d)	(g)		1924.....	20	6,784	.....
1922.....	197	63,000	292,399	1925.....	23	9,936	.....
1923.....	146	54,396	600,466	1926.....	27	7,279	.....
1924.....	138	29,244	595,491	1927.....	53	8,567	.....
1925.....	51	27,614	.....	1928.....	38	4,729	.....
1926.....	24	47,133	.....	1929.....	26	4,939	.....
1933.....	13	1,084	.....	1930.....	36	6,069	.....
NETHERLANDS				1931.....	45	6,976	.....
	(a)	(e)		1932.....	31	4,396	.....
1919.....	649	61,700	1,094,700	POLAND			
1920.....	481	66,500	2,333,900		(a)	(e)	
1921.....	209	47,700	1,383,700	1921.....	704	510,499	.....
1922.....	325	44,000	1,108,300	1922.....	802	607,268	4,638,744
1923.....	289	56,400	3,986,500	1923.....	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1924.....	239	27,100	427,100	1924.....	929	581,685	7,137,322
1925.....	262	31,700	730,860	1925.....	538	149,574	1,322,000
1926.....	212	9,100	281,300	1926.....	583	143,581	1,382,133
1927.....	216	12,200	220,500	1927.....	602	231,799	2,425,898
1928.....	195	15,380	647,700	1928.....	729	346,140	2,734,062
1929.....	214	20,330	990,800	1929.....	493	218,801	1,042,039
1930.....	204	10,260	273,000	1930.....	319	50,439	329,001
1931.....	200	27,050	856,100	1931.....	344	104,440	618,000
1932.....	204	31,230	1,772,600	1932.....	510	314,914	2,145,653
1933.....	168	13,300	533,800	1933.....	538	345,678	3,931,951
NORWAY				ROUMANIA			
	(d)	(g)			(d)	(e)	
1921.....	89	154,421	3,583,742	1920.....	753	116,091	1,702,402
1922.....	26	2,163	91,380	1921.....	119	19,475	80,596
1923.....	57	24,965	796,274	1922.....	219	22,819	306,726
1924.....	61	63,117	5,152,886	1923.....	122	17,274	291,045
1925.....	84	13,752	666,650	1924.....	88	11,749	212,365
1926.....	113	51,487	2,204,365	1925.....	73	19,857	209,891
1927.....	22	22,456	363,844	1926.....	88	20,809	326,086
1928.....	63	8,042	196,704	1927.....	51	6,993	58,291
1929.....	73	4,796	240,454	1928.....	127	10,805	109,745
1930.....	94	4,652	240,454	1929.....	127	31,456	411,572
1931.....	82	59,524	7,585,832	1930.....	101	17,337	180,002
1932.....	91	6,360	394,002	1931.....	71	14,473	184,593
				1932.....	102	16,346	103,673
				1933.....	56	9,552	57,093

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1934—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days
SOUTH AFRICA				URUGUAY			
	(a)	(g)			(d)	(g)	
1919.....	47	23,799	537,138	1919.....	65	18,491	581,995
1920.....	66	105,658	939,415	1920.....	193	16,303	645,864
1921.....	25	9,892	112,357	1921.....	146	2,958	83,690
1922.....	12	29,001	1,339,508	1922.....	35	5,819	149,050
1923.....	2	50	740	1923.....	114	1,117	43,044
1924.....	7	1,856	10,129	1924.....	22	858	21,552
1925.....	0	0	0	1925.....	11	268	10,646
1926.....	3	768	890	1926.....	5	600	11,952
1927.....	12	5,158	9,126	1927.....	13	4,737	53,350
1928.....	10	5,746	10,535	1928.....	3	289	420,600
1929.....	10	2,962	.....	1929.....	31	2,011	90,600
1930.....	12	5,050	2,600	1930.....	8	1,361	11,100
1931.....	19	6,278	54,575	1931.....	56	1,900	102,600
1932.....	12	4,011	26,054	1932.....	6	2,269	.....
SPAIN				YUGOSLAVIA (o)			
	(d)	(e)			(d)	(g)	
1919.....	403	178,496	4,001,278	1922.....	220	29,141	486,392
1920.....	424	244,684	7,261,762	1923.....	335	13,232	159,300
1921.....	233	83,691	2,802,299	1924.....	60	5,155	76,337
1922.....	429	119,417	2,672,567	1925.....	44	7,483	110,600
1923.....	411	120,658	3,027,025	1926.....	46	10,979	157,485
1924.....	155	28,744	604,512	1927.....	78	7,588	239,183
1925.....	164	60,120	839,934	1928.....	.....	5,600	117,500
1926.....	93	21,851	247,223	1929.....	.....	2,246	12,897
1927.....	107	70,616	1,311,891	1930.....	.....	4,879	48,528
1928.....	87	70,024	771,213	1931.....	5	1,253	14,204
1929.....	96	55,576	313,065	1932.....	4	418	2,254
1930.....	402	247,460	3,745,360				
1931.....	734	236,177	3,843,260				
1932.....	681	269,104	3,589,473				
SWEDEN				UNITED STATES			
	(d)	(g)			(a)	(e) (l)	
1919.....	440	81,041	2,295,900	1919.....	3,571	4,160,348	.....
1920.....	486	139,039	8,942,500	1920.....	3,291	1,463,054	.....
1921.....	347	49,712	2,663,300	1921.....	2,381	1,099,247	.....
1922.....	392	75,679	2,674,580	1922.....	1,088	1,612,562	.....
1923.....	206	102,896	6,907,390	1923.....	1,553	756,584	.....
1924.....	261	23,976	1,204,500	1924.....	1,240	657,641	.....
1925.....	239	145,778	2,559,700	1925.....	1,300	428,416	.....
1926.....	206	52,891	1,711,200	1926.....	1,032	329,592	.....
1927.....	189	9,477	400,000	1927 (m).....	734	349,434	37,799,394
1928.....	201	71,461	4,835,000	1928.....	629	357,145	31,556,947
1929.....	180	12,676	667,000	1929.....	903	230,463	9,975,213
1930.....	261	20,751	1,021,000	1930.....	653	158,114	2,730,368
1931.....	193	40,899	2,627,000	1931.....	894	279,299	6,386,183
1932.....	182	50,147	3,095,000	1932.....	808	242,826	6,462,973
1933.....	140	31,980	3,434,000	1933.....	1,562	813,134	14,818,847
SWITZERLAND				1934-Jan.....	80	78,165	653,202
	(d)	(e)		Feb.....	79	115,542	915,673
1919.....	237	21,294	.....	Mar.....	141	120,715	1,343,835
1920.....	184	13,989	.....	April.....	184	170,697	2,257,229
1921.....	55	2,786	.....	May.....	196	224,254	2,088,120
1922.....	104	10,340	.....	June.....	141	100,882	1,594,301
1923.....	44	3,567	.....	July.....	124	215,221	1,969,661
1924.....	70	6,741	.....	Aug.....	146	114,517	1,710,084
1925.....	42	3,299	.....	Sept.....	120	428,000	4,159,000
1926.....	35	2,721	.....	Oct.....	131	109,000	1,595,000
1927.....	26	2,058	34,160	Nov.....	.....	.....	.....
1928.....	45	5,474	98,015				
1929.....	39	4,661	99,608				
1930.....	31	6,397	265,695				
1931.....	25	4,746	73,975				
1932.....	38	5,083	159,154				
1933.....	35	2,705	69,065				

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Since this time, stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been illegal and none have been officially reported.



## THE EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE ACT

Bill introduced in the House of Commons on January 29, 1935

IN pursuance of the policy of social reform which was announced in the Speech from the Throne on January 17 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, page 33), the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett introduced in the House of Commons on January 29, the Employment and Social Insurance Act, the bill receiving its first reading on that date. The principles involved in the proposed legislation were outlined by the Prime Minister in moving a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, declaring "that it is expedient to introduce a bill to establish an employment and social insurance commission; to provide for a national employment; for insurance against unemployment; for aid to unemployed persons, and for other forms of social insurance and security, and for purposes related thereto; and to provide for such contributions as may be necessary to carry into effect the proposed legislation."

In presenting the Bill the Prime Minister invited suggestions from the House for its improvement: "I realize," he said, "that there are imperfections in a measure of this character. I do not for a single moment suggest that it is free from imperfections, but as we are all desirous and have expressed our willingness to enact such legislation I can only say that the government will view with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction constructive and timely suggestions from those who sit in any part of the chamber in order that the legislation when completed may serve to the very greatest possible extent the demands and necessities of those whom it is sought to benefit."

The main provisions of the Bill, as introduced, are summarized in the following paragraphs.

### Title and Preamble

The full title of the Act is as follows: "An Act to establish an Employment and Social Insurance Commission, to provide for a National Employment Service, for Insurance Against Unemployment, for aid to Unemployed Persons, and for other forms of Social Insurance and Security, and for purposes related thereto."

The question of the competence of the Dominion Parliament to legislate on the subject of social insurance is dealt with in the Preamble, which reads:—

"Whereas the Dominion of Canada was a signatory, as Part of the British Empire, to the Treaty of Peace made between the Allied

and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles, on the 28th day of June, 1919; and whereas the said Treaty of Peace was confirmed by the Treaties of Peace Act 1919; and whereas, by Article 23 of the said Treaty each of the signatories thereto agreed that they would endeavour to secure and maintain fair and human conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and by Article 427 of the said Treaty declared that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance; and whereas it is desirable to discharge the obligations to Canadian Labour assumed under the provisions of the said Treaty; and whereas it is essential for the peace, order and good government of Canada to provide for a National Employment Service and Insurance against unemployment, and for other forms of Social Insurance and for the purpose of maintaining on equitable terms, interprovincial and international trade, and to authorize the creation of a National Fund out of which benefits to unemployed persons throughout Canada will be payable and to provide for levying contributions from employers and workers for the maintaining of the said Fund and for contributions thereto by the Dominion: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts" etc.

### Employment and Social Insurance Commission

The Act is to be administered by a Commission, to be known as the Employment and Social Insurance Commission, with headquarters at Ottawa, consisting of a Chief Commissioner and two other commissioners, of whom one is to be appointed after consultation with workers' organizations and one after consultation with employers' organizations. The commissioners will hold office for ten years, and must devote their whole time to the duties of their office. They are to undertake, as soon as possible investigations into the possible extension of insurance to employments at present excepted from the provisions of the Act; into methods of provision of unemployed persons, whether such persons are ordinarily employed in occupations covered by the Act or otherwise; into possible methods of training unemployed persons with a view

to increasing their skill or rehabilitating them in employment. The proposals made by the Commission may include schemes of assistance, establishment of unemployment funds, etc.

### Employment Service

The Commission is to organize an Employment Service for the Dominion, with regional divisions and employment offices within each division. The central office in each regional division will be used as a clearing house for information concerning vacancies and applications for employment, and the local offices will be co-ordinated so that the information so gathered may become available elsewhere. The Commission has authority to establish local committees appointed after consultation with the workers and employers, to advise and assist the Commission. The Commission may also authorize the granting of loans to workers travelling to places where work has been found for them.

### Unemployment Insurance

*Insured and Excepted Classes.*—All persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards who are employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, are to be insured, with the exception of the following employments; (a) employment in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; (b) fishing; (c) lumbering and logging; (d) hunting and trapping; (e) transportation by water or by air, and stevedoring; (f) banking, mortgage, loan, trust, insurance or other financial business; (g) domestic service, except where the employed person is employed in a club or in any trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain; (h) professional nurses for the sick or a probationer undergoing training for employment as such nurse; (i) teachers, including teachers of music and dancing, whether engaged in schools, colleges, universities or institutes or in a private capacity; (j) Permanent Active Militia, the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; (k) Dominion, provincial, or municipal police forces; (l) Employment in the public service of Canada pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Service Act; or in the public service of Canada or of a province or by a municipal authority upon certification satisfactory to the Commission that the employment is having regard to the normal practice of the employment, permanent in character; (m) agents paid by commission or

fees or a share in the profits, or partly in one and partly in another of such ways, where the person so employed is mainly dependent for his livelihood on his earnings from some other occupation, or where he is ordinarily employed as such agent by more than one employer, and his employment under no one of such employers is that on which he is mainly dependent for his livelihood; (n) employment otherwise than by way of manual labour and at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value two thousand dollars a year or in cases where such employment involves part time service only, at a rate of remuneration which, in the opinion of the Commission, is equivalent to a rate of remuneration exceeding two thousand dollars a year for full time service; provided that any person in respect of whom contributions have been paid as an insured contributor for not less than five hundred weeks may continue as an insured contributor notwithstanding anything in this paragraph contained; (o) employment of a casual nature otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business; (p) employment of any class which may be specified in a special order made by the Commission, and declared by the Commission to apply for the purposes of this Act, as being of such a nature that it is ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employment only and not as the principal means of livelihood; (q) employment in the service of the husband or wife of the employed person; (r) employment for which no wages or other money payment is made, where the person employed is the child of, or is maintained by the employer.

The Commission has power either to enlarge or to restrict the above "excepted" employments in the event of anomalies in the operation of the Act.

The following classes of employed persons are exempt from liability to contribute: Persons in receipt of a pension or income of \$365 or more yearly; persons engaged in seasonal work; and those who work habitually for less than the ordinary working day. Certificates of exemption may be granted only by the Commission.

*Contributions.*—An Unemployment Insurance Fund is to be established, derived partly from grants by Parliament, partly from contributions from employed persons, and partly by employers, which contributions are payable by means of revenue stamps. The weekly rates of contribution are set forth in Schedule II of the Act as follows:—



## WEEKLY RATES OF CONTRIBUTION

Class of employed person	By the employer	By the employed person
Aged 21 years and upwards:		
Men. . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 25
Women. . . . .	0 21	0 21
Aged 18 years and under 21 years:		
Young men. . . . .	0 18	0 18
Young women. . . . .	0 15	0 15
Aged 17 years and under 18 years:		
Boys. . . . .	0 11	0 11
Girls. . . . .	0 09	0 09
Aged 16 years and under 17 years:		
Boys. . . . .	0 07	0 07
Girls. . . . .	0 06	0 06

Employers are liable to pay both contributions, but they may recover from the workers the amount paid on their behalf by deducting it from their wages.

*Unemployment Benefit.*—Insured persons who are unemployed, are entitled to receive payments at weekly or other prescribed intervals at the rates specified in Schedule III of the Act as follows:—

## RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

Class of insured person	Daily rate	Weekly rate
Aged 21 years and upwards:		
Men. . . . .	\$1 00	\$6 00
Women. . . . .	0 85	5 10
Aged 18 years and under 21 years:		
Young men. . . . .	0 70	4 20
Young women. . . . .	0 60	3 60
Aged 17 years and under 18 years:		
Boys. . . . .	0 45	2 70
Girls. . . . .	0 35	2 10
Aged 16 years and under 17 years:		
Boys. . . . .	0 30	1 80
Girls. . . . .	0 25	1 50
Dependents' benefit:		
Adult dependent. . . . .	0 45	2 70
Dependent child. . . . .	0 15	0 90

The statutory conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit are—

(1) that contributions for not less than 40 full weeks have been paid on behalf of the beneficiary while employed in insurable employment during a period not exceeding two years;

(2) that application has been made for benefit in the prescribed measure, proof being given that the applicant has been continuously unemployed since the date of his application; and

(3) that the insured contributor applying is capable of and available for work, but is unable to obtain suitable employment.

Any three days of unemployment, whether consecutive or not, within a period of six consecutive days, is to be treated as a continuous period of unemployment, and any

two such continuous periods separated by a period of not more than six weeks is to be treated as one continuous period of unemployment.

The "continuous unemployment" mentioned in the second statutory condition (above) is not to be affected by the fact that an applicant has refused (a) an offer of employment arising in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, or (b) an offer of employment at wages lower, or on conditions less favourable, than those which he might reasonably have expected to obtain, having regard to those which he habitually obtained in his usual occupation, or would have obtained had he continued to be so employed, or (c) an offer of employment in his usual occupation at wages lower, or on conditions less favourable, than those observed by agreement between employers and employees, or failing any such agreement, than those recognized by good employers; "Provided that after the lapse of such an interval from the date on which an insured contributor becomes unemployed, as, in the circumstances of the case, is reasonable, employment shall not be deemed to be unsuitable by reason only that it is employment of a kind other than employment in the usual occupation of the insured contributor, if it is employment at wages not lower and on conditions not less favourable than those observed by agreement between employees and employers or, failing any such agreement, than those recognized by good employers, but no insured contributor shall be disqualified for receipt of benefit by reason only of his refusal to accept employment if by acceptance thereof he would lose the right—(i) to become a member of, or (ii) to continue to be a member and to observe the lawful rules of, or (iii) to refrain from becoming a member of, any association, organization, or union of workers."

An applicant is not to be considered as unemployed in periods during which he was in receipt of compensation substantially equivalent to the wages he has lost, or was following an occupation for which he receives profit, unless it was carried on outside his ordinary working hours. An insured contributor will not be considered unemployed in any recognized holiday, or on any day of any week during which he works for the time which constitutes a full week's work for his class.

Disqualifications for benefit are as follows: loss of work due to a trade dispute, unless the applicant can prove that he was not interested in such dispute, and does not belong to the class of workers affected thereby; neglect by



the insured contributor to avail himself of the opportunity to work; loss of work due to misconduct; while the contributor was an inmate of a public institution or in receipt of an old age pension.

The duration of benefit is as follows: a contributor who is duly qualified is entitled to receive, in a benefit year, benefit for periods not exceeding in the aggregate 78 days of continuous unemployment, and also for additional days as follows: "An insured contributor in respect of whom not less than one hundred contributions have been paid during the complete insurance years, not exceeding five, last preceding the benefit year for which the computation of additional days is made shall be qualified for additional days determined as of the beginning of such benefit year equal to one day for every contribution paid in respect of him as an insured contributor for the insurance years aforesaid, less one day for every three days for which benefit has been paid to him for his benefit year, if any, which ended in the period, not exceeding five years, immediately preceding his benefit year for which the computation is made."

The benefit accruing to an insured contributor is not to extend beyond any "benefit year." Only periods of *bona fide* employment will count in computing benefits. The term "benefit year" of an insured contributor is defined as being the period of twelve months beginning on the date on which, on an application for benefit, he proves for the first time (a) that the first statutory condition is fulfilled in his case; and (b) also, in the case only of an insured contributor who has exhausted his benefit rights in his last preceding benefit year, that thirteen contributions have been paid in respect of him since the Sunday last before the last day for which he received benefit; and every subsequent period of twelve months commencing on the date on which that contributor on a claim for benefit proves the matters aforesaid for the first time after the termination of his last preceding benefit year.

The Commission has authority to impose additional conditions and restrictions in connection with casual workers, seasonal workers, intermittent workers and married women. The expression "continuous period of employment" may be modified so as to remove anomalies in these classes.

Questions which arise in connection with the administration of the Act are to be decided by the Commission, but persons feeling themselves to be aggrieved by the Commission's decision may appeal to the Exchequer Court.

The Commission has power to appoint insurance officers for each regional division. The Governor in Council also may appoint chairmen of courts of referees, these courts being representative of the parties concerned. There will also be umpires and deputy umpires, designated by the Governor in Council from amongst the Judges of the Exchequer Court and of the Superior Courts of the Provinces. The procedure to be followed in connection with the submission of claims is fully laid down in the Act. Provision is also made for the appointment of inspectors with power to make examinations concerning compliance with the Act, etc.

Another section of the Act, containing financial provisions, lays down the procedure to be followed in connection with the Unemployment Insurance Fund, contributions by Parliament, investments, the Bank of Canada being appointed as the fiscal agent in these transactions.

*Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.*—This committee will advise and assist the Commission, report on the condition of the fund, and make recommendations if the fund is, or is likely to become, insufficient to discharge its liabilities. The Committee is to consist of a chairman and from four to six other members, some of the latter being chosen after consultation with organizations of workers and employers respectively.

### National Health

The duties and powers of the Commission under this Part of this Act are to be exercised, so far as may be found practicable and expedient, in co-operation with any department or departments of the Government of Canada, with the Dominion Council of Health, with any province or any number of provinces collectively, or with any municipality or any number of municipalities collectively, or with associations or corporations.

It will be the duty of the Commission (a) to assemble reports, publications, information and data concerning any scheme or plan, whether a state, community or other scheme or plan for any group or class of persons, and whether in operation or proposed, in Canada or elsewhere, of providing, on a collective or on a co-operative basis by means of insurance or otherwise, for (i) medical, dental and surgical care, including medicines, drugs, appliances, or hospitalization, or (ii) compensation for loss of earnings arising out of ill-health, accident or disease; (b) to analyse and make available to any province, municipality, corporation or group of persons desiring to use the information so assembled for the pur-

pose of providing such benefits or any of them; and (c) as far as may be found practicable so to do on request by any province, municipality, corporation or group of persons, to examine and report on any such scheme or

plan proposed to be put into effect or in effect at the date of such request, and to afford technical and professional guidance in regard to the establishing, working or reorganization of the scheme or plan.

### Proposed Labour Legislation in New York State

In his message to the New York Legislature on January 2 Governor Lehman recommended the following changes in the State Labour laws:

(1) Unemployment insurance, to be co-ordinated to a federal scheme.

(2) Requirement that all workmen's compensation insurance, other than that carried by qualified self-insurers, be underwritten by the State insurance fund.

(3) The eradication of medical abuses in connection with workmen's compensation.

(4) The extension of the workmen's compensation law to embrace all occupational diseases.

(5) Shortening of the maximum hours of work per week for women in factories and mercantile establishments by the elimination of the seventy-eight hours overtime now permitted in factories for women and the thirty hours overtime in mercantile establishments.

(6) Raising the age at which children may leave school to enter industry from 14 years to 16 years.

(7) Reduction of hours of labour for boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years from fifty-four to forty-eight hours per week.

(8) The extension of State regulation and control of industrial home work to embrace home work done in every city, town and village in the State.

(9) The ratification of the Federal Child Labour constitutional amendment.

(10) Branding as against public policy any contract presuming to prohibit a worker from joining a labour organization, commonly referred to as a "yellow dog" contract.

(11) The protection of working-men in labour disputes by assuring to them the right to a trial by jury in case of the alleged violation of an injunction.

(12) A State law governing the conditions and terms under which labour injunctions may be issued by State courts.

(13) Regulation by the State of private fee-charging employment agencies.

(14) A permanent law prescribing a maximum five-day week and an eight-hour day in local and State public works contracts.

(15) A permanent law applying the prevailing rates of wages provisions to the construction, maintenance and repair of highways and water-works outside the limits of cities and villages.

(16) Improvement of the provisions of the labour law prescribing the payment of prevailing rates of wages.

(17) Adherence to the principle that the labour of human beings is not a commodity or article of commerce.

(18) The creation of a commission composed of members of the Legislature and of persons appointed by the Governor to consider and report to the Legislature the advisability of interstate compacts for uniform standards and laws affecting the welfare of labour and conditions of employment.

There were 4,376 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of January, as compared with 4,328 during December, and 3,807 during January of last year. The fatal cases numbered 30, as compared with 16 last January. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$506,070.86, of which \$409,525.54 was for compensation and \$96,545.32 for medical aid. The total benefits awarded last January were \$346,370.01.

The United States Health Service recently published a short report dealing with the problem of silicosis among granite quarrymen. The effects of granite dust generated in granite quarrying are described. In the study of 63 men it appeared that 38 per cent were exposed to many times the amount of dust that is now considered safe. The clinical findings disclosed that drillers were the only persons showing pathologic lung changes. Half of these workers with an exposure of 5 to 19 years had silicosis, and 4 of the 5 men with more than 20 years of such trade life showed this condition. The study suggests that quarry drillers may experience as high a death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis as to other pneumatic-tool workers in granite-cutting sheds. Methods for the elimination of dust in quarry operations are also presented.



## NEW HOUSING BILL IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

THE British Government introduced in Parliament in January a new Housing Bill, its purpose being to deal with the evil of overcrowding. Some of the provisions of the Bill are outlined in the *Economist* (London), January 19, as follows:—

Definite standards of house occupation are laid down, and subject to certain safeguards overcrowding is to be made a punishable offence as soon as the accommodation necessary to prevent it has been provided. The provision of that accommodation is to be the duty (in the main) of local authorities, who will be required to make a survey of their areas and to report to the Ministry of Health the overcrowding they have discovered and the steps they propose to take to abolish it. A time limit will also be determined by the Ministry within which the work must be completed. The maximum standard per house occupation subject to proper separation of the sexes after ten years of age, is as follows:—

Where a House consists of	The Permitted Number of Persons is
(a) One room.. . . .	2
(b) Two rooms.. . . .	3
(c) Three rooms.. . . .	5
(d) Four rooms.. . . .	7½
(e) Five rooms or more.. . . .	10 with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

Account will also be taken of the size of rooms. If rooms are below a certain size, the number of occupants permitted will be reduced according to a definite schedule.

Children under ten years of age will be counted only as half persons, and to meet special cases local authorities will be given temporary licences to relax the standard. It will be the occupier's duty to see that this standard is not infringed, though the landlord will also be liable to prosecution if he can be proved to have knowledge of the infraction of the law. Proceedings can only be taken, however, by the local authority.

In order to facilitate the provision of the accommodation required to enforce this standard, local authorities will be given wide powers to acquire compulsorily sites in the centre of large towns for purpose of redevelopment. The intention of this part is to enable local authorities with congested and overcrowded areas to rehouse their population *in situ* at low rents near to their place of work, by replanning the layout of whole districts and building upwards tenement flats of a suitable design. In the case of redevelopment areas an Exchequer subsidy will be given

on the following scale:—

"The contribution will be a graduated contribution per flat according to the cost of the site, including the cost of developing the site for the purpose of the erection of flats. The basic figure proposed is £6 a year per flat, payable for 40 years, where the cost of the developed site exceeds £1,500 per acre but does not exceed £4,000 per acre, increasing by £1 per flat for each £1,000 per acre increase in site costs up to £6,000, and from that stage by £1 per flat for each £2,000 or part of £2,000 increase. It is provided that the contribution to which this clause relates shall be payable in respect of blocks of flats, otherwise eligible, the building of which is commenced on or after February 1, 1935."

Local authorities will be required to contribute an amount equal to half the Exchequer subsidy. In other cases where redevelopment is not required, the rapid provision of flats may also be subsidized at the discretion of the Minister.

The provision of suitable accommodation by reconditioning is also encouraged by giving local authorities power to acquire compulsorily buildings suitable for this purpose, compensation to owners being given at market value. Local authorities can then either recondition them themselves or hand them over to a housing association to do so.

The Bill also provides for the setting up of a Housing Advisory Committee to be appointed by the Minister, and gives local authorities power to establish House Management Commissions who will take over from them their function of management and maintenance. Finally, some not unimportant concessions are made to "slum" landlords who have done their best to maintain their property and to owners whose property has been included in a clearance area for reasons other than actual unfitness. The "reduction factor," which reduces the compensation which would otherwise be paid to owners of property acquired for re-housing purposes is to be abolished.

The municipality of Weston, Ontario, recently adopted a system of accident insurance for its employees. It is understood that this scheme includes all employees and is in lieu of the protection afforded under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Under the new insurance policy, employees are awarded approximately 100 per cent of their wages for lay-off sustained by injuries occasioned by their employment. Provision is made for payment of medical services, and also hospitalization and nursing services in certain instances.



## PROPOSED HEALTH INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES

A SOCIAL Security Bill is to be introduced as a model measure in 43 State Legislatures in the United States, as a result of action by the American Association for Social Security. The proposals in the bill will be made the basis of a federal subsidy bill to be introduced in Congress. Under this combined Federal and State legislation it is proposed to inaugurate a health insurance system under which the great proportion of those earning less than \$3,000 would receive essential medical services and part compensation for loss of income by illness.

Summarized briefly, the proposed measure provides for a health insurance system embracing all manual works and all other persons earning less than \$60 a week, unless they are agricultural workers, employers, self-employed, or workers for employers whose working force is composed of fewer than three persons. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the nation's non-agricultural workers would be covered by the bill.

The Act would create a fund made up of tri-partite contributions amounting to a total

of 6 per cent of the wages of those insured. The insured earning \$20 or less a week would pay in 1 per cent of their wages; those earning between \$20 to \$40 would pay 2 per cent; those earning more than \$40, 3 per cent. The employers' contributions for the three groups would be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The remaining  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent would be paid by the State.

Among the benefits accruing to the employees would be medical, dental and specialists' services for the insured and their families whenever and as soon as any fell ill; cash compensation for loss of wages during illness, at the rate of 50 per cent wages for the insured, with additional percentages for dependants up to a total of 75 per cent of wages, but limited to \$15 a week if the insured did not have dependants and \$22.50 if he had. Cash benefits would be limited to 26 consecutive weeks.

Any physician would have the right to serve the system and the insured would have free choice of practitioners signed up with the insurance commission.

## Pensions of School Teachers in Nova Scotia

In the last report of the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, a summary is given of the pension fund for teachers which has been in operation for five years. It is pointed out that the plan is not actuarial, but is adopted to the peculiar financial relationship between the Department of Education and the teachers which had been created by the system of provincial aid.

The fund is maintained by a reservation of eight per cent made at the source from teachers' grants, supplemented by an equal amount provided by the treasury. In addition, the interest on invested funds is an increasing element in the annual income. As provincial aid increases, it is stated, the annual reservations will increase in proportion, and also the equivalent grant to the fund made by the provincial treasury. The condition of the pension fund reveals a steadily increasing balance, which, it is expected, "will take care of the charges on the fund for years to come if not ultimately rendering it self-maintaining." At the end of 1933, there were 100 pensioners, the total paid in pensions amounted to \$149,703.44, while the balance in the fund was \$269,541.84.

It is further explained that annuities, as distinguished from pensions, have been paid to teachers since 1908 on the ground of veteran service or total disability. Teachers retiring since 1928 come under the Pension Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 875). The number of annuitants at the close of 1933 was 81 and the amount paid in annuities was \$26,102.33.

The statistics in the report indicate that during 1933 there was a total enrolment of 117,238 pupils in public schools and 16,701 in high schools—an increase of 1,197 in the former and 1,475 in the latter.

The number of teachers employed in the public schools was 3,597, as compared with 3,542 in 1931-32. Teachers' salaries for the school year ended July, 1933, show a slight average decline from those of the previous year. In 1932 the average salary for all classes was \$757 having steadily risen from \$661 in the school year of 1927. But in 1933 the average salary declined to \$741, the average obtaining in 1930.

# OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA Financial Summary as at December 31, 1934.

THE accompanying table gives a financial summary to December 31, 1934, of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42) and under the concurrent Acts adopted by the provinces participating in the scheme.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1934

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective March 1, 1934	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at December 31, 1934.....	6,947	8,893	9,995	11,970	48,899	1,496	9,904	7	98,111
Average monthly pension.....	17 69	19 29	18 61	14 40	18 42	9 91	16 30	18 98	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.90%	1.23%	1.37%	2.27%	1.37%	1.68%	1.05%	0.07%	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	2.16%	3.37%	2.81%	5.02%	4.31%	6.38%	2.10%	0.89%	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	41.80%	36.43%	48.52%	45.20%	31.78%	26.34%	48.71%	7.86%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during third quarter of fiscal year 1934-35 (period October 1-December 31, 1934).....	\$361,939 40	506,068 01	559,120 30	518,417 63	3,337,136 91	43,587 47	498,389 60	439 98	5,825,099 30
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	271,433 63	375,017 87	418,635 02	388,813 22	2,491,666 60	32,690 60	372,553 42	439 98	4,351,250 34
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during three quarters of fiscal year 1934-35 (Period April 1-December 31, 1934).....	1,055,028 15	1,461,794 07	1,643,052 59	1,446,504 14	8,357,062 53	120,348 03	1,442,148 32	1,235 55	15,533,173 38
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	791,138 33	1,089,192 60	1,230,064 86	1,084,878 10	6,234,964 05	94,761 02	1,080,790 55	1,235 55	11,607,025 06
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of the Old Age Pensions Act to December 31, 1934.....	5,259,775 27	9,469,553 70	10,044,150 35	1,538,865 09	45,363,651 95	225,181 39	9,195,300 25	7,774 58	81,101,252 58
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	3,581,406 52	6,071,793 14	6,559,037 81	1,154,148 81	30,061,366 10	168,886 04	6,020,614 45	7,774 58	53,625,027 45

\*Percentage figures based on estimated population for 1934, furnished by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## OLD AGE PENSION REGULATIONS IN ONTARIO

**R**EGULATIONS under the Old Age Pensions Act (Statutes of Ontario, 1929, chapter 73) were approved by the Dominion Government by Order in Council P.C. 43, January 14, 1935. The Regulations, which had been made under the Act in May, 1929, are rescinded, being replaced by the following new Regulations.

### REGULATIONS Made Pursuant to the Old Age Pensions Act, 1929 (Ontario)

1. In these regulations:—

- (a) "Municipality" shall mean county, union of counties, city, separated town, or town of 10,000 or more population in a Provisional Judicial District.
- (b) "District" shall mean a Provisional Judicial District (excluding the cities and towns of 10,000 or more population therein) and the Provisional County of Haliburton.

For the purposes of the administration of this Act the Province shall consist of three types of Municipality:—

- (a) Cities of over 70,000 population—namely Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London.
- (b) Counties, Cities under 70,000 population, and separated towns.
- (c) Provisional judicial districts.

2. In Cities having a population of 70,000 or upwards, there shall be for the purposes of the Act a local board consisting of five members appointed by the municipal council at its first meeting in each year. The members of such Boards shall hold office until their successors are appointed. At the first meeting and thereafter at the first meeting in each year the Board shall appoint its officers.

### Method of Administration

#### Cities of over 70,000 population

3. (1) The form of administration established at present within these cities shall be continued except that when the application form has been completed in duplicate by the official designated by the Local Board for that purpose the applicant shall attest the truth of his statements by a statutory declaration which shall be made before a Judge or a Magistrate. Where a Judge or a Magistrate is not available the statutory declaration may be made before a Justice of the Peace or before the Secretary of the Local Old Age Pensions Board. All other declarations required to complete the applications may be taken before any person duly qualified to administer oaths.

(2) *Counties and separated towns and cities with population under 70,000.*

- (a) In all counties and separated towns and cities under 70,000 the Local Boards are hereby abolished.
- (b) In the counties the township clerks only are designated to complete applications for Old Age Pension. In villages and towns comprised within the county and having a municipal organization and in separate towns and cities under 70,000 population the municipal clerk is designated to complete the application.

- (c) In no case shall the clerks of the municipalities so designated charge the pensioner or accept from the pensioner payment for preparing and completing the application. The County Council or council of the separated town or city under 70,000 population may, however, pay such an amount for this service as may be deemed adequate by the Council.
- (d) When the information required on the application form has been given and duly entered upon the form by the person designated, the applicant shall be required to make a statutory declaration as to the truth of the information given before the County Judge or a Magistrate. Where the applicant by sickness or other infirmity is unable to leave his residence and County Judge or Magistrate is not available a Justice of the Peace who is not such by virtue of his office may take the statutory declaration.
- (e) An application shall be considered as completed only when the information required by the application form has been duly entered thereon and when supporting evidence necessary to establish residence, age, naturalization and assets has been provided by the applicant. It shall not be the duty of the person designated to complete the application to state the amount of pension payable. All applications shall be in duplicate.
- (f) In the county, village or town, comprised within the county organization, the clerk of the township, village or town immediately upon its completion shall forward both copies to the county clerk who shall file one copy in his office and immediately forward the other copy to the Provincial Old Age Pension Commission, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. In the separated town or city under 70,000 population the Municipal Clerk shall keep one copy on file in his office and immediately forward the other copy to the Provincial Old Age Pensions Commission, Toronto.
- (g) On receipt of the completed application, the Old Age Pension Commission shall determine the amount of pension payable to the applicant and shall immediately inform the clerk of the County, city or separated town concerned as to its decision. If within twenty days from the date of the mailing of such information to the said county, city or separated town clerk, no appeal against the decision of the Old Age Pension Commission has been received by the Commission, the municipality shall be deemed to have accepted the decision of the Commission and the latter shall immediately notify the applicant of its decision.
- (h) Where the applicant for Old Age Pension shall desire to appeal the decision of the Commission he shall appeal direct to the Commission and if the Commission be satisfied as to the validity of the appeal it shall change its decision in accordance with such appeal, and shall notify the pensioner and the clerk of the municipality concerned of the change in its decision.



If a special investigation be deemed necessary by the Old Age Pension Commission, a special Inspector may be sent by the Commission or the Commission may ask the local Mothers' Allowance Investigator, or other Provincial Government official to make the investigation and to report directly to the Commission.

#### *Provisional Judicial Districts*

In the Provisional Judicial Districts the Provincial Mothers' Allowance Investigator in that district is designated to complete applications and to arrange for the taking of the statutory declaration. These applications shall be made in duplicate and one copy to be retained by the Investigator who will proceed to investigate the statements made in the application. Upon the completion of the investigation the Investigator shall forward the other copy together with the Investigation report to the Old Age Pensions Commission, Toronto. The Commission upon receipt of the application and the investigator's report, with the necessary supporting proof of age, residence, assets, et cetera, shall determine the amount of pension and shall immediately notify the applicant. Should the applicant desire to appeal the decision of the Commission, this may be done directly to the Old Age Pensions Commission, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The Commission shall judge the merits of the appeal, and if necessary may order a special investigation by an official of the Department, or by any provincial employee in that locality.

4. Application for a pension shall be in the form annexed hereto. With each application there shall be furnished the proofs as to age mentioned in such form and in the Dominion regulations.

5. Applications must be made to the Local Authority of the Municipality or district where the applicant then resides.

6. In case of the removal of a pensioner from one municipality to another or to another Province, the municipality in which the applicant

resided at the time of application for an Old Age Pension shall continue to be liable for the municipal portion of the amount of pension paid to such pensioner.

7. In case of the removal of a pensioner from a district to a municipality the municipality shall become liable to contribute towards such pension one year after such removal.

8. Where there is a dispute as to the residence of a Pensioner such dispute shall be determined by the Commission whose decision shall be final and binding.

9. Where a pensioner moves outside a Municipality or district where the pension was granted the Local Secretary of the City or the Municipal Clerk of the City or County, as the case may be, shall notify the Commission of the date of such removal and of the place to which the pensioner has gone.

10. In the event of the death of a pensioner any part of the pension unpaid may be paid to such person as the Commission considers equitably entitled thereto.

11. The Commission shall render monthly to the corporation of each municipality an account for ten per centum of the pensions for which such corporation is liable.

12. The Local Authority must notify the Commission of the death of any pensioner, or of any change that may occur in the family or financial condition of a pensioner, immediately upon becoming aware of same.

13. The Commission shall be entitled to recover from a Pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of a pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause.

14. The Commission and any Local Authority shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any Government department of Ontario any available information deemed necessary in the administration of the "Old Age Pensions Act, 1927", Chapter 156 Statutes of Canada, and the "Old Age Pensions Act, 1929", Chapter 73, Statutes of Ontario.

## **Inter-Parliamentary Conference and Juvenile Employment**

The Inter-parliamentary Conference, at its 30th session, held last September, expressed satisfaction that the question of the unemployment of young persons had been placed on the agenda of the next session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. A resolution was adopted recommending that the age limit for compulsory school attendance should be raised so as to keep young people as much as possible off the labour market. Training courses should be organized for those who have concluded their compulsory period. "Such courses should as far as possible be organized within the framework of existing institutions and should be incorporated in their general program in such a way that the young unemployed should mingle with other young people and should not regard themselves as a class apart. It is no less indispensable that the employment of leisure time should be regularly organized in such a way as to ensure the physical and moral well-being of young people. In order to obtain

this result, no instructive pastime should be neglected, as for example rambles combined with talks, excursions, visits to factories, workshops, works, museums."

"Official employment agencies," the resolution suggests, "must have a special department for young people which shall keep in constant touch with the schools and educational authorities. In large centres it would be desirable that this special department should dispose of one or several workshops in which the capacities of the young people could be tested. This department would also be entrusted with the duty of following up young persons for whom work has been found, since a certain measure of supervision would serve to strengthen the bonds between young persons and the department and thus to give the former lasting support. The 30th Inter-Parliamentary Conference recommends that young persons should be brought up to entertain feelings of national brotherhood and international solidarity."

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Further Convictions in Quebec Coal Combine Prosecutions

**P**ROSECUTIONS under the Combines Investigation Act which have been before the courts of the province of Quebec since July, 1933, were concluded last month when judgment was delivered on January 23 finding the remaining five accused firms to be guilty of participation in operations of a combine of importers of British anthracite coal.

The firms convicted and fines imposed by Mr. Justice Laliberté in Court of King's Bench on January 23, 1935, were the following:

Scotch Anthracite Coal Company, Limited.....	\$5,000
Hartt and Adair Coal Company, Limited .....	5,000
Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	2,000
Mongeau and Robert, Limitee...	1,000
Elias Rogers Company, Limited.	500

The eleven companies indicted in 1933, following an investigation by the Registrar under the Combines Investigation Act into an alleged combine in the importation and distribution of British anthracite coal, were tried in two groups. The trial of the above second group was deferred until judgment was delivered in October, 1934, dismissing the appeal of the first group against their conviction. On October 29, 1934, the trial of the second group was opened before Mr. Justice Laliberté in the Court of King's Bench at Quebec City. The case was concluded at the middle of the following month, when judgment was reserved. The prosecutions were conducted under the Attorney General of Quebec by Louis S. St. Laurent, K.C., assisted by Andre Taschereau, K.C., and Valmore Bienvenue, K.C. Counsel for the defendants were as follows: L. A. Forsyth, K.C., for Scotch Anthracite Coal Company; Hazen Hansard, for Hartt and Adair Coal Company; Hector Perrier, K.C., for Mongeau and Robert, Limitee; Antoine Rivard, K.C., for Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company; and Leon Garneau, K.C., for the Elias Rogers Company.

The accused were tried and found guilty on the same four charges as those under which the preceding five members of the combine had been convicted, two counts being under the Combines Investigation Act, one count under clause (a) of section 498 of the Criminal Code and the fourth count under clause (d) of the same section of the Code.

#### Findings of Court

After referring to his judgment of December 12, 1933, at the trial of the first group, consisting of the Canadian Import Company,

Limited, and five related companies, one of which was acquitted, Mr. Justice Laliberté in his present judgment, written in French, stated:

"The Appeal Court found the accused of the first group guilty of having formed an illegal combine with a view to limiting to a few the supply and distribution of European coal and coke, to prevent or unduly lessen competition, and that said combine had been formed and maintained by a series of agreements or combinations also illegal, namely, the basic agreements, the arrangements made for the purpose of preventing others than certain of the accused from being supplied with Welsh coal, of preventing competition from Russian and German coal and British coke, and also of maintaining an arbitrary structure of prices in both the wholesale and retail trades."

The Court, following a review of the participation or non-participation of each of the accused in each of the above matters, and a statement of reasons for decisions made as to the admissibility of certain evidence, stated in conclusion:

"If the Scotch Anthracite and Hartt and Adair companies were not parties to the basic agreements which permitted the establishment of a combine, nevertheless they gave constant support to the accused of the first group. They took every opportunity offered to assist in preventing or lessening competition and to maintain a price structure, either in the retail or the wholesale trade. Due to certain circumstances, Hartt and Adair participated in one more illegal arrangement than the Scotch Anthracite Company, namely, that for preventing certain local independent companies from securing supplies of Welsh coal, but I consider the Scotch Anthracite Company's responsibility for the maintenance of the combine at least as great as that of Hartt and Adair. Scotch Anthracite had an assured source of supply and its financial position gave it greater independence, whereas Hartt and Adair was frequently led to strive with a view to self-preservation and survival.

"Taking into account the particular circumstances of each of these companies and the arrangements to which they were party, I impose upon the Scotch Anthracite Coal Company, Limited, and the Hartt and Adair Coal Company, Limited, a penalty of \$5,000 each.

"As for the other accused, they are not guilty to the same extent. The Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is connected with the accused of the first group and with Scotch Anthracite and Hartt and Adair by only one particular arrangement, the one providing for prevention of competition from British coke. This arrangement was a collateral one and for a period of one season only. On the other hand, this accused firm had an outstanding part in this arrangement and was the initiator, and I consider I should impose upon it a penalty of \$2,000.

"The Mongeau and Robert and the Elias Rogers companies suffered as a result of the activities of the combine, especially when they tried to secure by themselves a supply of coal on the British market. They were in favour



of greater competition in the import business, as indicated particularly by Mr. Alfred Rogers' letter to Mr. Szarvassy, the president of Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Limited. In my opinion, it was only in regard to the retail trade that these accused finally gave certain co-accused assurance of their co-operation and made illegal promises and arrangements. We are not concerned with knowing whether these engagements were always respected; to be completely innocent they had but to make no such engagements. As to the Elias Rogers Company, it appears that it was only in 1932 that it promised its co-operation, and as it retired from the Montreal market in 1934, after considerable losses, I believe a comparatively small penalty should be imposed in its case. I therefore impose upon the Elias Rogers Company, Limited, a penalty of \$500.00, and upon Mongeau and Robert, Limited, a penalty of \$1,000, considering that it gave its adherence or pretended adherence during a much longer period of time.

"I wish to repeat here, as in the case of the first group of accused, that these penalties are not imposed because the accused exploited the consuming public by increasing prices unreasonably during the period covered by the indictment, as this would have justified imposing heavier penalties. On the evidence received, I cannot come to such a conclusion. It is certain that even while selling at the fixed prices some of the accused, namely, the Weaver, Hartt and Adair and Elias Rogers companies, carried on their business in European coal without profit or at a loss.

"The accused have been and are now condemned because they were parties to a con-

spiracy to eliminate or unduly lessen competition, competition which is considered in itself to be in the public interest. They pursued this object by means of one or several of the above mentioned arrangements, but each was not party to every one of these arrangements. Their participation in the general combine is far from being in the same degree, and this is the reason for disparity in the penalties imposed."

### Privy Council Hearing Sought

In October, 1934, it was reported, and later officially announced, that the Canadian Import Company and related firms, comprising the first group convicted in the Quebec coal combine cases, would apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for special leave to appeal to that body against their conviction. The petition involves the constitutionality of an amendment to the Criminal Code in 1933 by which, under authority conferred by the Statute of Westminster, the Dominion Parliament abolished the privilege of appealing to the Privy Council in criminal matters. It is expected that the application will be heard by the Privy Council in March, and that it will be opposed by counsel for the Dominion Government and counsel for the Attorney General of the province of Quebec.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT

### Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1934

THE annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals contains a statistical review of the administration of the Government Employees Compensation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934. It is explained that in the interests of economy this legislation, which covers all departments of the federal government service, is administered by the Department of Railways and Canals, which Department is most largely concerned owing to the extent of the transportation activity under its control.

The provisions of the Act, which was adopted in 1918, are as follows:—

1. (1) An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured and the dependants of any such employee who is killed, shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependant of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same boards, officers or authority, as that established by the law of the provinces

for determining compensation in similar cases, or by such other board, officers or authority or by such court as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

(2) Any compensation awarded to any employee or the dependants of any deceased employee of His Majesty by any board, officer or authority, or by any court under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to such employee or dependant or to such person as the board, officers, or authority or the court may direct, and the said board, officer, authority and court shall have the same jurisdiction to award costs as in cases between private parties is conferred by the law of the province where the accident occurred.

In 1925, the Act, was amended so as to provide that compensation should include medical and hospital expenses, the new section being retroactive in its operation to May 24, 1918.

Since the Act became effective in 1918-19, a cumulative total of \$3,860,727.96 has been expended in compensation, medical aid and pensions while in the same period the administrative costs were \$297,259.40. During 1933-34 the disbursements in compensation exclusive



of the Canadian National Railways, totalled \$172,874.73. This amount was paid out for a total of 1,539 claims of which 487 were for compensation and medical aid, and 809 for medical aid only. In the previous year, \$186,857.23 was disbursed for a total of 1,791 claims. The reduction in claims and compensation expenditure in recent years was attributed to decreases in departmental staffs. It is also stated that "a tendency to present questionable claims is still in evidence, aggravated no doubt by shortage of employment." Those administering the Act suggest the advisability of competent medical inspection prior to engagement of all government employees, more especially those engaged under emergency relief and associated programs of work.

Exclusive of the Canadian National Railways, the Departments having a large number of claims and large compensation expenditures in 1933-34 were:—

Public Works—242 claims, totalling \$39,582.57.

Railways and Canals (Canals)—298 claims, totalling \$35,668.46.

Interior—244 claims, totalling \$23,414.75.

Marine—197 claims, totalling \$17,365.56.

Post Office—270 claims, totalling \$12,239.35.

Hudson Bay Railway—45 claims, totalling \$8,843.92.

National Defence—66 claims, totalling \$6,464.33.

The accompanying table indicates the compensation payments under the Act, by provinces during the year ended March 31, 1934.

Provincial Board	Disbursements	
	Compensation Pension, etc.	Proportion of Administration expenses
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	12,779 93	5,417 33
New Brunswick.....	7,501 39	8,061 89
Ontario.....	63,859 63	3,876 62
Manitoba.....	25,363 41	6,668 40
Saskatchewan.....	3,016 44	397 83
Alberta.....	15,640 18	1,462 50
British Columbia.....	16,878 39	988 56
Quebec Commission.....		2,702 88
Province of Prince Edward Island.....	178 02	
Province of Quebec.....	26,997 44	
Province of Ontario (medical aid).....	1,110 90	
Miscellaneous.....	446 00	16,599 98

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the industry and district by Orders in Council, of agreements affecting bakers and bread distributors at Three Rivers, bakers at Quebec City, ornamental iron and bronze workers at Quebec City; of changes to the Orders in Council already passed affecting shoe workers throughout the province, building trades at Quebec City, building trades at Montreal; applications for the extension of agreements covering quarrymen (other than granite and marble quarrymen) throughout the Province, bakers at Sherbrooke and building trades in Hull and district; application for a change in the Order in Council already approved covering bricklayers and plasterers at Three Rivers.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by any association of employees or employers who are parties to a collective agreement, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates, of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in

the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement, from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trades and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement. Applications for the extension of certain agreements and Orders in Council subsequently passed under this Act have been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month beginning in June, 1934.

**BAKERS AND BREAD DISTRIBUTORS, THREE RIVERS AND DISTRICT.**—An Order in Council, approved December 29, 1934, makes obligatory the conditions of an agreement between certain bakeries and the National Catholic Union of Bakers and Bread Distributors of Three Rivers, Incorporated, Section No. 12. (The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1147. The terms of the agreement thus made obligatory are as follows:

1. **MINIMUM WAGES:** (a) Bakery owners and master-bakers employing three workmen-bakers or more, must remunerate them as follows:—

1st workman-baker.. . . .	\$22 00	per week
2nd workman-baker.. . . .	18 00	"
3rd workman-baker and following.. . . .	15 00	"

(b) Bakery owners and master-bakers employing less than three workmen-bakers must remunerate them as follows:—

1st workman-baker.. . . .	\$18 00	per week
2nd workman-baker.. . . .	15 00	"

Bakeries must never bake more, per week, than 30 bags of flour per each workman-baker employed. Exception is made for La Boulangerie Moderne and Boulangerie St-Denis and any other bakery which may be equipped with special machinery; in such exceptional cases, the maximum bakery per week shall be 40 bags of flour per each workman-baker.

(c) Bakeries baking less than 25 bags per week, must remunerate workman-bakers as follows:—

Baking of 20 to 24 bags per week:—

Wages of workmen-bakers. \$18 00 per week  
Baking of less than 20 bags per week:

Wages of workmen-bakers. 0 75 per bag

**NOTE.**—In the event of a bakery exceeding the hereinabove fixed maximum baking of 30 and 40 bags per week, and per workman-baker, the remuneration of the workman-baker will be \$0.65 per each supplementary bag.

(d) The apprentices' wages will be fixed by the joint committee provided by the Act.

(e) Bread Distributors' wages:

From the 1st of December, 1934, to 31st of May, 1935, the bread distributors' wages will be \$9 per week, plus a commission of 5 per cent on the money collected.

From the 1st of June, 1935 to the 30th of November, 1936, the bread distributors' wages will be \$9 per week, plus a commission of 7 per cent on the money collected.

The bread distributors shall not be responsible for the collection of money.

II.—The wages of the workmen-bakers, bread distributors and apprentices will be paid every week.

III.—The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the towns of Trois-Rivières, Cap de la Madeleine and Pointe du Lac, and, on the North side of the river, a distance of 15 miles from the limits of the town of Trois Rivières.

It comprises also the County of Nicolet; however, in said county, those bakeries, only, selling directly or indirectly the whole or part of their production within the limits of the territorial

jurisdiction designated in the preceding paragraph, are subjected to the provisions of the agreement.

IV.—The present agreement shall be valid from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present request and shall remain in force until the 1st of December, 1935. It shall then renew itself automatically each year, unless a notice of thirty days be given before the expiration of this term, by one of the contracting parties to the other, that he desires to have the same modified or repealed.

**BAKERS, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT.**—An Order in Council, approved January 5, 1935, makes obligatory the conditions of an agreement between certain bakeries and the National Catholic Union of Bakers of Quebec, the application for which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, page 1147. The terms of the agreement thus made obligatory are as follows:

1. The minimum wages of the foreman shall be (\$22) twenty-two dollars per week and that of the 2nd baker shall be (\$19) nineteen dollars per week, when the baking reaches the proportion of 30 bags of flour per man per week. It is understood that the minimum wages of (\$22) twenty-two dollars for the foreman and of (\$19) nineteen dollars for the journeyman baker shall not be lower unless less than 55 bags of flour be baked per week.

The basis agreed upon for the fixing of wages in ordinary conditions is \$3.50 for 300 two-pound loaves.

2. The wages of the temporary workmen shall be (\$3.50) three dollars and fifty cents per day.

3. When more than a proportion of 30 bags of flour per man are baked, the surplus, for each bag, will be paid (\$0.65) sixty-five cents. In bakeries where the minimum wages is not paid because the quantity of bags per man is not baked, the wages of journeymen shall not be less than (\$3) per week from that of the foreman.

4. Apprentices shall be paid as follows:

	Per week
First year.. . . .	\$ 6 00
Second year.. . . .	8 00
Third year.. . . .	10 00

5. Duration of labour:

The duration of labour shall be (72) seventy-two hours per week.

Any extra work shall be paid at the rate of time and a half the regular wage.

6. The rate of wages mentioned in articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 shall not come into effect until an Order in Council has been passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, ordering that the contract applies to and binds the master-bakers and journeymen bakers mentioned in the present contract. Should an Order in Council be passed, this Order in Council shall become obligatory for all the interested parties of the industry concerned in this agreement.

7. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the judicial district of Quebec. Outside the city of Quebec, of the city of Lévis and of a distance of 15 miles from their limits, in the same district of Quebec,



the rates of wages fixed by articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 may be reduced by 15 per cent.

#### 8. Duration of the contract:

The present agreement shall remain in force until the first of November, 1935, and shall be renewed automatically unless previous notice of thirty days be given.

**ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, QUEBEC CITY.**—An Order in Council dated January 16, 1935, makes obligatory the conditions of an agreement between certain proprietors of machine shops for ornamental iron and bronze work and the Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers Union of Quebec, the application for which was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, page 27. The terms of the agreement thus made obligatory are as follows:

1. *Salaries:* The following minimum rate of wages will be obligatory and paid in the hereinafter specified trades in machine shops:

	Per hour
A.—Mechanics in ornamental iron and bronze . . . . .	\$0.50
B.—Adjusters in ornamental iron and bronze . . . . .	0.40
C.—Helpers in ornamental iron and bronze . . . . .	0.30

The rate of wages mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall have no effect until an Order in Council has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec ordering that the said contract shall apply and bind the employers and employees of the machine shops mentioned in the present contract. In the event of the said Order in Council, the same shall be obligatory for all the interested parties of the trades mentioned in the said Agreement.

2. *Time of Labour:* The hours of labour shall be 9 hours per day and 50 hours per week: The time of labour shall be from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon and from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 o'clock P.M. with the exception of Saturday when there shall be no work in the afternoon. Overtime work shall be paid at the rate of time and a half according to regular wages. Double time will be paid for work executed on legal holidays and from midnight until 7 o'clock a.m. on ordinary working days.

3. It is expressly stipulated that contracts given and signed before the adoption of the Order in Council approving this request, shall not be subject to the provisions of the present Agreement.

4. *Territorial Jurisdiction:* The territorial jurisdiction for the purpose of the application of the present agreement includes the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny. In the judicial districts of Beauce and Montmagny, the schedule of wages fixed by article 2 may, however, be reduced 15 per cent.

The present Agreement shall come into force on the day of its signing and shall remain in force until the 31st of December, 1935. It shall renew itself automatically from year to year unless one of the parties hereto shall notify the other party before the first of December of each year, of its intention to revoke or modify same.

**SHOE WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, dated January 23, 1935, amends the previous Order in Council governing wages in this industry (the terms of which were printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1934, page 825) by the addition of a list of operations to each of the four classes A, B, C and D, and by the further addition after Class D in the original agreement of the following:—

"The Joint Committee may, if necessary, complete the classification of similar and supplementary operations not mentioned in classes A, B, C, and D. In all cases, the employers to which these regulations apply will be advised by the Joint Committee, of such similar or supplementary classifications within eight days.

"The said classifications shall then have the same force and effect as if mentioned in the Order in Council."

**Building Trades, Quebec City of district.**—The terms of the Order in Council governing wages in this industry were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1934, page 823. The new Order in Council dated January 17, 1935, provides for the addition of the following paragraph following Article 5 of the first order in Council:

"5A.—It is expressly stipulated that building contracts for which tenders have been called before the adoption of the Order in Council approving this request, are not subject to the provisions of the present agreement."

**BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL AND DISTRICT.**—The terms of the application for extension of this agreement, which was later made obligatory by Order in Council, were printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1934, page 637. This Order in Council has now been amended by the substitution of the words "hoisting engineer" to replace the words "stationary engine men" which were in the original agreement.

**QUARRYMEN AND CUT STONE WORKERS (OTHER THAN GRANITE AND MARBLE) PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An application for the extension of an agreement between certain owners of quarries and cut stone plants operating in limestone, sand-stone, artificial stone and all stone other than granite and marble, and their employees was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 2, 1935. The agreement provides for wage rates of 50 cents per hour for stonecutters, from 15 to 40 cents per hour for apprentice stonecutters, 40 cents for planermen, 20 and 30 cents for apprentice planermen and 35 cents for sawyer men.

**BAKERS, SHERBROOKE.**—Application for the extension of an agreement between the Association of Master Bakers of the District of St. Francis and the Central Council of National Catholic Unions of Sherbrooke was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 5. The agreement provides for minimum rates of from \$13 to \$17 per week for bakers and of not less than \$6 for apprentices.



**BUILDING TRADES, HULL AND DISTRICT.**—Application for the extension of an agreement between certain general contractors of Hull and the Council of Building Trades (National Catholic Unions) of the Ottawa district was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 5. The minimum hourly wage rates provided in the agreement for the city of Hull and within 10 miles of its limits are: 90 cents for bricklayers and masons, 70 cents for plasterers, 65 cents for carpenters and joiners and for stationary and mechanics enginemen, 50 cents for drillers, 45 cents for mortar makers and celanite mixers, plaster pourers and hod

carriers, and 40 cents for common labourers and helpers. For the rest of the district the wage rates are 5 cents per hour less than the above, except for bricklayers and masons for whom it is 10 cents per hour less.

**BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS, THREE RIVERS.**—The terms of the Order in Council covering these trades was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1934, page 912. An application for the addition of a further clause providing for wage rates of from 15 to 35 cents per hour for apprentices was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 5.

## WEEKLY DAY OF REST ACT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

### Revised Regulations Governing Employees in Hotels and Restaurants

**R**EVISED regulations under the Act to provide for One Day of Rest in each Week for Employees of certain Industries were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 26, 1935. This legislation was first adopted in 1918. It applies to hotel, restaurant and club employees.

The text of the new regulations is as follows:

#### REGULATIONS

1. Hotel or restaurant and club employees to which the present regulations apply, are the persons who work inside or in the dependencies of the hereinabove mentioned establishments, either in the office or as accountants.

2. Shall have one day of rest of twenty-four consecutive hours per week: the cooks and their helpers, those occupied with all kinds of cleaning, messengers, waiters and waitresses, elevator-boys, chambermaids, pages, baggage-men and any other employees of either sex designated by the inspector.

3. Notwithstanding Article 2 of the present regulation, hotels, restaurants or clubs employing but one cook, may replace a day of rest of twenty-four consecutive hours, by two holidays of twelve consecutive hours each, to be taken during one and the same week.

4. Office employees of both sexes, in the establishments coming under Article 1 of the present regulations, must be assured of a rest of 12 consecutive hours of each 24 hours.

5. No employee may spend his day off in replacing another employee in another establishment and any proprietor or manager, who employs a substitute under these conditions, knowing that the said individual is profiting by his holiday, to replace an employee, is liable to the fine prescribed in Article 5 of the said Act.

6. All inspectors of industrial and commercial establishments, are authorized to visit, at any time, the establishments, coming under the present regulations, for the purpose of verifying the application of the present regulations, as often as they may deem necessary. Proprietors must furnish them any information requested.

7. The employees of both sexes in the establishments coming under the present regulations

should not do more than twelve consecutive hours of work per twenty-four hours.

8. In the establishments coming under the present regulations a box containing remedies, bandages and other articles necessary for first-aid, while awaiting the doctor, should be kept in a place of easy access.

9. The present regulations do not apply to hotels, restaurants or clubs employing less than five persons, provided that such establishments be situate in municipalities of less than 3,000 souls.

10. All regulations adopted previous to the present regulations, are revoked.

Last April the Royal Inland Hospital at Kamloops, British Columbia, formed a hospital insurance scheme, under which those participating pay one dollar a month and receive free hospital treatment when they are ill. At the beginning of December, 1,200 residents of Kamloops and vicinity had joined the scheme. They are entitled to treatment for three months in any one year in the public ward, and to the benefit of the operating room, the X-Ray machine, laboratory work and stock medicines. Alcoholic, chronic, and venereal disease patients are not eligible for treatment under the scheme.

At a conference of Ontario mayors, held in Hamilton on October 17 and 18, the following resolution was passed calling for a minimum wage for men: "Whereas the determining of a minimum wage for men would prove of immense advantage and eliminate the possibility of subsidizing industry through welfare appropriations: Be it therefore resolved that this Conference forward a resolution to the Federal Government congratulating the Governor in Council for the study they are making of this national problem, and expressing the hope that in the near future legislation will be enacted to provide for a minimum wage for men according to their respective vocations and classifications."

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN SASKATCHEWAN

### Revised Orders Governing Female Employees in Various Industries

THE Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan, at a meeting held on January 11, 1935, approved and passed the following new orders, to become effective on February 4. The orders previously in effect were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 996. By the new Orders the minimum wages of experienced employees are reduced by \$1 per week in the occupations covered by Orders No. 1, 2, 4 and 5, and by 50 cents in those coming under Order No. 3. Corresponding reductions are made in the new rates for learners and minors.

ORDER No. 1.—*Governing employment of females in shops and stores in cities of the Province.*

#### 1. Hours:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any shop or store in the cities of Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon for a greater number of hours than forty-nine in any one week, or in the cities of North Battleford, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Weyburn and Yorkton for a greater number of hours than fifty-one in any one week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the Board:

Provided that during the period commencing on December 15th and ending on December 31st a female may be employed, without a special permit, for any number of hours not exceeding fifty-six in any one week.

(b) When a statutory holiday occurs in any week the working hours for that week shall be reduced from forty-nine or fifty-one or the number allowed by special permit, as the case may be, by the number of working hours during which the establishment is closed for business on such holiday.

#### 2. Wages:

(a) Experienced Workers: No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a shop or store at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week.

(b) Adult Learners: Adult learners shall be paid not less than \$9.00 per week for the first six months, not less than \$11.00 per week for the second six months, and not less than \$12.50 per week for the third six months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) Minor Learners: Girls under eighteen years of age may be employed as minor learners and shall be paid not less than \$6.00 per week for the first six months and not less than \$7.00 per week for the next six months, and thereafter shall be considered adult learners and shall be paid on the scale set out above for adult learners. Minor learners shall be considered adult learners upon reaching the age of eighteen years.

(d) Millinery, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Fur Sewing, and Florist Establishments:

Excepting the provisions of sub-clauses (b) and (c) of this clause, this Order shall apply to millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing and florist establishments situated in a shop or store. An adult learner shall be paid at a rate of not less than \$3.00 per week for a period of six months, at a rate of not less than \$6.00 per week for the next six months, and at a rate of not less than \$7.00 per week for the next six months, and thereafter shall be considered to be an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers. A probationary period of six months for which no wages are stipulated is allowed in the case of minor learners after which a minor learner shall be paid at the rate of wages set out above for adult learners.

(e) Overtime: Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond the maximum number of hours provided for by this Order.

(f) Part Time Workers: When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours in any one week than that provided for by this Order, the minimum wage above set forth may be proportionately reduced, provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty (20) cents per hour, and provided further that the period of employment shall not be less than three consecutive hours.

(g) Holidays: No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(h) Meals: Where meals are furnished and charged for by the employer, and accepted by the employee, the price shall not exceed twenty (20) cents per meal.

(i) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by certified cheque, and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

#### 3. Seats:

Seats shall be provided in the proportion of at least one seat for every four female employees or fraction thereof.

#### 4. Certificate of Experience:

An employee when leaving her employment shall, on demand, be given a certificate showing her length of time and experience in that employment.

#### 5. Notice:

No employer shall discharge an employee who has been in his service continuously for six months or more without having given her at least one week's written notice of the termination of her employment; but this clause shall not apply to the discharge of an employee for any of the causes set forth in section 3 of The Masters and Servants Act.

#### 6. Register:

Every employer shall keep in each shop or factory a register of the names and addresses and the working hours and the actual earnings of all his employees working therein, and shall on request permit any member or representative of the Board to inspect and examine the same.



### 7. Posting of Order:

Every employer of female labour in a shop or store shall keep a copy of this Order posted in such a position that it can be easily read by female employees.

### 8. Penalty:

An employer who violates any of the provisions of this order is punishable by fine and in default by imprisonment. (See The Minimum Wage Act.)

### 9. Commencement of Order:

This order shall come into force on the fourth day of February, 1935, and shall supersede all other orders of the Board respecting shops and stores.

## ORDER No 2.—*Governing employment of females in laundries and factories in cities of the Province.*

### 1. Hours:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any laundry or factory for more than forty-eight hours in any one week; and the hours of working in any one day shall not be later than half-past six o'clock in the afternoon unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from an inspector under The Factories Act. (See The Factories Act, section 11 (1)).

(b) When a statutory holiday occurs in any week the working hours for that week shall be reduced from forty-eight by the number of working hours during which the establishment is closed for business on such holiday.

### 2. Wages:

(a) Experienced Workers: No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a laundry or factory at a rate of wages less than \$13.00 per week.

(b) Learners: Learners shall be paid not less than \$9.00 per week for the first six months and not less than \$11.50 per week for the second six months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) Photographic Studios: Female apprentices in photographic studios and workrooms in connection therewith, other than those wholly employed in film developing shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$5.00 per week for a period of three months and for the twelve months following shall be paid the rate of wages specified in sub-clause (b) for learners.

(d) Kitting, hat and wearing apparel manufacturers and book binders:

Learners in knitting hat and wearing apparel manufactories and book binderies shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$7.50 per week for a period of six months and for the twelve months following shall be paid the rate of wages specified in sub-clause (b) for learners.

(e) Overtime: Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond the maximum number of hours provided for by this Order.

(f) Part Time Workers: When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours in any one

week than that provided for by this Order, the minimum wage may be proportionately reduced, provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty (20) cents per hour.

(g) Holidays: No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(h) Meals: Where meals are furnished and charged for by the employer, and accepted by the employee, the price shall not exceed twenty (20) cents per meal.

(i) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by certified cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

(The remaining sections are as in Order No. 1.)

## ORDER No 3.—*Governing employment of females in mail order houses in the cities of the Province.*

### 1. Hours:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any mail order house for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the Board.

(b) When a statutory holiday occurs in any week the working hours for that week shall be reduced from forty-eight by the number of working hours during which the establishment is closed for business on such holiday.

### 2. Wages:

(a) Experienced Workers: No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any mail order house at a rate of wages less than \$13.50 per week.

(b) Adult Learners: Adult learners shall be paid not less than \$9.00 per week for the first six months and not less than \$11.00 per week for the second six months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) Minor Learners: Girls under eighteen years of age may be employed as minor learners and shall be paid not less than \$6.00 per week for the first six months and not less than \$7.00 per week for the next six months, and thereafter shall be considered adult learners and shall be paid on the scale set out above for adult learners. Minor learners shall be considered adult learners upon reaching the age of eighteen years.

(d) Overtime: Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond the maximum number of hours provided for by this Order.

(e) Part Time Workers: When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours in any one week than that provided for by this Order, the minimum wage may be proportionately reduced, provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty (20) cents per hour.

(f) Holidays: No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(g) Meals: Where meals are furnished and charged for by the employer, and accepted by the employee, the price shall not exceed twenty (20) cents per meal.



(h) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals, in cash or by certified cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

(The remaining sections are as in Order No. 1.)

ORDER No. 4.—*Governing employment of females in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities of the Province.*

1. Hours:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room or in more than one establishment of that class for a greater number or combined number of hours than forty-nine in any one week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the Board.

(b) Twenty minutes uninterrupted time shall be allowed for each meal where meals are provided as part of remuneration.

2. Wages:

(a) Experienced Workers: No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed, in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room at a rate of wages less than \$12.00 per week (\$52.00 per month) except as a kitchen help, in which cases the rate of wages shall not be less than \$10.00 per week (\$43.00 per month).

(b) Learners: Except in the case of kitchen employees, the rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$10.00 per week (\$45.00 per month) for the first three months of employment and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) Minors: No female under sixteen years of age shall be employed.

(d) Overtime: Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond the maximum number of hours provided for by this Order.

(e) Part Time: When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than forty-nine in any one week, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced.

(f) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by certified cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

3. Board and Lodging:

(a) Where twenty-one meals per week and seven days lodging per week are furnished and charged for by the employer, and accepted by the employee as part payment of wages, the minimum rate of wages shall be \$5.00 per week (\$21.00 per month) for experienced workers and \$4.00 per week (\$17.00 per month) for inexperienced employees and \$3.00 per week (\$13.00 per month) for kitchen employees.

(b) Where meals only are furnished and charged for by the employer, and accepted by the employee, the minimum rate of wages shall be \$7.00 per week (\$30.00 per month) for experienced workers and \$6.00 per week (\$26.00 per month) for inexperienced employees, and \$5.00 per week (\$21.00 per month) for kitchen employees.

(c) Where lodging only is furnished and charged for by the employer and accepted by the employee, the minimum rate of wages for experienced workers shall be \$9.00 per week (\$39.00 per month) and \$8.00 per week, (\$34.00 per month) for inexperienced employees and \$7.00 per week (\$30.00 per month) for kitchen employees.

(d) Where less than twenty-one meals or seven days lodging are furnished in any week, the minimum rate of wages for that week shall be the minimum rate applicable under this clause, plus a sum amounting to not less than twenty cents for each meal and thirty cents for each day's lodging which is not furnished.

(The remaining sections are as in Order No. 1.)

ORDER No. 5.—*Governing employment of females in beauty parlours and barber shops in cities of the province.*

1. Hours:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any beauty parlour or barber shop for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the Secretary of the Board.

(b) Where a statutory holiday occurs in any week the working hours for that week shall be reduced from forty-eight by the number of working hours during which the establishment is closed for business on such holiday.

2. Wages:

(a) Experienced Workers: No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a beauty parlour or barber shop at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week.

(b) Learners: There shall be a probationary period of three months for which no wages are payable, after which the employee shall be paid not less than \$5.00 per week for the first six months; not less than \$9.00 per week for the second six months; not less than \$10.50 per week for the third six months and not less than \$12.00 per week for the fourth six months, and thereafter shall be considered an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

Any time served by the learner under tuition shall be deemed to be part of the probationary period.

(c) Apprentices: No employer shall employ or permit to be employed as apprentices in any class of employment in any establishment more than twenty-five per cent of the total number of female employees in that class of employment in that establishment, excepting when the total number of employees is less than four, in which case one apprentice may be employed.

(d) Overtime: Wages at not less than minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond the maximum number of hours provided for by this Order.

(e) Part Time Workers: When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours in any one week than that provided for by this Order, the minimum wage may be proportionately reduced, provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty (20) cents per hour.

(f) Holidays: No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(g) Meals: Where meals are furnished and charged for by the employer, and accepted by the employee, the price shall not exceed twenty (20) cents per meal.

(h) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by certified cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

(The remaining sections are as in Order No. 1.)

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Legislative Program presented to Dominion Government

THE Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with an associate delegation of Canadian representatives of affiliated National and International Unions, presented to the Dominion Government, on February 6, a memorandum containing a program of legislation recommended by organized labour for enactment by Parliament. The delegates represented every province of Canada. The presentation was made by Tom Moore, president, R. J. Tallon, and Mayor James Simpson, of Toronto, vice-presidents of the Congress. The delegation was received by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and nine other members of the Dominion Cabinet.

The memorandum began by expressing gratification at the announced intention of the Government to enact legislation on lines that had been recommended by the Congress in former years, and made suggestions intended to increase the benefits of the measures now proposed. The paragraphs on the subject of the relief of unemployment were as follows:—

#### Work and Relief for the Unemployed

"With more than one-tenth of the population of this Dominion still dependent upon public assistance for their maintenance, mostly as a result of unemployment and under-employment, it is apparent that steps so far taken to provide employment have been woefully inadequate.

"*Provision of Work:*—There is keen disappointment that the relief works authorized at the last session of Parliament have not been more quickly developed, especially that part of the program affecting building construction. We do most earnestly urge that all building projects authorized will be immediately proceeded with and that further action be taken at the present session of Parliament to appropriate a much larger sum than that voted last year for undertakings to provide employment. In addition to the need for erection, remodelling and repair of many public buildings in all parts of the Dominion we would suggest the time is opportune to undertake the clearing of slum areas, financing of

housing schemes and the granting of increased financial assistance for the elimination of grade railway crossings.

"A further proposal to increase employment which we again re-iterate is that the government set an example to private industry in respect to the reduction of hours of labour in conformity with the constantly increasing productivity of machinery. We look forward hopefully to the adoption of a maximum 30-hour week and, as an immediate step toward this objective, strongly urge ratification of the draft convention (1919) of the International Labour Organization providing for a maximum 8-hour day, with the additional provision of a 5-day week for all industries, and the institution by the government of a maximum 6-hour day on all government undertakings, including relief projects. It is plain that this must be accompanied by a commensurate increase in hourly or weekly wage rates sufficient to maintain previous earning power, as otherwise it would only result in adding to the number of employed persons without increasing the aggregate purchasing power of those employed.

"To restore the necessary equilibrium between production and consumption, a greater purchasing power on the part of the masses is essential, and though there are many ways in which this might be brought about, the most direct is that of putting more money in the pay envelope. In this matter also the government has a responsibility to lead, and while action taken restoring half of the salary deductions imposed upon all employees of the government, whether civil servants or temporary employees, is highly appreciated, we sincerely believe it would be in the public interest if further steps were immediately taken to restore these salaries and wages to their former levels. In regard to the temporary employees we again desire to direct attention to the injustice of imposing the statutory deduction upon these classes whose wage levels have, in most cases, already been materially reduced either by negotiation and agreement with their employers or by such having become the prevailing rate in the district where the work is being done.



"Relief camps continue to shelter some 20,000 or more of the young men of this Dominion, and without under-estimating the amount of protection which this affords for those who otherwise would be compelled to roam the country in search of work, it is apparent that a lengthy stay in such environment, where opportunity for development of a full life as a citizen cannot be provided, is not a satisfactory condition. For this reason we urge that a fair and reasonable wage be paid to those employed therein, instead of the current twenty-five cents per day allowance, thus giving opportunity to these young men to save sufficient from their earnings to quickly return to normal surroundings where they would have a chance of again becoming absorbed in the industrial life of the country.

"All work done by the government, whether classed as relief projects or otherwise, should be subject to the provisions and regulations of the Fair Wages Act of 1930.

"*Relief for the Unemployed*:—So long as need exists for the distribution of direct relief, its application and administration should be uniform throughout the Dominion. The inability of many public authorities to meet this obligation and the extent to which numbers of unemployed workers and their dependants, because of lack of residence qualifications, are often denied essential relief, urges us to press that the Federal Government should accept, as a national responsibility, the payment of direct relief to all needy workers.

"*Unemployment Insurance*:—Another and more satisfactory way of providing maintenance for the unemployed than by the payment of direct relief, continuance of relief camps, etc., is through the institution of a national plan of unemployment insurance. Last June the International Labour Organization adopted a draft convention on this subject, incorporating therein the pooled experience of other industrial countries which have this form of social insurance in effect. We recognize that the standards set out in this convention are only the minimum which should be observed and, therefore, there should be no difficulty in Canada ratifying this convention.

"The Bill now before Parliament has received the most careful study possible during the short time that it has been available for our examination. Based on the general principles respecting this matter adopted by our annual conventions for many years past and decisions reached by this delegation on Bill No. 8 entitled: 'The Employment and Social Insurance Act,' we offer the following obser-

vations and definite recommendations in respect to certain clauses. In doing so we cannot impress too strongly that we are guided solely by the desire to co-operate to the fullest extent in securing the enactment of a measure which will ultimately alleviate conditions for many now thrown entirely upon their own resources and lay the foundation for a more equitable method of providing relief during periods of unemployment without subjecting the recipients to the indignities invariably connected with the payment of direct relief."

"*Bill No. 8*:—We welcome the introduction of this measure as a fair effort to create a practical and equitable unemployment insurance plan suitable to Canada. Its enactment will make plain beyond doubt that unemployment insurance payments are neither public assistance or charity. It will, when in operation, further provide payments for a limited period to many who are now denied any assistance because they are not able to demonstrate that they have actually exhausted all their meagre resources and therefore cannot be classed as entirely destitute.

"We recognize that the machinery provided will probably take several months to build up and that to this must be added the time fixed for payments to be made before benefits are to be paid. Because of this it would seem that it will be from eighteen months to two years before any relief to the unemployed can be expected from its application.

"Again, the many classes who are exempted, coupled with those who, because of not being employed cannot participate, seriously limits the extent of its benefits. All these things emphasize the necessity of every effort being continued to provide work or to make adequate provision for maintenance to needy unemployed, as requested in a preceding part of this memorandum."

The memorandum proceeded to express the hope that the Commission would exercise, as fully and as early as possible, its power to extend the classes covered by the Act, and generally show a liberal spirit. Approval was given of the declaration in the preamble to the Act that the federal government had power, under the treaty-making power reserved to the Dominion, to give effect in Canada to the International Labour Conference convention. The sections providing for labour co-operation in administration were commended, but it was suggested that provision should be made for the compulsory filling, within a period of one month, of vacancies on administrative bodies. In reference to the provision for the retraining and rehabilitation of workers displaced through technical



changes in industrial processes it was pointed out that care should be taken to avoid training men for occupations that are already overcrowded. It was suggested that section 7 (2), in reference to "schemes of assistance" needed clarification. Full agreement was expressed with the proposals to bring the Employment Service entirely under federal administration and to establish a local committee with workers' representation thereon to assist and advise in connection with each of these offices.

It was recommended that Section 20 (3), providing for the enlargement of the first statutory condition for receiving benefits, should be enlarged to empower the Commission to extend the qualifying period to those who, because of special conditions connected with their employment, are unable to fully comply with the provisions of Subsection I and so would be unduly debarred from becoming participants in the insurance scheme.

The memorandum suggested that the provision of forty weeks' contributions in order to qualify for benefits is too long and will debar many from participation.

Appreciation was expressed of the provisions enabling unemployed workers to maintain membership in trade unions and obey their regulations without losing benefits, and also of the provision allowing for moderate supplementary earnings.

Further extension of the period of 78 days for which benefits can be received, was recommended.

The Commission should be made the final authority on doubtful cases, instead of the Exchequer Court.

The National Health section of the Act was approved, the hope being expressed that it would lead to the enactment at an early date of a national scheme of health insurance and generous Dominion aid for such matters in the interim.

In regard to contributions it was recommended that employers, because of the extent of their responsibility for employment, should be called upon to contribute more than the worker toward the unemployment insurance fund; and that the rates of contributions from employers be changed to 30 cents and from workers to 20 cents, instead of an equal 25 cents each as now stated, with proportionate changes for the other classes.

Finally, in connection with the rates of benefits, the delegation asked for an assurance, in view of the very moderate sums to be paid, that there would be no diminution from the weekly rates where only a 5-day week prevails.

## Social Insurance

On this subject the memorandum pointed out that loss of earning power often results from inability to secure or continue in employment because of old age or as a result of sickness and invalidity. Any measure aimed to assure security during such periods should be national in scope and made equally applicable to citizens in every part of Canada.

*Old Age Pensions.*—The memorandum noted that the existing legislation had brought relief to thousands of aged workers who were in need, but expressed regret that after eight years the Act was not in force in Quebec or New Brunswick. It was proposed that full responsibility for the Act should be assumed by the Federal Government; that the qualifying age should be reduced from 70 to 65 years; and that in any event, the requirement of five years' residence in a province, prior to application for a pension, should be removed.

*Sickness and Invalidity Insurance.*—It was recommended that a federal system of sickness and invalidity insurance be established, the memorandum stating that "the enormous loss sustained by inability of workers to meet the high cost of medical attention, hospital charges, etc., neglect of which increases, unnecessarily, the death rate of this country, is our reason for urging full co-operation with provincial authorities by the Federal Government and enactment of such legislation as will effectively deal with this matter."

## Industrial Control and Economic Council

The memorandum expressed the hope that legislation would be passed by Parliament at the present session to remedy the situation revealed by the Royal Commission on Price Spreads and Mass Buying, and to prevent the "continued exploitation of the human element in industry." Other suggestions under this head were as follows:—

The establishment of a National Economic Council to act as a fact finding body on all questions affecting the well being of those engaged in industry, commerce and agriculture, and to make recommendations to the proper authorities to deal with the same; collective bargaining as a necessary basis of the development of codes of fair practices in industry; the right to organize, free from employers' control; extension of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to all tariff-protected and subsidized industries, thus providing the means whereby employees could obtain public inquiry at any time into unfair conditions of labour; stricter enforcement of minimum wage laws to prevent evasions and violations; closer co-operation between distributors and pro-

ducers to overcome the evil effects of highly seasonal occupations; amendments to the British North America Act to enable the Federal Government to enact and enforce legislation necessary to ensure Dominion-wide protection against unfair and unethical practices and to ensure uniform application of all labour laws. Legislative action was asked for also to prevent the practice of watering of stock by industrial, commercial and public utility enterprises with the end in view that dividends be permitted to be paid only on the actual capital employed by such concerns.

### British North America Act

The memorandum noted with approval that the question of the revision of the B.N.A. Act, so as to give the Dominion Government power to deal effectively with economic problems of national scope, had been referred to a Committee of the House of Commons. It was suggested that the committee consider amendments that would provide as follows:—(1) Ensure full competence of the Federal Government to enact any social and labour legislation affecting Canada as a whole, and particularly that included in the draft conventions and recommendations emanating from the regular and special sessions of the International Labour Office (League of Nations); (2) permit of control over industrial and commercial activities essential to ensuring observance of proper labour standards and eliminate unfair competition between provinces; (3) to empower the Federal authorities to effectively regulate highway transport and thus eliminate unsafe standards of operation and unfair competition with other established methods of transportation; (4) restrict powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed at two separate sessions of the House of Commons, which practice is in harmony with that of the British Parliament; (5) abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

### Banking, Interest Rates, Etc.

*Banking and Credit.*—The memorandum commended "the forward step taken by the enactment of legislation establishing the Bank of Canada," but asked for an amendment to make the bank nationally owned and controlled. The Banking Act, it was suggested, should be amended so as to prohibit interlocking directorates of banks; and stringent control should be provided over loans to brokers for stock market purposes and over speculative investments of banks likely to result in over-capitalization of industrial concerns.

Employees of banks should be given the right of association to organizations of their own choosing and every assistance rendered to

establish the principle of collective bargaining in respect to their conditions of employment. To this end all banking institutions should be brought within the jurisdiction of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

*Interest Rates and Financing of Public Works.*—A reduction was suggested in the interest rates on public loans, mortgages and other debts in respect to which the government may exercise control.

In regard to the financing of public works, the memorandum stated as follows: "It is our studied opinion that the government should at all times use the national credit and issue non-interest bearing certificates (new currency) to the amount involved in the carrying out of any public undertaking, a percentage equivalent to that now set aside for sinking fund to be withdrawn from circulation each year to ensure that the amount of credit used would at no time exceed the value of the assets created."

*Income Tax.*—Section 5 of the Income Tax Act relating to exemptions should, it was contended, be amended so that *bona fide* payments made by trade unionists towards relief of unemployed members of their respective organizations may be included in exemptions allowed in the same manner as if these payments were made through the medium of charitable organizations.

### International Peace

The memorandum recommended that there should be no declaration of war by Canada until a referendum of the people to sanction such action has been taken.

Support was given to international efforts towards disarmament and world peace, and to active Canadian membership of the League of Nations, the World Court and the International Labour Organization. The memorandum asked the Government to put forth greater efforts to support the work of the labour section of the League, especially in respect to the ratification of the Draft Conventions dealt with at the conferences of that body. It was further asked that appointment of delegates and advisers to attend the League and the International Labour Organization should be made as early as possible before the date of the meetings, thus enabling those chosen to be better prepared to fulfil the duties assigned to them.

"Fascism and similar forms of dictatorship," the memorandum continued, "with their perverted nationalism, create a menace to world peace and are constantly pushing nations toward war-like activities. To prevent the growth of a Fascist movement in Canada we ask the prohibition of the wearing of uniforms in public by members of political organizations.



"Peace is also constantly threatened by allowing the manufacture of armaments to remain in the hands of private firms whose sole object is profit. Their urge is always towards an increase in armaments and to prevent this every effort should be made to secure the nationalization of the manufacture, import or export of war material and arms by all countries, supervised and controlled by the League of Nations, and we respectfully ask that the Canadian Government, through its membership in the League of Nations, give its support to these proposals.

"We have also noted with pleasure the action taken during the present session of Parliament to ensure strict observance of Remembrance Day as a public holiday, which action meets the request contained in a resolution adopted at our last convention."

### Other Requests

The memorandum made the following further recommendations:

Repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal code.

Immediate effect to be given to the Canada Shipping Act as amended at last session, with a further amendment so that the definition of "Sailing Ship" be restored as originally set out in Bill E, as passed by the Senate. Without this amendment vessels classed as sailing ships are exempt from its provisions, irrespective of the amount of auxiliary power of engines of the internal combustion type that may be used.

Amendments to Fair Wage Act, 1930, so as to repeal Clause 2, Section 3, and extend its provisions to cover all undertakings financed wholly or in part by Dominion Government funds and to companies or commissions operated by or on behalf of the Government, also to crews of ships having contracts with the Dominion Government. The provisions of Section 5 of the Act should be made effective to prevent abuses.

Revision of Alien Labour Act, its administration to be assigned to a Minister of the Government.

Continued strict enforcement of the Immigration Act and regulations respecting contract labour and refusal by the government to participate directly or indirectly in any scheme of subsidized immigration until those resident in Canada are assured of the opportunity to maintain themselves by their own labour.

Labour representation chosen in agreement with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on all appointed bodies dealing with matters affecting the interests of wage earners. (In connection with this matter appreciation was expressed of the action taken continuing labour representation on the National Research Council).

Payment of pensions to blind persons.

Sales Tax amendment, repealing exemptions given to printing establishments whose annual business does not exceed \$3,000 per year.

Amendment of the Copyright Act prohibiting printing from type not set and plates not made in Canada.

Labelling of poisonous materials injurious to the health of workers.

Extension of the Superannuation Act to "prevailing-rate" employees, including marine engineers in government service.

Legalizing of the conducting of sweepstakes under government supervision and control.

Grants for technical education in accord with provisions of the Vocational Educational Act of 1931.

Abolition of all grants for cadet training in schools.

Amendment of the Election Act to provide that ballot papers state the political party which the candidate represents, instead of a description of the occupation followed. It was further asked that proper accommodation be secured for polling booths instead of the use of rooms in private homes where voters are often compelled to hide behind pianos and bed sheets to secure the secrecy of their ballot.

In conclusion, appreciation was expressed for the action taken during the last session of Parliament to amend the Criminal Code by re-inserting the clause defining the right to picket, and also the continued strict enforcement of the Immigration Act and Regulations as they affect the admission to Canada of contract labour.

### The Prime Minister's Reply

The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation of the constructive suggestions in the memorandum. Referring to the delay, of which complaint had been made, in carrying out the \$40,000,000 construction program authorized last session, Mr. Bennett said it partly resulted from the policy of engaging local architects and delay in the preparation of plans. He called attention to the extensive work that had been going on in the repairing and cleaning of public buildings throughout Canada since last summer; this work had put a surprising amount of money into circulation.

The Prime Minister regretted that so far Canada had a bad reputation at Geneva in regard to the ratification of Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference. This was due to past uncertainty in matters of jurisdiction. For example, the Draft Convention on Unemployment Insurance adopted last year, was framed on the basis of its adoption by a unitary power. It was pro-



posed, however, to have five of the Draft Conventions ratified at the present session of Parliament.

In regard to direct relief Mr. Bennett expressed the view that the distribution of relief would not in the nature of the case be a function of a central government; it was essentially a local matter, the product of the community spirit, and for this reason relief was assigned by our constitution to the local authorities rather than to the Dominion. The purpose of the relief camps, he said, was to prevent young men from becoming derelict wanderers, and he claimed that they had proved their utility, as 19,000 young men had been absorbed into industry from these camps. He pointed out that even in the most prosperous times there was an irreducible number of unemployed people in this country, due to seasonal employment and other causes, averaging 150,000 over a ten year period, but there had never been a time when these unemployed had been so well provided for as in recent years.

As to the Unemployment Insurance Bill now before Parliament, the Prime Minister said that suggestions as to the details of the measure would receive careful study. Its main principles, however, followed those of the English system, and in a new country they could not depart very far from these principles without meeting disaster. The rates of benefit under the Act had been prepared by actuaries and were based on Census figures, rates of contributions and other factors. It was sought in the Bill to keep the unemployment insurance system out of politics, and the various local boards and committees were to be chosen with the advice of the workers and employers. He reminded the delegation that the Commissioners under the Act would have power to extend the provisions of the Act to workers in excepted industries in cases where local conditions might seem to warrant their inclusion.

Mr. Bennett did not favour the proposal to reduce the age for Old Age Pensions, partly on account of the cost, which would mean an additional \$20,000,000, and partly because it would tend to discourage the virtue of thrift. In his opinion a contributory system like that in Great Britain would be preferable, the contributors to build up a reserve from which they would benefit in their old age.

Consideration of amending the British North America Act, he said, was to be undertaken by a Parliamentary committee. As regards appeals to the Privy Council, he pointed out that leave to appeal was granted by Provincial Supreme Courts, and that the Dominion had no authority to prevent such action. The

Supreme Court of Canada had already discontinued appeals in criminal cases.

The Prime Minister re-affirmed the Government's position on the question of the ownership of the Central Bank, stating that he would never consent to the Bank's being made a political organization. Canada, he said, was more subject to political influence than any other British Dominion, except one. He also referred to the reference in the memorandum to the interest rates. He cited the German experience of the danger of inflating currency, pointing out, however, that with a gold coverage lightened in keeping with the standard approved at the recent economic conference at London, the situation in Canada had been relieved.

In regard to the proposed repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code the Prime Minister stated that the position in regard to this section had been changed by the decision of the Ontario Supreme Court that membership of certain organizations constituted conspiracy under the section.

### Coal Production in Canada in December, 1934

Coal produced in Canada during December amounted to 1,277,451 tons, a 2.1 per cent decline from the December, 1933, output of 1,304,830 tons. The average output for December during the past five years was 1,298,002 tons. In December, 1934, the production included 751,687 tons of bituminous coal, 64,780 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 460,984 tons of lignite coal. Alberta mines produced 549,484 tons of coal in December as compared with 626,517 tons a year ago. The December, 1934, production in Alberta was made up of 164,840 tons of bituminous coal, 64,780 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 319,864 tons of lignite coal; the December, 1933, total included 163,139 tons of bituminous coal, 72,066 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 391,312 tons of lignite coal. In Nova Scotia, 413,813 tons were mined; this represented an increase of 14.7 per cent over the December, 1933, total. British Columbia's output in December was at approximately the same level as a year ago; the totals were 144,043 tons and 145,883 tons, respectively. Saskatchewan produced 141,120 tons of coal during the month as against 142,861 tons in December, 1933. A slight increase was recorded in the tonnage of coal mined in New Brunswick; the December, 1934, total was 28,991 tons and the output in the corresponding month of 1933 was 28,248 tons.

## ONTARIO EXECUTIVE OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS PRESENTS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

THE Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, on January 31, presented its program of proposed legislation to Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn and members of the Ontario Legislature. In addition to the Executive—which consisted of Messrs. W. G. Russell, Rod Plant, E. S. Walker and D. H. Lamb—supporting the presentation were three officers of the Congress in the persons of Mayor James Simpson, Mr. R. J. Tallon and Mr. P. M. Draper, together with a large delegation of representatives of affiliated national and international unions.

Present with the Premier were: Hon. A. W. Roebuck, Hon. D. A. Croll, Hon. H. C. Nixon, Hon. Dr. L. J. Simpson, Hon. Dr. J. A. Faulkner, Mr. J. F. Marsh, provincial Deputy Minister of Labour, and Mr. A. W. Crawford, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board.

*Unemployment.*—The committee advocated a number of measures on unemployment. Among these were: payment of fair wages in road construction camps; the giving of opportunity for employment to all in need of same without restricting it to those actually registered as on relief; according of the same consideration to unemployed women as to men in the granting of direct relief; stimulation of employment in the building industry by the initiation of all possible work such as the construction of a number of much-needed public buildings (including penal and mental institutions) and the remodelling and renovation of others, bringing them up to the proper sanitary and safety requirements; inauguration of a slum clearance program, financed by a fund made available by the government to municipalities; provision (in works projects) for a maximum six-hour day and thirty-four hour week without reduction of aggregate earnings; purchase of departmental and other supplies during periods of unemployment; clearing of lands for agricultural purposes; further development of free employment bureaux and the abolition of fee-charging agencies; abolition of duality of employment.

*Industrial Control and Minimum Wages.*—Under this heading, the Executive presented a number of recommendations on the question of "legislative control of industry to prevent exploitation of workers." Among these were the following: appointment of sufficient inspectors to ensure enforcement of present and future legislation; the provision (in all industrial regulatory laws) of minimum and maximum hours; uniformity of laws in the

Dominion to prevent inter-provincial competition and evasion of standards (it was suggested that this could be best achieved by amending the British North America Act giving to the Federal government full power to enforce such regulations); adequate penalties for violations of regulatory laws; provision for the co-operation of trade unions by collective agreements; prohibition of exemptions; recognition of the right of organization in unions free from any control whatever by employers or their agents; functioning of trade unions without being compelled to incorporate; trade union representation on all joint bodies created for the purpose of framing, administering or enforcing industrial control legislation.

"By the following of these recommendations," it was claimed, "any apparent need for minimum wages for men, fixed in the same manner as minimum wages for women have previously been dealt with, will be obviated. Experience has shown that these, too often, become the maximum and take no cognizance of other than the barest necessities of life."

### *Other recommendations.*—

Extension of moratorium legislation.

Enactment by legislation to permit consolidation of tax arrears, and payment of arrears over a period of five years.

Amending the Mechanics Lien Act to give workmen added protection and facilitate collection of wages as a first charge.

Amending the Bankruptcy Act to give priority to wage charges.

Adoption of six-hour day and five-day week on all projects undertaken by the government or municipalities (Federal-provincial co-operation was urged in this matter).

Adoption of the three-platoon system or the eight-hour day for all permanent fire departments.

Continuation of the Apprenticeship Act and its extension to include all branches of the construction industry.

Provincial support to the recommendation of reducing the age limit for pensions to 65 years, and the appointment of a labour representative on the provincial commission (the Executive also protested "any tightening up policy" that "would turn old age pensions into an old age pittance").

Granting of the Mothers' Allowances in one-child cases, and raising the property exemption from \$2,500 to \$5,000.



Enactment of legislation providing for sickness and disability insurance.

Licensing of all electricians by a competent board of examiners.

Institution of a system of regulations for the protection of linemen and others in the electrical industry.

Adoption of the recommendations in the report of the National Research Council respecting the operating of moving picture machines (these recommendations pertained to the qualifications of projectionists).

Enactment of legislation restricting the use of one-man street cars with a view of their total abolition.

Enactment of a Fair Wage Act.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act: (1) ensuring to the workman the prescribed amount of 66½ per cent of wages until fit to resume his usual occupation; (2) compelling all institutions and public service bodies to insure their employees under the Act; (3) extension of the period for the provision and maintenance of artificial limbs, and apparatus; (4) extension of the list of industrial diseases to include silicosis, frost-bite, and poison ivy infection.

Extension of the principle of public ownership of public utilities to "prevent profiteering in connection with natural resources."

Legalizing the advertising of products of Ontario breweries and distilleries.

Enactment of legislation "protecting the workers in all industries in the exercise of their rights to organize, bargain collectively, secure signed agreements," etc.

That legal status, or official recognition (in respect to collective bargaining and agree-

ments) should not be accorded any employees' organization formed or controlled by the employer.

Amending the Factory Act to bring working hours "into line with the present-day requirements of a shorter work day and week."

Stricter enforcement of Operating Engineers' Act, and of the regulations applying to hoisting machinery, and also of the blower laws.

Prohibiting the employment of females and inexperienced males on power cutting machines.

Licensing of all employers and journeymen (steamfitters and pipe fitters) and the putting into effect of the plumbing regulations.

Licensing of barbers in municipalities of over 1,000 population with regulation of prices.

Stricter regulations of the use of poisonous materials.

Regulation of motor transportation under the Board of Railway Commissioners or a similar authority, and the regulating of the working hours of drivers.

Amending the Educational Act to abolish examination fees, and to provide for free school books.

Substitution of physical for military training.

Non-restriction of the operation of the provincial bank.

The plate printing of bond securities in Canada.

Amending the Election Act to abolish obsolete voting practices and protesting against the institution of an election deposit.

Bonding of all lawyers and notaries handling trust funds.

Adjusting of witness fees to conform with present-day incomes.

## Apprentice Training Program in United States

A Federal Committee on Apprentice Training was established in the United States by order of the President last July, its membership including representatives of the Office of Education, the Department of Labour, and the National Recovery Administration. The committee has been instructed to prepare basic standards for use in developing apprentice-training programs. Standards may vary according to occupation or industry but must include provisions that (1) the apprentice-training period shall not be less than 2,000 hours nor more than 10,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment; (2) at least 144 hours shall be devoted to group instruction on general as well as technical subjects under direction of public authorities

and that this time be included in the maximum working hours prescribed in the applicable National Recovery Administration code or codes, provided that where the maximum is 40 hours or less per week the hours devoted to study may, in the discretion of the appropriate authority, be in addition to the regular hours, but with 44 hours per week the absolute maximum including hours of instruction; and (3) the beginning wage ordinarily shall be not less than 25 per cent of the basic rate for journeymen in the locality, the wage to be increased periodically so that the average rate for apprentices for the entire period of apprenticeship shall be not less than 50 per cent of the journeymen's basic wage.



## ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

### Proceedings at the Nineteenth Convention, Lethbridge, January, 1935

WITH a representative attendance of delegates, the nineteenth convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held in Lethbridge on January 14, 15 and 16. In the annual report of the president and secretary, the problem of the permanent partially disabled workman was stressed, and it was urged that until such have had the opportunity of securing gainful occupation they should be carried on a basis of compensation "that will bear a relationship to the amount the injured workman has received during the period immediately following his accident." The report further declared that "the workman should not be penalized because of his inability to secure light employment—which the Board recommends that he should secure—or payments should not be withheld pending the establishment of loss of earnings, such as is the practice at the present time."

The Committee on compensation submitted about twenty resolutions. Practically all of of these were adopted, although some were amended or revised before being carried. Among the chief recommendations made in these compensation resolutions were the following:

Opposition to any movement to amend the Act providing for Court appeals in the settlement of claims.

Elimination of the three-day waiting period; the putting into effect of a more equitable system of computation of average wages, and the establishment of a minimum rate of compensation at \$20 per week.

Payment of full compensation until the injured workman is able to do a full day's work in the industry in which the injury was sustained, and the provision of institutional treatment during the period of rehabilitation.

Extension of the Industrial Diseases section to include compensation for rheumatism and pulmonary diseases of miners.

Computation of compensation based on the daily earnings at the time of accident.

Establishment of a Board of Review of three members consisting of the Attorney-General and two lay members, one of these to be a trade unionist appointee of the Federation.

Provision of burial expenses not exceeding \$175 instead of \$125; increasing of the monthly payment to widowed dependents from \$35 to \$50; and \$15 per month for each child until the age of 18 years.

Extension of the period of notification in hernia cases to two weeks.

Payment of the medical aid fund by industry instead of by the workers.

In a lengthy resolution, divided into two sections, the convention endorsed certain recommendations regarding the unemployment problem. The first section contained suggestions for immediate relief and the second suggested lines of action "to bring about permanent economic change to the end of its complete eradication from our economic system." In the first section (dealing with immediate relief) were advocated such measures as an unemployment fund (derived from a tax on industry), provisions to supply the adequate necessities of life (including housing and health and medical services), systematic construction of roads and streets, etc. Under the second category, was recommended the establishment of a federal economic council to regulate hours of labour and provide for the absorption of youth into industry and to have power of control over trade and industry, "so that gains arising from the industry of the nation shall belong to the people of Canada."

The recommendations contained among the other resolutions adopted were:

Reduction of the old age pensions limit to fifty years; that the act be made entirely a federal measure; and that there be no deduction in pension in cases of income of less than \$1,000.

Enactment of non-contributory unemployment insurance to include all classes of employment. (Another resolution urged the establishment of a fund by Federal appropriation with provision for repayment by assessments on industry, and the re-training of those displaced by mechanization).

Abolition of relief camps and the treatment of single men on a basis with married unemployed. Another resolution sought payment of single men's relief work at a rate to be set by the Dominion Fair Wage Officer.

To accord to unemployed, or partially employed, home owners the same consideration as given to tenants in the payment of rent.

Stoppage of the practice of municipalities "in exacting a work return" from direct relief recipients.

Establishment of the six-hour day and five-day week for all mine workers (a subsequent

resolution called for a general six-hour day and five-day week).

Enforcement of regulations in all mine wash houses.

Investigation of the possibility of securing a lighter weight of lamp for underground workmen.

Protesting the employment of relief workers (displacing regular miners) in the development of inferior and low grade deposits of coal as a relief measure.

Establishment of a central mine rescue station in Drumheller, and placing the mine rescue service under the Department of Mines.

Nationalization of mines.

Employment in the mines of only British subjects with five years' Canadian residence.

Five dollar per ton subvention to freight rates on coal to Ontario for a period of five years.

Stabilization of wages and working conditions in the building trades.

Establishment of fair wages and working conditions in the dairy industry.

Application of fair wages and working conditions (as designated by the western representative of Federal Department of Labour) to all provincial contracts.

Stricter enforcement of minimum wage laws for women.

Enforcement of a "living annual minimum salary for all school teachers."

Regulation of motor vehicle transportation under the government of Canada, and the limitation of the carrying capacity of trucks "in accordance with the resistance of the highways."

Establishment of an eight-hour day and forty-hour week for bus and truck drivers.

The supplying of free school books in the public and high schools, and the inclusion of "Social Science" on the curriculum.

Enactment of legislation prohibiting the use of poisonous ingredients in spray painting.

Establishment of nationally recognized standards of efficiency and competence in the professional staffs of mental hospitals.

Inauguration of state medicine, hospitalization, etc.

Periodical medical examination of those employed in the sale and handling of foodstuffs.

Institution of an eight-hour day for nurses, and the enactment of a maximum eight hour day in packing plants.

Ten per cent increase in Mothers' Allowances, and the re-establishment of the amount provided in the Act of 1930 for home maintenance, etc.

No labour to be supplied by government employment bureaus at less than the recognized trade union rate.

Display of union label, shop card, etc., as a symbol of efficient workmanship, honest wages, reasonable hours.

Institution of an organizing campaign in Western Canada "to eliminate dual unions and bring the workers into the international trade union movement."

Establishment of a projectionist licence renewal fee of not more than two dollars and the abolition of witness of signature, now required of projectionists.

Comprehensive survey of social legislation by federal and provincial governments.

Appointment of an official capable of passing on plumbing installations.

Restoration of seniority rights to checkweighmen.

Establishment of homes for old people.

Repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code, and restoration of the clause defining the legalizing of picketing and freedom of speech.

Continuation of the "non-political" policy.

Amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, shortening the period for establishing a conciliation board.

Storage of first-aid supplies in different sections of a mine.

Abolition of cadet training.

Inauguration of a federal-provincial-municipal building program for the unemployed with the payment of fair wages.

Payment of a minimum wage of \$12.50 per week to boys in stores and factories.

Protesting the closing of No. 6, Galt Mine at Lethbridge by the C.P.R.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. J. White; secretary-treasurer, Carl E. Berg; delegate to Trades and Labour Congress convention, A. J. Morrison; delegate to United Farmers of Alberta, E. E. Roper.

## New Labour Organizations in Canada

According to information received in the department, the following organizations have been chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:—

Federal Labour Union No. 64, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Pres., A. J. Lapensee, Box 292, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., Armand St. Denis, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Hamilton Optical Workers' Federal Union No. 22; Pres., C. Miller, 200 James St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., J. L. Osier, 6 Alexander St., Hamilton, Ont.



## Reform Program of British Trades Union Congress

It was announced in London in January that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, in preparing a statement of its policy for political purposes, intended to omit any reference to the abstract principles of socialism and to confine itself to a practical and immediate policy which Parliament could carry into effect; in other words the program will consist of proposals for social reform of a definitely evolutionary character. The proposals will deal with industrial legislation, the social services, and national development as the means of preventing unemployment. The measures of industrial legislation include the repeal of the Trade Union Act of 1927, the

raising of industrial standards by the improvement and extension of the Factories and Workshops Acts, the Shops Acts, the Acts relating to the employment of children and young persons, the Minimum Wage Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and so on, and new legislation to regulate the conditions of employment in offices and the distributive and catering trades. A prominent position is given in this section of the program to the 40-hour week, and also to increasing the spending power of the great body of consumers. The social services which are particularly mentioned are housing, health, education, and the maintenance of the unemployed.

## CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

### Proceedings at the Seventeenth Annual Convention, Montreal, January, 1935

**L**OW cost housing and governmental relations with industry were two of the chief topics under discussion at the seventeenth annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association held in Montreal from January 22 to 24. With a large number of delegates from every part of the Dominion, and representative of the three major groups—general contractors, trade contractors, and manufacturing and supply—the sessions commenced with a review of construction conditions throughout the country.

In his presidential address, Mr. W. H. Yates, quoted construction statistics to show that there had been an increase of 29 per cent in construction over the previous year but that "the industry was still a long way short of the \$300,000,000 volume that constituted an average normal year." The president emphasized "the efficacy of governmental building programs" pointing out that in Great Britain "marvellous results had been achieved at a cost of only a 2 per cent increase in the internal debt," while Canada's program, involving a \$40,000,000 expenditure, was being carried out without adding a cent to the debt. He hoped that the Canadian program would be enlarged "as a means of correcting the unemployment situation and restoring prosperity."

Re-organization of the industry was urged by the president, and also in the report of the honorary treasurer, A. K. Purdy.

The annual report of the general manager, J. Clark Reilly, outlined the activities of the

Association, and the legislation affecting construction which had come into effect during the year. It also touched on the increasing interest in housing.

At the annual banquet of the Association, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, made reference to public works and housing. He declared that he was not disappointed in the results of the government's forty million dollar program of public works and hoped to continue in it so as to give employment to increasing numbers this year. He stated that it was "a highly disputatious" subject, and referred to the experience of Great Britain in public works as reported to the League of Nations, pointing out that Canada was a new country as distinguished from an old one. The Prime Minister considered it "a reflection upon Canada's civilization that this young country should be talking about a housing problem." However, housing problems were present in our large cities and would have to be met. It was the duty of government, he said, to determine just to what extent the tax-payer may be called upon for the purpose of assisting communities whose primary obligation it was to supply proper housing for their people. With the co-operation of the Association he hoped to evolve some scheme that would improve the situation.

At one of its sessions the convention debated the problem of slum clearance and low cost housing, papers and addresses being given by eminent authorities on the subject.

"The Relation of Government to Industry" formed the topic of discussion at another ses-



sion during which this whole field was surveyed by various speakers. In this respect, the minimum wage legislation of British Columbia and the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec were explained to the delegates. Out of the discussion came a concrete resolution, reported on by a special committee and adopted, as follows:

"Your Special Committee reports that it has examined the papers submitted, dealing with existing legislation in three of the Canadian Provinces, in regard to the rates of wages and limitation of hours in the construction industry. It is undoubtedly true that legislation dealing with both rates of wages and limitation of hours and other legislation will shortly be introduced in every province. Be it Resolved, therefore, that we urgently recommend that the construction groups in each Province take immediate steps to study all existing and proposed legislation and to immediately make known to their respective governments their willingness to co-operate in the preparation and enforcement of such legislation. It is felt that this proposed legislation, is one of the most important measures ever introduced into the building trades and its outcome will either be in the nature of interference with or assistance to our industry, depending on the steps which are taken by the local construction groups to assist the government in the preparation of suitable legislation. We further suggest that the local groups in each Province make known their identities to our General Manager in Ottawa, in order that these various groups may make available to each other the results of their deliberations."

Following this, the General Contractors' Section submitted the following recommendations, which were approved:

"That this Section recommend to the incoming Executive that a committee be formed to make a thorough study of the question of

providing cheap money through Government assistance, or through Government guarantee; That a committee of five be appointed by the incoming executive to study and report upon evils within the industry, particularly with regard to tenders submitted below cost; That the Association petition the Government of Canada that with respect to all contracts for the execution of public works, same be called for by public advertisement, in conformity with previous practice, and that tenders be opened in public; That whereas the existing situation with respect to the Canadian railways is known to involve the Treasury in heavy outlays of money, thereby burdening the taxpayer, preventing the government from proceeding with necessary constructive measures for the advancement of the national welfare, and generally undermining confidence, this Convention goes on record as petitioning the government to take immediate and definite action to establish our transportation system on an economic basis."

On the question of housing, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the building construction industry is one of the largest industries in Canada, and whereas the building industry normally supports a great number of skilled and unskilled workers; and whereas the said industry is suffering from stagnation to a greater degree than any other in Canada, and whereas the Canadian Construction Association has taken cognizance of the reports on slum clearance and housing already completed or in preparation by responsible bodies in the larger cities of Canada; be it resolved that the Government of the Dominion of Canada is respectfully invited to consider the degree in which the adoption of a Housing Policy would benefit the country as a whole by stimulating recovery in the building trades and to study the various facts and proposals contained in the reports on slum clearance and housing above-mentioned."

### Accident Risks in the Building Industry

In an international survey dealing with the accident risk in the building trade, the *Monthly Summary* of the International Labour Organization states that "the frequency and severity of industrial accidents seem on the whole to be approximately twice as great for the building trade as for the average of all industries."

Statistics of accidents from Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States indicated that the building and construction industry had a high fre-

quency rate when compared with the average of all industrial accidents. In Canada in 1931, it is stated, the building industry took first place with 18.27 per cent of all fatal industrial accidents; in 1932 it was third with 12.73 per cent. The survey further states that the studies of the I.L.O. in the field of industrial safety have shown that the only industries with higher accident rates than the building industry are mining, navigation and lumbering—i.e., those in which the workers have to contend with natural phenomena that are particularly difficult or quite impos-

sible to control, such as outbursts of gas, movements of ground, bad weather, etc.

As a result of the situation disclosed by the survey, the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention, meeting in Geneva in November last, adopted a resolution emphasizing the very special sources of dangers that the building and public works industries present, and also the fact that these dangers can be diminished if appropriate measures are taken. The Committee, by resolution, urged

that the question of the safety of building workers be placed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference in 1936 with a view to the adoption of international regulations. It further expressed the hope that it would be invited to discuss, as soon as possible, draft regulations embodying the safety principles that should be generally applied in that industry. These resolutions, it is understood, will be submitted to the Governing Body of the Office at an early session of 1935.

## FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA, 1933

**I**N a volume entitled "Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1933" the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (in collaboration with Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments) has recently published information as to the catch of fish, its market value, the operation of canneries, capital equipment, the number of employees, etc. The fisheries of Canada are reviewed from earliest times, when the Cabots discovered the cod banks of Newfoundland, right down to the modern period of this country's first industry.

According to the summary of 1933 activities, the year's total catch of all kinds of fish, both sea and inland waters, and including shellfish, amounted to 813,357,200 pounds, having a marketed value of \$27,558,053. In comparison with 1932 results these figures represent a decrease of 3,026,000 pounds in catch but an increase of 1,600,943 in marketed value. Of the catch, 725,431,000 pounds were taken in the sea fisheries while 65,595,000 pounds were taken from the inland waters of Canada. The sea fisheries production had a marketed value of \$23,494,695, and the inland fisheries output a value of \$4,063,358.

The total marketed value was divided among the provinces as follows: To British Columbia forty-three per cent, which is five per cent more than in 1932; the three Maritime Provinces thirty-six per cent; Quebec and Ontario seven and one-half each and the Prairie Provinces and Yukon the remainder.

On the basis of market value, the report points out that the chief branch of the industry from the monetary standpoint is the salmon fishery, which had a total marketed value for the year of \$9,758,346, of which British Columbia's share was \$9,184,090, or 94 per cent. The lobster fishery ranked second, with a marketed value of \$3,524,355, while the cod fishery dropped to \$2,598,756. The whitefish fishery, which is the most important of the inland fisheries, had a marketed value of \$1,136,400 which is only a little more than half what it was a few years ago, when market conditions were more favourable.

### Capital Investment

The report summarizes the capital investment and the number of employees in both the primary operations and in fish canning establishments in the following paragraphs:

*Primary Operations.*—The value of the vessels, boats and gear used in primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1933 is placed at \$25,380,082, compared with \$24,746,066 in 1932 and \$26,240,001 in 1931. To the total value in 1933 the sea fisheries contributed \$21,093,282 and the inland fisheries, \$4,286,800.

*Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.*—The capital investment of the fish canning and curing branch of the fisheries industry in 1933 had a total value of \$15,532,775, compared with \$17,043,212 in 1932 and \$19,085,513 in 1931. The total for 1933 (as calculated on the last day of the business year) is apportioned as follows: land, buildings and machinery, \$9,199,545; materials, fuel and supplies on hand, \$1,053,805; products on hand, \$3,225,995; and cash and accounts and bills receivable, \$2,053,430.

*Total Capital.*—The total amount invested in the Canadian fishing industry in 1933, including vessels, boats and gear and the capital investment of the establishments, was \$40,912,857, compared with \$41,789,278 in 1932 and \$45,325,514 in 1931.

### Employment

*Primary Operations.*—The number of men employed in catching and landing the fish during the season was 65,506, of which 54,745 are credited to the sea fisheries and 10,761 to the inland fisheries. The total number shows an increase over the preceding year of 1,022, and an increase over 1931 of 3,695.

*Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.*—The total number of persons recorded by the establishments during the season of operations was 14,042, compared with 13,724 in 1932 and 13,071 in 1931.

*Total Employees.*—The fishing industry, therefore, in 1933 gave employment during the season to a total of 79,548 persons, compared with 78,208 in 1932 and 74,882 in 1931.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Nineteenth Session of the Conference

THE agenda of the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which is to open in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 4th next, will comprise the following items:—

1. Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under Invalidity, Old Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another (second discussion).

2. Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (second discussion).

3. Unemployment among young persons (first or single discussion).

4. The recruiting of labour in colonies and in other territories with analogous labour conditions (first discussion).

5. Holidays with pay (first discussion).

6. Partial revision of Draft Convention concerning the limitation of hours of work in coal mines (1931).

7. Application of the 40-hour week to public works undertaken or subsidized by Government; iron and steel industry; building and contracting; glass bottle manufacturing; and coal mining.

### Work of the I.L.O. During 1934

A review of the work of the International Labour Organization in 1934 is given in the *Monthly Summary* (Geneva) for December. The year 1934 was marked by the accession of the United States (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 662, and September, page 842) and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 1029). These new memberships, with Afghanistan and Ecuador, now make a total of sixty-two nations belonging to the International Labour Organization, which is regarded as now having "reached a decisive stage on its way to becoming definitely a universal institution." It is pointed out that the "universal character has moreover been emphasized within the structure of the Organization itself, as a result of the entry into force of the amendment of the Treaty of Peace—the application of which has remained in suspense for twelve years—allowing the election, for the first time, of an enlarged Governing Body. This new form assures a closer collaboration of the Governments, employers and workers of extra-European countries. These developments will afford the Organization greater possibilities of success in connection with the problems raised by the depression throughout the world, which,

owing to their great and varying scope, can only be dealt with properly by an institution of world-wide extent."

It is considered that "the effective participation of the United States will, on the one hand, provide the Organization with very valuable information on the great effort of economic reconstruction which is being carried on by President Roosevelt's Administration, and which interests all other countries, and, on the other hand, will bring new life and viewpoints into the international discussion of the steps to be taken to combat the stagnation of economic life, as well as unemployment." This gain, it is stated, will be particularly noticeable in dealing with the problem of hours of work, one of the chief tasks of the Organization, and one in connection with which the United States has acquired most valuable first-hand experience.

There was no definite decision on the general question of working hours at the 1934 session of the conference but it has been placed on the agenda of the 1935 conference "in a form which is somewhat analogous to the American system of codes, since it aims at the adoption of a Convention providing for the reduction of hours of work throughout the sphere of economic activity, but allowing the application of the reform industry by industry, with the adaptations appropriate to each case." However, in 1934, the International Labour Conference registered an advance in this field by adopting a convention on the reduction of working hours in automatic sheet glass works (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 671) to the same effect as the one adopted in 1931 for the limitation of hours in coal mines (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 798).

At the same Session, the Conference extended the scope of the 1925 Convention on compensation for occupational diseases so as to include additional processes, one of the diseases so added being silicosis (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 672); it also adopted a partial revision of the 1919 Convention prohibiting the night work of women (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 674). The general lines of the Convention were left untouched, but certain minor changes were made with a view to facilitating ratifications by a larger number of countries.

The total number of Conventions adopted by the 1934 Conference was therefore four; and it also accomplished the first stage in the preparation of two Draft Conventions to be submitted to the 1935 Session for adoption. One of these concerns the conservation of



pension rights of migrant workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 660), and is a question of particular interest for countries having a very complete system of social legislation. The other, aiming at the prohibition of the employment of women in underground work in mines (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 660) is, on the contrary, mainly important for countries which are yet only in the first stages of industrial development. The contrast presented by these two problems is characteristic of the wide field of action of the Organization.

In addition to this program for 1935, the Governing body decided to bring to the attention of the Conference the problems of the unemployment of young persons, holidays with pay, and the recruiting of native labour in colonies and in other territories where labour conditions are similar. Reports on these subjects have been prepared by the International Labour Office. Preliminary studies (for submission at a later date) have also been made on such subjects as the safety of workers in the building industry; the employment of children in the cinematograph industry, the recruiting and placing of migrant workers, collective agreements, etc.

Apart from any proposal for international regulations, the International Labour Office has investigated, in the light of the experience already gained in many countries, the necessary lines of a rational public works policy, aimed at ameliorating unemployment and creating new economic activity. In this connection, the 1934 Session of the Conference adopted a resolution in favour of better co-operation in this field between States (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 660).

Among the principal studies and reports of the International Labour Office in 1934, special emphasis is accorded the report of one of the Assistant Directors, Mr. Fernand Maurette, on "Social Aspects of Industrial Development in Japan" which aroused the greatest interest in commercial, industrial and labour circles, because "it was a first contribution towards the solution of the questions of competition and standards of living which have arisen almost everywhere owing to the rapid industrial development of certain countries that, until recently, had remained outside the main currents of international competition."

In conclusion, the review states that "the great progress achieved in 1934 by international social legislation in extra-European countries cannot be too greatly emphasized. Of fifty-seven ratifications of the Conventions which were registered during the year, forty-four were by countries of Latin America and three by China.

### Publications of the Office

Under the title "Safety in Spray Painting," the International Labour Office has just published another monograph in the series devoted to problems of industrial safety. This report is the result of close co-operation between the Office and the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention. It consists of two parts, the first of which describes modern painting processes, the pigments used, the attendant risks and practical safety measures; the second part contains a survey of safety regulations in a number of countries. There is also a bibliography.

Hours of work in Postal Services is the title of a report in the Studies and Reports Series (Series D, No. 21). This report continues the study, commenced in 1927, of legislation in the various States on the subject of hours of work. The present report is the first of two studies which are to deal with hours of work in communication and transport services; the second will deal with transport undertakings proper (railway, tramway, road, inland, waterway, maritime and air transport). The present work deals with hours of labour in postal, telephone and telegraph undertakings which have certain common features and often form a single State department. It is confined to those European countries for which the Office has been able to collect adequate data.

### *Studies on Industrial Relations: III.*

Under the above title the International Labour Office has just published the third volume of a series of monographs dealing with industrial relations in particular undertakings, the primary object of which is to show the actual development of the relations between employers and workers. The undertakings described in this volume are the Canadian National Railways, the Pequot Mills of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company (Salem, Mass.), a Paris Department Store (La Samaritaine), the Norwegian Nitrogen Company and the Arbed Steel Works in Luxemburg. The last-named study covers industrial relations generally in the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg in view of the fact that the Arbed undertakings are responsible for a large proportion of the industrial activity of the country.

### *Public Works Policy.*

The Office has also issued a report on the systematic organization of public works under the above title. After an introduction outlining the attempts made by the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization to stimulate and co-ordinate public works as a remedy for economic depression, the report examines recent trends in public works policy in different countries, the effect

on employment, and the cost of schemes in relation to the employment provided. A chapter is devoted to financial problems, describing the methods adopted to finance public works in different countries and the international problems involved. A further chapter deals with methods of operation and conditions of employment, with special reference to wages and hours of work. Finally, the report examines the problems of national and international co-ordination of public works schemes. A number of recommendations are put forward at the end of the volume. An appendix contains a list of the programs of works submitted by various Governments to the Committee of Enquiry on Public Works and National Technical Equipment set up by the League of Nations in 1931, and recommended by the committee to the attention of the Council of the League.

### *National Public Works*

The League of Nations Organization for Communications and Transits has recently published the results of an enquiry on National Public Works in 29 countries. It is explained that the publication of this 300-page volume originated at the 66th session of the Council of the League of Nations, which recorded the view that "a continuous international study of general questions relating to public works, including big programs of work financed out of national resources, would undoubtedly be of great value, as permitting of a comparison, in the interests of all the Governments, of the experience acquired in the different countries, particularly as regards the effects of the execution of public works, or of a particular category of public works, on the resumption of economic activity and on unemployment. The Council concluded that it would certainly be useful to collect without delay any preparatory information which might be required on this matter, with a view to subsequent discussion."

In a similar expression of views, the Assembly at its fourteenth session considered that "such information as might be collected on the subject would be particularly useful and would enable Governments to judge of the possibility and desirability of pursuing, under present circumstances, a policy of carrying out programs of public works on parallel lines."

In pursuance of such a policy the Governments were circularized to communicate particulars along the following lines: (1) a brief description of the main public works; (2) the principal administrative methods followed or contemplated for the execution of such works;

(3) the principal methods employed for financing such work; (4) an estimate of the allocation of expenditure "as between materials and equipment provided by national or foreign industries, on the one hand, and labour—that is to say, wages and miscellaneous social expenditure—on the other; (5) the Government's opinion with regard to the effects obtained or expected from the execution of the public works on the resumption of economic and industrial activities and on unemployment."

The replies of the governments are generally given in full but owing to their wide variance "it was thought better to publish the replies received as nearly as possible in their original form, without any attempt to draw up any systematic comparative statement based on the information contained in them."

In view of these conditions the report states:

"It was felt that it would not be possible, until after a study of the replies from the different governments and possibly examination by some appropriate technical organization, to proceed in the light of the results of the present initial enquiry to define more precisely the scope of the information required in the future, in the event of it being thought desirable to collect periodically documentary information covering the whole of the programs of national public works."

The executive committee of the Montreal City Council has presented a report dealing with the problem of providing medical care for the unemployed. Three plans were submitted. The first accorded the unemployed a free selection of doctors from a panel of medical men to be paid at a rate approximating 75 per cent of the schedule provided by the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Plan Number 2 provided that a group of 64 doctors be hired at a salary of \$3,000 a year each to serve exclusively the unemployed. The third plan proposed is to make the medical associations a lump sum payment based on the number of persons drawing relief and leaving the associations to organize the service provided.

It is understood that the Quebec Medical Association protested against the proposal to employ salaried doctors and submitted an alternative schedule of rates to that suggested in the first plan. The recommendation of L'Action Medicale, Inc., was that the principle of the free choice of doctor by the patient be respected, and that the medical society's representatives be consulted in the matter of a schedule of fees.



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1934

THE labour trend among organized workers in Canada during 1934 was quite encouraging and it would appear as though the low point in the depression had been passed. This was apparent from the reports which were received monthly by the Department of Labour from local trade unions imparting their membership and the number of members out of work on the last day of the month. There were on an average 1,716 labour organizations making returns each month during the year under survey, with an average monthly membership of 155,694 persons, 18.2 per cent of whom were on an average unemployed.

The year 1934 has been one of consistent recovery, continuing in a broader sense the improvement of the latter part of 1933, and the employment situation each month was brighter than in the corresponding month of either 1933 or 1932. The most favourable conditions for the year were reflected in October when 16.2 per cent of the members reported were idle, while the percentage of 21.2 indicated in January constituted the unemployment maximum.

The manufacturing industries showed improvement each month over the previous year, the majority of trades participating in this better movement. Pulp and paper makers reported decided betterment of conditions during the year as did also the iron and steel trades. Among garment workers employment was more plentiful in the early months, followed by losses towards the close of the year. The building and construction trades showed little change in the first quarter of the year from the corresponding period of 1933, although activity tended favourably and improvement of more generous proportions were reflected from then onward. Transportation likewise indicated better conditions especially in the late spring and summer, and in services, both governmental and miscellaneous, a greater volume of work was afforded throughout the year. In communication there was little change in the employment level from 1933, several months showing slight increases in activity and others small recessions. The situation for lumber workers and loggers, which was favourable in the winter and early spring and particularly so in the summer months, declined substantially during the autumn period. Conditions in mining were varied, as in the fishing industry, the latter showing extensive employment curtailment in the closing

months of the year. Retail trade on the whole appeared rather slacker than in the previous year.

There was little change in the trade union situation at the close of January, 1934, from the previous month, though the trend was towards lessened activity, manufacturing and services showing a better employment movement, which was just more than offset by the curtailment evident in the remaining groups of trades. Conditions in February, however, were somewhat improved from January, manufacturing and transportation showing employment advances and continued gains in work available of small proportions were noted until the end of October. In November recessions of a seasonal nature were reflected, unemployment rising slightly to the close of the year.

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### Payment of Doctors for Relief Service at Winnipeg

Speaking on a motion in the House of Commons on January 25, in favour of a national health policy, Dr. J. P. Howden (St. Boniface) described recent arrangements in regard to payment for medical services to persons on relief: "In Greater Winnipeg," he said, "medical men have for some time had to take what they could get and that was very little, but in the last few months we have had established there relief measures. They amount to this: as regards surgeons, for a major operation for which a surgeon could formerly demand and command a fee anywhere from \$100 to \$500, he is to-day paid \$25. Not only has the ordinary routine medical attendance been considerably diminished, but after a medical man completes his month and has given service in each of the several municipalities of Greater Winnipeg—and there are six or seven of them—running up to \$150 or \$200, or something of that kind, all he gets for his combined services in all municipalities is \$100 a month. It is possible, therefore, if a medical man's patients have to a very large degree fallen on evil days and are now on relief, his entire salary may amount to \$100 a month. A salary of \$100 a month is, of course, better than nothing, but compared with the fees that ordinarily would be paid to a doctor for efficient and intelligent services and the quantity of work of this kind he is expected to do, it does not seem to be an entirely fair way of treating him."



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1934

THE work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1934, as indicated by orders received and placements effected, was about 10 per cent less in volume than during the corresponding quarter of 1933. This was entirely due to the curtailment of relief placements on road construction, there being upwards of 18,000 fewer persons sent to construction work of this and other kinds than during the last quarter of 1933. This decline was partly offset by gains in nearly all other groups, the most important being in services, logging and farming. Placements were higher in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta and of the remaining provinces in all of which losses were reported, by far the largest decrease was in Ontario due to fewer placements on relief work as mentioned above. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period October to December, 1934.

From the chart on page 189 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December, it will be noted that although the curves of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined during the last half of both October and November, the tendency was generally upward, and at the close of the quarter both curves were about 11 points higher than at the end of 1933, and the ratios for the quarter as a whole were higher. During the period October to December, 1934, there was a ratio of 60.9 vacancies and 57.9

placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 57.6 vacancies and 55.0 placements during the corresponding period of 1933.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,350, of applications registered 2,217, and of placements effected 1,283, in contrast with a daily average of 1,531 vacancies, 2,656 applications and 1,460 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1933.

During the three months October to December, 1934, the offices reported that they had referred 104,182 persons to positions and had effected a total of 98,754 placements of which 54,834 were in regular employment and 43,920 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 42,300 were of men and 12,534 of women, while casual work was found for 35,485 men and 8,435 women. Comparison with the same period in 1933 showed that 109,531 placements were then made of which 46,885 were in regular employment and 62,646 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 131,189 men and 39,545 women, a total of 170,734, in contrast with a registration of 199,163 persons during the same period of 1933. Employers notified the Service of 103,928 vacancies, of which 78,609 were for men and 25,319 for women, as compared with 114,817 opportunities for work during the last quarter of 1933.

A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1934, will be found on page 188.

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	35	10	24	51	.....	51	277	241	14	1,499	1,003	414
Animal products edible.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	39	30	9
Fur and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
Leather and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	55	32	11
Lumber and its products.....	12	10	1	3	.....	3	16	11	9	78	43	33
Musical instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	1
Pulp and paper products.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	65	62	3	117	51	64
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12	4
Textile products.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	36	23	2	153	99	46
Plant products edible.....	2	.....	2	8	.....	8	12	11	.....	103	50	32
Plant products, n.e.s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	45	14	30
Wood distillates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	34	19	15
Clay, glass and stone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	31	17	13
Electric current.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Electric apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	13	16	.....	117	94	19
Iron and steel products.....	12	.....	12	29	.....	29	24	19	.....	604	465	106
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	37	32	2
Mineral products.....	2	.....	2	8	.....	4	20	19	.....	36	18	17
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	9	.....	23	14	9
<b>Logging</b> .....	109	109	.....	16	16	.....	3,485	3,805	20	3,256	2,643	67
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	6
<b>Farming</b> .....	10	10	.....	4	2	2	53	47	4	1,781	1,385	360
<b>Mining</b> .....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	17	.....	210	207	3
Coal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	17	.....	201	198	3
Non-metallic ores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....
<b>Communication</b> .....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	6
<b>Transportation</b> .....	4	.....	4	5	.....	5	13	11	2	632	92	540
Forwarding and storage.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	4	.....	215	23	193
Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	26	146
Shipping and stevedoring.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	1	244	43	201
Air.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	2,338	720	1,618	609	535	54	2,445	2,268	150	23,251	3,303	19,823
Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	58	230
Highway.....	1,989	396	1,610	253	205	29	467	383	109	19,057	1,298	17,773
Building and other.....	349	324	8	356	330	25	1,978	1,885	41	3,860	1,947	1,820
<b>Services</b> .....	1,055	271	676	1,644	259	1,398	8,500	4,768	1,515	11,444	4,020	5,825
Governmental.....	.....	.....	.....	31	44	1	163	161	3	1,154	122	1,032
Hotel and restaurant.....	16	10	3	17	3	14	215	165	11	648	380	182
Professional.....	70	4	53	3	1	2	147	104	36	309	121	159
Recreational.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	183	45	132
Personal.....	157	2	155	378	4	373	372	241	115	2,108	165	1,920
Household.....	803	255	456	1,215	207	1,008	7,553	4,047	1,350	7,023	3,178	2,400
Farm household.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	9	.....
<b>Trade</b> .....	67	9	58	20	1	19	361	255	89	878	215	656
Retail.....	53	9	44	14	1	13	181	124	52	826	194	623
Wholesale.....	14	.....	14	6	.....	6	180	131	37	52	21	33
<b>Finance</b> .....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	12	10	2	45	16	29
<b>All Industries</b> .....	3,625	1,135	2,381	2,359	822	1,530	15,175	14,422	1,796	43,048	12,894	27,729
Men.....	2,693	858	1,834	1,130	612	511	7,301	7,148	409	34,734	9,004	24,920
Women.....	932	277	547	1,229	210	1,019	7,874	4,274	1,387	8,314	3,890	2,809

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1934

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
49	11	39	89	15	72	50	33	16	81	19	62	2,131	1,332	692
7	1	7	12	2	9	1	1		29		29	94	40	54
1	1		4			1	1					9	1	8
3	1	2	3	2		10	10		20	16	2	68	40	15
5		5				1	1		3		3	145	93	50
8	5	3										10	6	4
6		6	2	2		9	7	2	13	1	14	192	114	76
6			47		47	1	1		1		1	16	12	4
3	3		1	1		1						198	127	52
			4		4	4	3	1	2		2	155	77	64
			1	1								101	22	78
8	3	5	8	3	5	20	8	12	9		9	2		2
1	1	1				1			1	1		44	25	18
2		2	4	3	1	1		1	3	1	2	42	21	20
2	2		3	1	2	1	1					2	2	
												134	110	23
566	732	4	236	187	6	353	353		37	36		714	498	178
4	4					13	13					84	78	3
4,924	4,738	144	3,472	3,072	49	2,684	2,392	179	155	136	11	73	41	30
24	27		244	181	64	189	185		29	33		48	25	13
16	16		244	181	64	184	181							
8	11					3	2		29	31		273	262	3
						2	2					11	11	
			9	3	6				6		6	29	11	18
5	4	1	35	1	33	68	8	60	31	1	30	793	117	675
5	4	1	35	1	33	68	8	60	10		10	345	40	305
									21	1	20	173	26	146
												269	46	223
												6	5	1
2,593	2,242	482	1,699	898	802	4,708	3,959	751	9,056	5,310	3,734	46,699	19,235	27,414
			6	4		7	7		7	1	6	354	70	236
2,274	1,801	479	1,573	801	775	3,729	3,064	667	7,173	3,831	3,330	36,515	11,779	24,772
319	441	3	120	93	27	972	888	84	1,876	1,478	398	9,830	7,386	2,406
2,251	1,300	929	2,462	1,166	993	1,363	763	527	1,835	661	1,194	30,554	13,208	13,057
2	2		4	1	3	8	4	4	181	3	177	1,543	337	1,220
95	81	21	70	32	28	55	53		31	18	13	1,147	742	272
28	12	17	107	80	27	15	4	11	77	29	48	756	355	353
17	2	15	55	1	54	16	1	15	6	2	4	336	101	229
122	4	118	311	11	300	167	9	158	280	7	267	3,895	443	3,406
1,443	664	757	1,578	831	581	884	509	334	1,257	599	685	21,756	10,290	7,571
544	535	1	337	210		218	183	5	3	3		1,121	940	6
121	10	108	123	14	109	76	42	34	64	10	25	1,710	556	1,098
83	7	73	99	8	91	60	39	21	62	10	24	1,378	392	941
38	3	35	24	6	18	16	3	13	2		1	332	164	157
7		7	1	1		5		5	4	1	2	77	29	47
10,544	9,068	1,714	8,370	5,538	2,134	9,509	7,748	1,572	11,298	6,207	5,064	103,928	54,834	43,920
8,176	7,743	701	6,281	4,396	1,493	8,317	6,973	1,231	9,977	5,566	4,386	78,609	42,300	35,485
2,368	1,325	1,013	2,089	1,142	641	1,192	775	341	1,321	641	678	25,319	12,534	8,435



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JANUARY, 1935

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of January, 1935, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:

Except for ordinary chores, the delivering of firewood and hauling of ice, farming was quiet in the Maritimes. Adverse weather conditions also hampered the fishing industry and little change was reported in logging. Mines in the New Glasgow area worked from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity operated from three to five days. No idleness was reported in the iron and steel group. Manufacturers of foodstuffs and confectionery stated business was fairly brisk and pulp mills and provincial wood products were working full time, but smaller concerns were experiencing a dull period. Little building construction was in progress outside of repair work. Many men, however, found employment in highway maintenance. Passenger and freight traffic, for the most part, was good and trade was fair. The usual number of requests was received for household workers in the Women's Division and placements made accordingly.

There were few placements in farming in the Province of Quebec and a decrease in the demand for loggers was reported, as the cutting season in some districts was almost over. Mining was quiet, also manufacturing, except at Montreal, where textiles were noticeably more busy. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, building construction showed some slight improvement, for in Montreal a few orders were received for building mechanics and a large number of building labourers placed. Many men also found employment in snow removal. Transportation was fair, but trade quiet, apart from stock-taking sales. Activity was noted in the Women's Division, where there was a steady call for experienced cooks.

Very little demand existed in Ontario for any type of farm labour, although many experienced men were available. Heavy snowfalls somewhat hampered the logging industry, but bush workers of all kinds were sent out and contractors reported that good progress was being made on the winter cut. Not much change took place in mining; non-producing mines were very slack, while others were running steadily. A slight improvement was indicated in manufacturing. Local factories were maintaining their staffs and in some instances a few extra hands were being hired. The iron and steel industry was active, filling orders for auto parts, and tobacco factories were running to full capacity. Textile plants,

rubber companies, distilleries and breweries were likewise busy. Harvesting of ice had been delayed, awaiting suitable weather, but a start was expected within a week's time. Little new construction work had started. There were, however, some fairly good jobs pending and it was hoped the volume of building construction would be much better this year than last. Highway work and various relief projects continued throughout the province. Experienced cooks-general were in demand in the Women's Department. Casual work for women, however, was slow. Many applicants were available, but in some instances the required experience was lacking, thus it was difficult to place them in suitable positions.

The movement of farm labour was beginning to decline in the Prairie Provinces, partly due to the fact that the Farm Relief Act terminated January 31st. Cordwood cutters were still in demand and a number of men were sent out to the logging industry. Mines continued busy, but registered no call for miners. Manufacturing was quiet, although some factories reported a good volume of business. Building construction showed little change, severe weather putting a stop to nearly all outside work under way. Very considerable dislocation of road traffic to and from the west resulted from snow slides and provided work for a number of telegraph linemen and snow shovellers. This, however, was only of short duration. Relief camps still received their quota of unemployed. Trade was quiet and there were fewer calls for women domestic workers, with all orders for city work easily filled.

Owing to unprecedented weather conditions throughout British Columbia, all lines of work were practically at a standstill. Farm lands were inundated and no work could be done in the orchards. Logging camps, saw mills and some mines also were forced to close, due to the heavy fall of snow, although local mines at Nanaimo worked full time during the last week in January. Few men were sent out to relief camps, as roads were impassable, but hundreds of unemployed found work on railway gangs and in various municipalities as snow shovellers, in some districts every available man being so employed. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert and Victoria were fairly busy with overhaul work, and longshoring, while not so active at New Westminster, was good at Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria. Building construction was very slack, no outside work being possible. The women's section was also quiet, with a decrease in applicants reported.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on January 1 was 8,965, the employees on their payrolls numbering 883,185 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,767 having an aggregate membership of 161,618 persons, 18.0 per

cent of whom were without employment on January 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 65 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1935, as Reported by Employers

According to information recorded during the last fourteen years, employment has invariably declined at the beginning of January, the establishments furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics having laid off some 59,600 workers, on the average, between December 1 and January 1 in the years, 1921-1934. At the opening of the present year, there was the customary contraction in industrial activity, but this was on a smaller scale than usual; the workers released from the staffs of the 8,965 co-operating employers numbered 40,993, or not quite 69 per cent of the average since 1920. The reported payrolls were reduced from 924,178 on December 1 to 883,185 at the first of January. This recession, besides being substantially below the average, was also the smallest on record for midwinter with only one exception, viz., January 1, 1934, when some 30,400 persons were laid off by the co-operating employers.

The January 1, 1935, index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 94.4, compared with 98.9 in the preceding month, and 88.6 on the same date in 1934; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 101.2, a gain of more than three points over the adjusted figure of 97.9 for December 1, 1934. The crude index for January 1 in the preceding thirteen years was as follows:—1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9;

1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that usually, (though not invariably), there is on February 1 a partial recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The greatest curtailment on the date under review was in manufacturing establishments, but their losses, both actually and in proportion to the general decline, were very substantially below the average. The contraction in factory employment was the smallest noted in any of the years since 1920, while it constituted less than 48 per cent of the total reduction reported in all industries on January 1, 1935, compared with the proportion of 72 per cent on the same date of 1934, and with the average decrease of nearly 60 per cent in the last fourteen years. The falling-off in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated on February 1 equalled the decline noted in the preceding report.

Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses on January 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper factories.



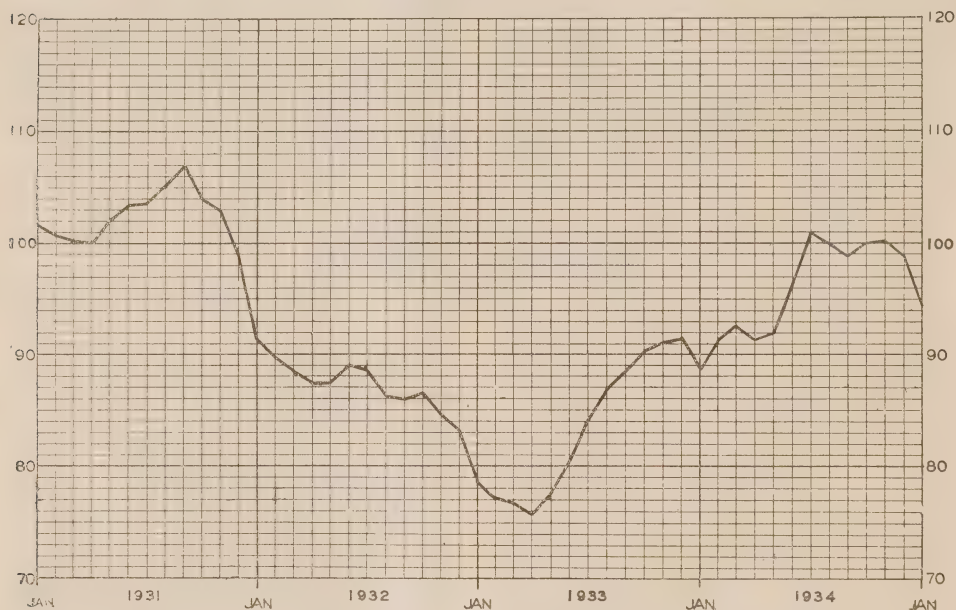
Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonable decreases in logging, mining, building and highway construction and transportation, while there were smaller reductions in wholesale trade and communications. On the other hand, railway construction, hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided increases, those in retail stores being greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available.

persons, compared with 75,913 at the beginning of December. Improvement had been noted on January 1, 1934, but the index was then two points lower. The falling-off on the date under review is seasonal, employment having declined on January 1 in nine of the fourteen preceding years; the reduction at the latest date, however, greatly exceeded the average recession recorded in the years 1921-1934.

*Quebec.*—The contraction in Quebec was decidedly smaller than that which occurred

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



### Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces recorded reduced activity. As is usual at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the concentration of manufacturing operations within their borders. The largest percentage decline, however, was in the Maritime Provinces. The situation in all five economic areas was distinctly better than at the beginning of January last year.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on January 1; this occurred chiefly in logging, mining, construction and manufacturing; within the group of factory employment, there were considerable losses in food, lumber, textile and iron and steel plants. Statements were received from 623 firms employing 70,257

on the same date of last year, and was also considerably less than the average decline at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index, at 91.3 at the latest date, was five points higher than on January 1, 1934. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather, lumber and musical instruments plants), logging, transportation, building and highway construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications. On the other hand, noteworthy improvement took place in retail trade and in railway construction, while beverage and tobacco factories were also busier. The gains in railway construction were a result of track-clearing operations following heavy snow-falls. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in



the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,131 co-operating employers aggregated 250,481 workers, as against 264,338 on December 1, 1934.

*Ontario.*—Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in vegetable food, textile and lumber factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in leather, non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, rubber and some other groups. Iron and steel plants, however, reported marked improvement, mainly in automobile production. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation, building, highway and railway construction and mining. Retail trade and logging, on the other hand, recorded heightened activity. A combined payroll of 373,838 persons was employed by the 3,966 firms whose returns were received, and who had 388,063 employees on December 1. The contraction, though larger than that noted on January 1 of last year, was decidedly smaller than the average loss recorded at the beginning of January in the last fourteen years; the index, at 98.0, was some seven points higher than on the same date in 1934, and was also higher than at the beginning of January in either 1933 or 1932.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Declines on much the same scale as at the beginning of January, 1934, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,319 employers of 114,730 workers, or 3,785 fewer than on December 1. Construction reported the most marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed curtailment, and mining was slacker. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging and retail trade. The reduction on the date under review was decidedly smaller than the average loss noted at the beginning of January in the years 1921-1934. The index on January 1, 1935, stood at 91.2, as compared with 86.4 on the same date of 1934.

*British Columbia.*—The recession in British Columbia involved fewer workers than that indicated on January 1, last year, when the index, at 80.4, was substantially lower than that of 88.8 on the date under review. The 926 firms furnishing data reported 73,879 employees on January 1, 1935, as against 77,349 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging, mining, transportation and construction recorded curtailment, while services and communications showed moderate improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921.....	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922.....	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923.....	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924.....	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	81.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	95.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7 <sup>1</sup>	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1935.....	100.0	7.8	28.0	43.2	12.8	8.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review. <sup>1</sup>Revised index.

### Employment by Cities

There were contractions in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while the tendency was upward in Ottawa and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. The losses generally were on a smaller scale than those recorded on January 1, 1934, and the situation in these cities was better than at the opening of last year.

*Montreal.*—The reduction in Montreal involved a much smaller number of workers than that registered on January 1 in any other year since 1920; the index, at 84·8, was over six points higher than at the beginning of January in 1934. Statements were received from 1,248 establishments with 126,485 employees, as compared with 129,296 in the preceding month. Important curtailment was shown in shipping and stevedoring and in manufacturing, especially in food, musical instrument, textile, leather and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories, steam railway operation, road and street construction and maintenance and retail trade were busier.

*Quebec.*—Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and

construction also afforded less employment, while services and trade showed some improvement; the 161 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 12,101 persons on December 1, to 11,640 at the beginning of January. This decline was much smaller than that indicated on January 1 of last year, when the index was lower.

*Toronto.*—Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal contraction than on January 1 in 1934, or in fact, than on the same date in any other year for which data are available. The index, at 95·8, compared favourably with that of 90·0 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, electrical apparatus, leather, pulp and paper, iron and steel and vegetable food groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported very pronounced improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,329 employers with 116,124 workers, compared with 117,472 in their last report.

*Ottawa.*—Manufacturing registered slight seasonal curtailment, but trade, construction and transportation were rather more active, the gains in the last two being due in part to the removal of snow. The result was an increase in general employment, according to

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922.....	74·2		94·0				87·2	69·2
Jan. 1, 1923.....	80·9		93·6	100·5	90·5		94·8	75·9
Jan. 1, 1924.....	87·4		94·5	97·0	83·2		87·3	78·9
Jan. 1, 1925.....	83·6	93·1	90·8	92·8	81·1		83·3	85·1
Jan. 1, 1926.....	89·2	90·9	95·1	93·4	89·5	56·9	91·4	91·6
Jan. 1, 1927.....	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107·2	123·4	112·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102·4	127·0	107·5	112·6	103·5	89·4	98·2	107·0
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88·0	100·8	99·6	108·9	91·3	83·5	92·5	91·1
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77·5	92·6	86·5	85·8	70·7	63·9	80·8	82·5
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78·0	86·5	90·0	95·8	77·1	76·5	81·1	82·2
Feb. 1.....	81·1	89·6	89·7	98·4	80·4	90·9	79·5	83·9
Mar. 1.....	82·6	93·2	91·1	96·7	81·0	97·7	79·7	84·1
Apr. 1.....	82·1	95·4	92·7	97·6	83·0	102·9	79·7	84·8
May 1.....	82·9	96·3	92·9	100·8	83·9	109·3	81·2	85·9
June 1.....	86·3	97·9	93·9	102·4	86·7	107·1	81·9	86·3
July 1.....	86·7	96·1	94·1	102·4	87·5	100·6	82·7	89·8
Aug. 1.....	86·4	99·4	92·9	103·4	87·8	100·7	84·0	91·5
Sept. 1.....	86·6	99·9	94·3	100·9	84·9	91·0	85·2	91·8
Oct. 1.....	87·0	97·5	96·5	100·8	84·4	86·7	86·5	90·5
Nov. 1.....	87·3	96·5	97·2	98·6	86·3	76·1	86·4	89·0
Dec. 1.....	86·7	92·4	97·1	96·0	86·1	77·9	87·1	89·0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84·8	88·9	95·8	97·5	83·0	88·4	85·6	88·7
Relative Weight of Employment by Ci- ties as at Jan. 1, 1935	14·3	1·3	13·1	1·4	3·0	1·4	4·1	3·2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

the 167 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 12,528 persons, as compared with 12,308 in the preceding month. A minor advance had been recorded on the same date last year, when the index was rather lower.

*Hamilton.*—Data were received from 267 firms in Hamilton employing 26,522 workers, as against 27,502 on December 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while road and street work absorbed a larger number of employees. The declines noted on January 1, 1934, involved the release of about the same number of workers, but the index was then some six points lower.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a further substantial improvement in the number employed in the Border Cities on January 1, 1935, this taking place almost wholly in manufacturing, notably in the automobile and related industries. Returns were compiled from 158 establishments with 11,930 persons in their employ, as compared with 10,497 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than on January 1, 1934, when a general falling-off had occurred.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups

showed only slight changes. The 443 co-operating firms reported 36,527 employees, compared with 37,169 in the preceding month. This contraction involved fewer workers than that recorded on January 1, 1934; employment was then in smaller volume.

*Vancouver.*—Activity was slightly reduced, on the whole, in Vancouver, according to returns from 392 employers of 27,974 persons, as compared with 28,093 on December 1. A decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index was decidedly lower. There were losses in manufacturing, but communications and local transportation were rather busier than in the preceding month, while the fluctuations in other industries were small.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was substantially less than the average indicated in the last fourteen years, involving the release of 19,530 operatives from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of 35,300 in the period, 1921-1934. The reduction in manufacturing on January 1, 1935,

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921.....	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	96.6
Jan. 1, 1922.....	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923.....	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924.....	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925.....	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926.....	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927.....	85.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	108.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	75.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1935.....	100.0	48.9	5.6	6.1	2.3	10.0	12.9	2.8	11.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



was the smallest on record; the falling-off of 21,950 reported on January 1, 1934, was the previous low figure in this comparison, while the greatest losses yet indicated by the employers furnishing statistics were those of 72,300 on January 1, 1921. The contraction on the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shut-downs for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the fourteen years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding January 1; on the average, this has amounted up to the date of the next report viz: February 1, to nearly 51 per cent of the decline noted at the beginning of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for January 1, 1935, numbered 5,313, and their payrolls aggregated 437,719, compared with 457,249 on December 1. The index declined from 91.3 in the preceding month to 87.4 on the date

under review, but as compared with 80.0 on January 1, 1934, showed an improvement of 7.4 points on the year. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index on the latest date was 95.2, or 2.8 points higher than on December 1.

The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper, but the fur, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. In many cases, the declines were smaller than those noted on January 1, 1934, notably in the food, rubber, textile and iron and steel groups. Lumber, musical instruments, clay, glass and stone, electric current electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories, however, reported reductions on a greater scale than at the

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1935	Dec. 1 1934	Jan. 1 1934	Jan. 1 1933	Jan. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1931	Jan. 1 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	48.9	87.4	91.3	80.0	74.4	83.9	93.7	106.5
Animal products—edible.....	2.2	105.1	108.9	94.7	92.0	95.1	95.5	103.3
Fur and products.....	.2	83.0	89.0	76.3	77.8	78.1	88.2	0.4
Leather and products.....	2.0	86.8	94.3	79.1	77.6	78.7	79.8	88.1
Boots and shoes.....	1.3	84.7	92.3	78.6	80.8	83.4	72.9	87.8
Lumber and products.....	3.3	57.1	64.5	52.9	43.2	55.6	66.8	83.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.6	45.0	52.5	40.7	30.0	41.1	50.7	70.0
Furniture.....	.7	69.9	78.1	69.3	64.1	85.2	98.3	108.9
Other lumber products.....	1.0	84.4	90.7	77.9	67.0	77.2	90.1	105.8
Musical instruments.....	.1	26.1	52.3	39.4	22.9	58.0	56.9	83.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	92.4	103.7	85.6	88.4	94.7	95.5	100.0
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	92.3	94.7	85.6	82.2	89.9	98.7	110.4
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	81.0	83.4	71.6	67.1	76.1	87.0	105.0
Paper products.....	.9	100.7	109.4	96.2	89.4	91.7	98.0	106.9
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	104.4	104.5	100.7	100.5	107.7	114.6	118.7
Rubber products.....	1.3	89.8	92.3	85.2	75.6	82.2	106.3	128.0
Textile products.....	9.7	102.5	107.1	97.5	88.1	90.3	93.6	98.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.9	121.2	121.2	114.1	100.6	97.4	99.0	96.8
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	86.9	86.3	83.7	73.6	77.4	85.1	84.0
Woollen yarn and cloth.....	.8	118.8	123.9	120.6	105.7	101.2	89.2	92.9
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	493.8	476.7	432.6	364.9	278.7	274.1	198.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.0	109.9	117.6	112.3	103.0	103.3	99.9	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	87.0	94.2	81.4	75.3	81.4	88.3	95.5
Other textile products.....	1.0	82.2	87.7	73.0	65.9	74.4	82.5	95.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.9	127.7	128.3	125.6	120.6	119.3	116.7	125.7
Tobacco.....	1.1	121.4	122.7	126.7	124.8	115.5	101.6	117.1
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	137.4	137.1	122.3	113.0	123.7	139.9	139.7
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	126.0	127.2	133.7	108.9	99.5	108.9	192.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	118.9	122.4	112.1	101.8	110.6	113.8	119.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.7	60.8	68.9	53.4	50.1	77.1	95.2	116.0
Electric current.....	1.5	110.0	113.1	104.8	108.3	118.4	124.7	123.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	105.0	111.3	95.5	96.4	126.4	143.5	156.3
Iron and steel products.....	10.4	71.1	71.4	60.9	56.3	70.7	88.7	107.3
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.1	81.2	92.3	64.4	47.6	59.2	93.2	110.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	83.1	83.3	66.4	63.1	86.9	105.2	127.9
Agricultural implements.....	.4	45.9	39.1	35.6	22.9	25.0	47.6	87.3
Land vehicles.....	4.9	72.7	67.8	65.0	64.2	75.6	88.2	100.5
Automobiles and parts.....	1.5	92.9	69.8	67.6	57.9	56.9	69.7	104.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	47.1	52.2	43.8	53.2	60.9	94.4	109.3
Heating appliances.....	.4	73.9	92.8	58.8	54.3	61.8	70.6	90.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	58.3	61.5	49.3	43.4	82.4	126.2	173.4
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	76.0	77.1	62.3	57.0	71.8	87.7	103.8
Other iron and steel products.....	1.4	70.2	77.4	61.4	53.2	74.3	87.5	103.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	106.4	110.4	90.5	74.7	93.6	112.7	127.4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	132.3	132.2	127.4	115.4	117.3	124.9	145.9
Miscellaneous.....	.6	113.4	119.2	97.8	93.5	98.4	103.2	105.5

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

beginning of last year. With rare exceptions, activity in the various groups of factory employment was greater than on January 1, 1934.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Large reductions were reported in this division, mainly in meat and fish-preserving plants. Statements were received from 250 manufacturers with 19,782 workers, as compared with 20,504 at the beginning of December. This loss was much smaller than that recorded on January 1, 1934, when the index number was over ten points lower. All five economic areas reported reduced employment, the heaviest contractions being in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

*Leather Products.*—There was a seasonal decline in the leather industries at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe factories. The shrinkage involved a decidedly smaller number of employees than that noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index was lower. A combined working force of 17,612 persons was registered by the 267 firms making returns, as compared with 19,117 in the preceding month. Most of the loss occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber Products.*—Seasonal contractions on a larger scale than on January 1, 1934, were noted in lumber mills, 793 of which reduced their payrolls, from 33,665 on December 1 to 29,910 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in decidedly better volume than at the corresponding date of last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there was also curtailment in furniture, vehicle, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked reductions in Ontario and British Columbia, although employment generally declined.

*Musical Instruments.*—Thirty-five manufacturers of musical instruments released 750 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 744 at the beginning of January. Practically all the decrease took place in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller recession had been noted on January 1 a year ago, and the index number then was higher.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There were seasonal reductions in employment in practically all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in canning, sugar and syrup, flour and cereal, bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories. The working forces of the 425 co-operating employers totalled 26,450 persons, as compared with 29,538 in their last report. The contractions in Ontario were most pronounced; the movement however, was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were decidedly larger, and the index number then

was some seven points lower than at the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1935, was slightly less than that noted on the same date in 1934, when employment was in smaller volume. Statistics were received from 578 firms, whose staffs aggregated 55,806 workers, or 1,444 fewer than in their last report. There were considerable losses in Quebec and Ontario. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods, together with smaller contractions in printing and publishing establishments.

*Rubber Products.*—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which however, was rather less than that of January 1, 1934; 52 plants had 11,420 employees on the date under review, as against 11,738 at the beginning of December. The largest losses took place in Ontario. The index number, at 89.8, compared favourably with that of 85.2 on the same date last year.

*Textile Products.*—The 923 textile firms furnishing data released a smaller proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments making returns at the beginning of January, 1934; the index then was five points lower than on the date under review, when it stood at 102.5. The reported payrolls included 87,174 persons on January 1, 1935, as against 91,176 in the last report. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods and garment and personal furnishing divisions.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a slight falling-off in employment at the beginning of January in the tobacco and beverage groups; statements were tabulated from 163 manufacturers in this group, employing 16,639 workers, or 89 fewer than on December 1. Improvement in Quebec was rather more than offset by declines in Ontario.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied product plants showed a contraction on January 1 as compared with the preceding month, 280 persons having been released from the labour forces of the 181 reporting establishments, which had 9,228 employees. Similar declines were noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further seasonal recessions in employment occurred in the production of these goods; 187 works reported an aggregate staff of 6,682, as compared with 7,538 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which,



however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick, stone and glass plants recorded important declines; these were on a larger scale than those of January 1, 1934, when employment was generally in smaller volume.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in electric current plants again declined, according to statistics from 95 producers, employing 13,839 workers, or 405 fewer than on December 1. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported curtailment. Little general change had been noted at the beginning of January of last year, when the index was over five points lower.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—A decline in personnel was registered by the 106 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 11,477 persons on January 1, as compared with 12,159 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of 1934, although a smaller reduction had then been noted.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, iron pipe, sheet metal and some other iron and steel works reported considerable curtailment, while important improvement was shown in agricultural implement and automobile factories. The payrolls of the 823 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel group totalled 93,567, against 94,015 employees on December 1. This contraction, (which occurred in Quebec and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while the tendency in Ontario was distinctly favourable), was smaller than that noted on the same date in any other year of this record going back to 1921. The index was higher than on January 1 in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The loss recorded in non-ferrous metal products involved a greater number of workers than that indicated on the same date in 1934, but the index was then many points lower. Returns were compiled from 148 employers of 16,795 persons, as compared with 17,591 at the commencement of December. The most noteworthy reductions were in Ontario. An analysis of the data by industries shows that smelters and refineries and lead, tin, zinc and copper plants released most of the workers who were laid off.

*Mineral Products.*—Decreased activity was noted in this group, comparing unfavourably with the increase registered at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 13,347 persons was employed by the 121 establishments whose returns were received,

and who had 13,361 employees on December 1. The index was higher than on January 1, 1934, standing at 132.3 at the latest date, as against 127.4 in the same month of last year.

### Logging

Logging showed a considerable decline on January 1; nevertheless, employment was decidedly more active than in January of any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1930. The index stood at 181.3, compared with 198.6 on December, 1934, and 168.8 on January 1, 1934. A combined working force of 50,593 men was reported by the 311 co-operating firms, who had 55,337 employees in the preceding month. Moderate improvement occurred in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the trend was downward.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was a decrease in coal mines, 101 of which reduced their payrolls from 25,828 persons on December 1, to 25,261 at the beginning of January. There were losses in both eastern and western coal fields. The index number on January 1, 1934, was slightly lower, although employment had then shown an advance over the preceding month.

*Metallic Ores.*—A moderate decrease was noted in metallic ore mines, according to data from 141 firms who employed 23,800 persons at the beginning of January, as compared with 24,404 in their last report. The index was decidedly higher than at the same date of last year, when only small losses had occurred.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward; the reductions were on a rather larger scale than on January 1 a year ago, but the index was then some five points lower. Statements were received from 77 firms employing 5,351 workers, as compared with 5,911 in the preceding month. All provinces except British Columbia recorded curtailment.

### Communications

Further losses took place on telephones and telegraphs; the situation was practically the same as that indicated on the same date in 1934, when decreases were also noted. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 20,946 on December 1, to 20,612 employees at the beginning of January.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in local transportation showed a slight



seasonal contraction, involving fewer workers than that noted on January 1, 1934, when the index number was practically the same. A combined staff of 24,060 persons was reported by the 196 co-operating firms, who had 24,120 employees in the preceding month. There were reductions in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while Quebec and British Columbia recorded improvement.

*Steam Railways.*—Steam railway operation showed a pronounced decline, improvement in the Maritime Provinces being more than offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 101 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 55,333 persons, as against 56,471 in their last report. Little general change had been recorded on the same date last year, when the index was 0.2 points higher than that of 69.6 on January 1, 1935.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a large seasonal reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while an increase, also seasonal in character, was noted in the Maritime Provinces. A smaller number of workers was let out than on January 1, 1934, when the index was practically the same. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 96 employers of 10,535 men, compared with 14,010 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Continued seasonal curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 657 contractors reduced their staffs from 22,319 at the beginning of December to 18,336 on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, although there were losses in all five economic areas. Rather smaller decreases had been indicated on January 1 last year, but the index was then some twelve points lower.

*Highway.*—Statements were received from 324 firms employing 61,064 workers, or 12,430 fewer than on December 1. Important losses occurred in all Provinces. Road construction

generally afforded less employment than in the winter of 1933-1934.

*Railway.*—An upward movement was shown in this division, in which 35 employers reported 23,640 persons on their payroll, as compared with 21,788 in the preceding month; the gain was chiefly due to snow-clearing operations following severe storms. The index was the same as on January 1 of a year ago, when gains had been noted. Ontario and the Western Provinces recorded decreases on the date under review, while heightened activity was indicated in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

### Services

Little general change occurred in services, in which 433 firms employed 24,642 persons, or 206 more than in the preceding month. There was an increase in hotels and restaurants, but the other divisions of the group showed curtailment. Improvement had taken place at the beginning of January, 1934, when the index was lower.

### Trade

Trade afforded considerably more employment than on December 1, the improvement on the whole being much greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available. There were moderate seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were exceptionally large. The 1,097 co-operating employers had 102,239 persons on their staffs, compared with 97,865 in their last report. Employment was brisker than in any other month since the beginning of January, 1931.

### TABLES

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1934

Unemployment as used in the accompanying article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with

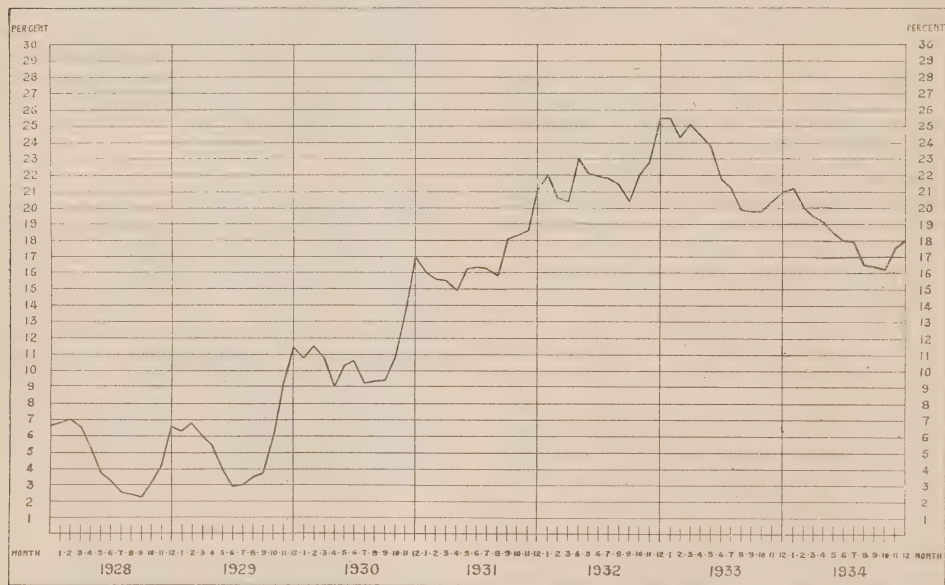
consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Further declines in the volume of work afforded, though on a small scale, were apparent among local trade unions during December, seasonal quietness combined with

the slowing up of activity consequent upon the holiday season influencing the situation adversely at the close of the month. This was apparent from the reports tabulated from 1,767 labour organizations, with a combined membership of 161,618 persons. Of these, 29,112 were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 18.0, in comparison with 17.5 per cent of inactivity in November. A higher level of employment was reflected, however, than at the close of December, 1933, when 21.0 per cent of unemployed members was noted. Seasonal dullness in the fishing industry in British Columbia and in transportation, both navigation and

unions also showed an upward employment trend, though the gains recorded from November were but fractional. When contrasting with the returns for December, 1933, Alberta unions reported substantial improvement during the month under review, due in large measure to the considerably better conditions obtaining for coal miners and building tradesmen, though employment generally throughout the various trades and industries was on a higher level. In Ontario and Nova Scotia also, employment advancement on a noteworthy scale was shown, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions indicating gains of more moderate propor-

#### PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



steam railway operation, was mainly responsible for the moderate drop in activity reported from that province when compared with November. In Ontario, the manufacturing industries, particularly the pulp and paper, and textile divisions and the lumbering and transportation industries all combined to effect an unfavourable employment balance during December, while in Saskatchewan retarded activity in transportation was almost wholly accountable for the slight change noted. On the contrary, Quebec and Alberta unions showed some employment expansion, which in the former province was most predominant in the manufacturing industries and in the latter, among the coal mines. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba

tions. British Columbia unions, however, reported a fair-sized drop in activity from December a year ago, the fishing industry accounting largely for this adverse change, and in Quebec there was a general downward employment trend during the month reviewed.

Each month the reports on unemployment from the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Saint John unions reported marked improvement in conditions from November and in Montreal, Edmonton and Halifax increases in activity on a considerably smaller scale were noted. Little variation was evident in the employment level among Winnipeg unions from November, though the tendency was favourable. Van-



couver and Toronto unions indicated a slowing up of industrial activity when compared with the previous month, of rather moderate degree, and in Regina minor contractions in employment were reported. Saint John members, as in the previous comparison, were much better engaged than in December a year ago and in Edmonton substantial recovery was shown. Toronto, Halifax and Winnipeg unions also recorded gains in employment of noteworthy degree, and in Regina there was some slight expansion. The situation in Vancouver was considerably quieter than in December, 1933, and in Montreal there was a slight lessening of the employment volume available.

The chart, which accompanies this article, illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1928, to date. As shown by the curve, 1934 has been a more favourable year than either 1933 or 1932, the level of the curve each month being below that of the corresponding month in the two preceding years. Employment conditions were at their best for the year in October, when the percentage of idleness stood at 16.2, the January percentage of 21.2 constituting the maximum of unemployment during 1934. There was but little variation in the volume of work afforded during January from December, 1933, though the tendency was toward lessened employment. In February, however, activity as represented by the curve was at a slightly higher level than in January and the situation continued to improve without interruption until the close of October, though the change from month to month was slight. In November, due largely to employment curtailment of a seasonal nature, the curve showed a slight rise from October and extended further in this upward course to the close of the year.

A favourable employment trend from the previous month, was noted in the manufacturing industries during December, though the change was very slight, the 481 labour organizations making returns with 49,416 members reflecting an unemployment percentage of 17.8, in contrast with 18.0 per cent in November. Improvement on a more substantial scale, however, was shown from December a year ago, when 23.4 per cent of the members reported were without work. Textile and carpet workers, general labourers and gas workers were much better engaged than in November and in the garment trades moderate increases in activity were noted. There was little variation in the employment level among iron, steel and leather workers, and bakers and confectioners from November, though the tendency was toward a greater em-

ployment prevalence. Of the recessions which were nearly sufficient to offset these gains the most pronounced were registered by hat, cap and wood workers and metal polishers, with contributing declines, on a smaller scale, among fur and glass workers, paper makers and cigar makers. In the printing trades

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Dec. 1919.....	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.9	5.0	6.0	2.8	18.6	4.3
Dec. 1920.....	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.0
Dec. 1921.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Dec. 1922.....	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Dec. 1923.....	7.3	3.6	9.7	4.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Dec. 1924.....	4.7	6.9	12.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Dec. 1925.....	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Dec. 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Dec. 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Dec. 1928.....	3.9	9.10	7.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Dec. 1929.....	5.2	4.4	15.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Dec. 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Dec. 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	26.1	20.7	17.6	23.2	22.0	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.0	20.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	11.4	26.2	22.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.5	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.5	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.2	24.9	21.0	17.9	29.5	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	22.3	19.4	14.4	29.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.2	16.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.5	22.4	22.1	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	23.4	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.2	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec. 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	18.0



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
December, 1919	72.2	12.7	1.4	2.5	2.5	6	11.9	2.9	1.1	14.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1920	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1921	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1922	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1923	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1924	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1925	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1926	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1927	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1928	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1929	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1930	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1931	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
January, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
February, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
March, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
April, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
May, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
June, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
July, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
August, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
September, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
October, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
November, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
December, 1932	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
January, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
February, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
March, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
April, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
May, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
June, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
July, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
August, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
September, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
October, 1933	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
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January, 1934	71.1	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	14.9	10.6	60.2	...	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	9.6	0.17	5.26	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
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the percentage of idleness remained the same as in November. The majority of trades participated in the more favourable employment movement noted from December, 1933, cigar makers, textile and carpet, hat and cap, leather, fur and glass workers and general labourers particularly showing extensively improved conditions during the month reviewed. Among brewery workers and paper makers also the gains were substantial and the iron, steel and printing trades and metal polishers showed noteworthy advancement. Fractional gains only were reported by bakers and confectioners. Wood workers, however, suffered severe losses in available work and garment workers were considerably slacker than in December a year ago.

Coal mining, on the whole, employed larger working forces during December than in either the previous month or December of 1933, unemployment standing at 3.9 per cent, as compared with percentages of 5.4 in November and 6.8 at the close of December a year ago. The December percentage was based on the returns compiled from 51 unions of these workers, with a total 16,505 members, 641 of whom were idle at the end of the month. The Alberta mines absorbed the bulk of the expansion noted over both the previous month and December, 1933, the improvement in the latter comparison being substantial, while in Nova Scotia also activity tended favourably, though the changes were very slight. British Columbia miners, however, showed a sharp drop in employment from December a year ago, but the recessions indicated from November were small. A number of unions of these miners continued to show a substantial proportion of their working membership on short time.

Unemployment in the building and construction trades eased up slightly during December, the 207 organizations from which reports were tabulated, with a combined membership of 17,212 persons, showing 58.6 per cent of idleness, compared with a percentage of 61.6 in November. Pronounced gains in activity were recorded over December, 1933, when 69.1 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Hod carriers and building labourers, electrical workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers indicated employment revival on a large scale when compared with November. Improvement of much lesser degree was apparent among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters, while the situation for carpenters and joiners was but nominally better. On the other hand, bridge and structural iron workers, whose reported membership was small, were much

slacker than in November and activity for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, steam shovelmen and granite and stonecutters was somewhat curtailed. When a comparison is made with the returns for December, 1933, hod carriers and building labourers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and carpenters and joiners all were afforded a much greater volume of employment during the month reviewed, and the situation for plumbers and steamfitters, and steam shovelmen improved considerably. Among electrical workers and bricklayers, masons and plasterers increases in activity on a moderate scale were reported. There was, however, noteworthy curtailment in work afforded bridge and structural iron workers from December a year ago and among granite and stonecutters some falling off in activity was evident.

The transportation industries during December showed little variation in conditions from the preceding month, what slight change was noted being in an unfavourable direction. This was manifest by the returns compiled from 782 organizations, representing a total of 54,112 members, 6,140, or 11.3 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, in comparison with 10.4 per cent in November. A rise in employment on a rather small scale was noted from December, 1933, when 13.4 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Navigation workers suffered important losses in activity from November and among steam railway employees, whose returns included about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, there was but a fractional adverse change. Among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs the variation from November was so slight as to be practically negligible. Steam railway employees were almost entirely responsible for the gain in work affected in the transportation industries, as a whole, when compared with December, 1933, though activity for street and electric railway employees tended slightly upward. Conditions for navigation workers, however, were considerably more depressed than in December a year ago and the drop in employment was much heavier than that shown in comparison with the previous month. Teamsters and chauffeurs reflected but nominal declines during the month reviewed.

Activity for retail shop clerks was slightly retarded at the end of December from the preceding month, the 6 unions from which reports were received, embracing 2,409 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 7.8, compared with 5.9 per cent in November. A fully engaged situation was



indicated among these workers at the close of December, 1933.

Civic employees were not quite so busily engaged during December as in either the previous month or December a year ago, unemployment standing at 3·8, in comparison with percentages of 1·2 in November and 2·8 in December, 1933. The percentage for the month surveyed was based on the reports compiled from 78 associations, representing 7,481 members, 288 of whom were idle at the end of the month.

The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades as indicated at the close of December remained identical with that of the previous month, the 116 unions making returns with a total of 3,905 members showing that 601 were unemployed at the end of the month, a percentage of 15·4, the same percentage as was registered at the close of the preceding month. Fluctuations, however, were apparent in the various groups of trades, theatre and stage employees showing fair-sized gains in activity when compared with November, and hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers improvement on a smaller scale. Recessions of counteracting influence, however, were reflected by unclassified workers and stationary engineers and firemen. A higher level of employment was manifest in the miscellaneous group of trades than in December, 1933, when 19·8 per cent of idleness was reported, stationary engineers and firemen showing increases in activity on a pronounced scale. Gains of lesser degree,

though noteworthy, were recorded by theatre and stage employees, while the tendency for hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers was but slightly upward. Unclassified workers alone indicated an unfavourable movement from December a year ago.

Fishermen were very slack during December, the percentage of idleness standing at 88·8, as compared with a percentage of 83·3 at the close of November and with 25·0 per cent in December, 1933. For December reports were compiled from 3 associations of these workers with 694 members, 616 of whom were reported idle on the last day of the month.

Lumber workers and loggers registered a substantial drop in employment during December from the previous month, but the curtailment shown from December, 1933, was much more extensive. This was evident from the reports tabulated from 4 unions involving a membership of 1,450 persons, 733, or 50·6 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with 38·8 per cent in November and 19·0 per cent at the end of December, 1933.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who are on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1934

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December, 1934, showed declines in the average daily placements of 7 per cent and 19 per cent respectively when the records were compared with the previous month and also with those of December a year ago. Under the first comparison all groups recorded losses, those in construction and maintenance and services being the largest. The former division was also almost wholly responsible for the heavier decline reported under the second comparison, although increased placements in farming logging and services, part of which was due to the placing of applicants under the Farm Relief Act, helped to offset the total loss registered.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1932, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Ser-

vice throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a sharp upward trend throughout the month, and at the close of the period under review both levels were 11 points above those shown at the end of December, 1933. The ratios of vacancies to each 100 applications was 62·7 and 72·9 during the first and second half of December, 1934, in comparison with ratios of 65·6 and 61·6 during the same periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 59·1 and 69·6 as compared with 62·7 and 58·6 during the corresponding month of 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1934, was 1,287 as compared with 1,378 during the preceding month and with 1,588 in December a year ago.



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,910 in comparison with 2,241 in November and 2,488 in December, 1933.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during December, 1934, was 1,221, of which 585 were in regular employment and 636 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,315 during the preceding month. Placements in December a

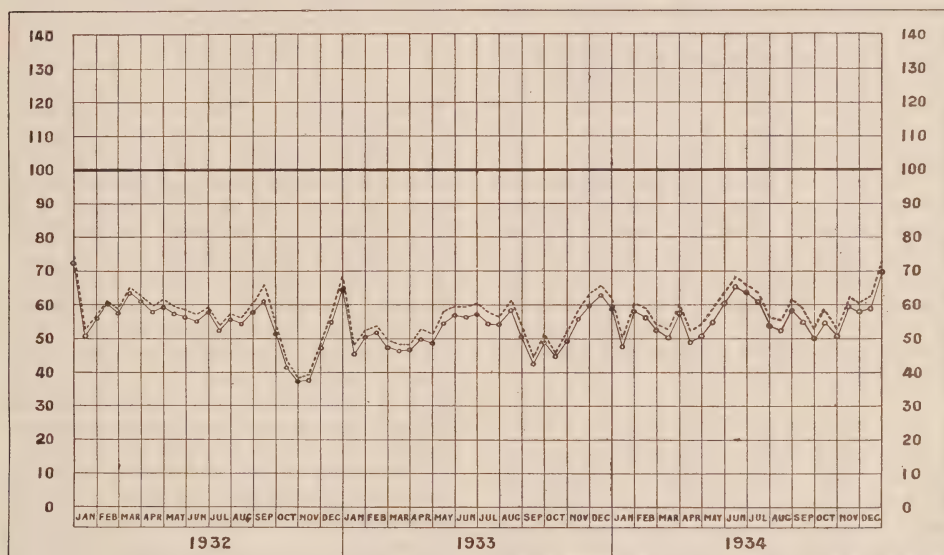
for work, and 37,807 placements in regular and casual employment.

During the year 1934 the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 427,792 vacancies, 724,365 applications and 406,091 placements in regular and casual employment, a gain of 15 per cent over the placements effected during the preceding year, 1933.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



year ago averaged 1,513 daily, consisting of 574 placements in regular and 939 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1934, offices of the Service referred 31,673 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 30,513 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,613, of which 11,041 were of men and 3,572 of women, while placements in casual employment totalled 15,900. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,439 for men and 7,726 for women, a total of 32,165, while applications for work numbered 47,746, of which 37,827 were from men and 9,919 from women. Reports for November, 1934, showed 35,809 positions available, 58,243 applications made, and 34,189 placements effected while in December, 1933, there were recorded 39,683 vacancies, 62,193 applications

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091

NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during December, were over 20 per cent less than in the preceding month and more than 10 per cent below the corresponding

month of 1933. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with November and of nearly 12 per cent when compared with December a year ago. The decline in placements from December, 1933, was due to the curtailment of relief work on road construction, as small changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included construction and maintenance 626; trade 28; and services 299, of which 221 were of household workers. During the month 181 men and 79 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of December positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were nearly 9 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 37 per cent below the corresponding month of 1933. There was a decline of over 9 per cent in placements when compared with November and of 37 per cent in comparison with December, 1933. A large reduction in relief placements on road construction accounted for the decline from December a year ago as a loss in manufacturing was nearly offset by a gain in services, and there were small changes only in all other groups. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 119, and in services 525. Of the latter, 423 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 130 of men and 74 of women.

#### QUEBEC

There was a decline of over 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during December when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 62 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1933. Placements were nearly 12 per cent less than in November, but over 79 per cent above December a year ago. Placements in logging, construction and maintenance, and services were considerably higher than during December, 1933, and accounted for the gain under this comparison. Small losses were reported in mining and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 66; logging 1,024; construction and maintenance 610; trade 98; and services 1,668, of which 1,469 were of household workers. There were 1,739 men and 1,141 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in

Ontario during December, was over 4 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 37 per cent below the corresponding month of 1933. There was a decline of nearly 3 per cent in placements when compared with November and of over 36 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. The large decline in placements from December, 1933, was almost entirely due to the curtailment of relief work on road construction, supplemented by small losses in services and logging. Gains were reported in manufacturing and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 431; logging 678; farming 246; transportation 111; construction and maintenance 9,105; trade 300; and services 2,792, of which 1,717 were of household workers. There were 1,806 men and 1,042 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

During December, 1934, employment offices in Manitoba received orders for over 17 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 2 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1933. There was a decline of nearly 17 per cent in placements when compared with November and of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. Farm placements were considerably higher than during December, 1933, and there was a moderate increase in services. These gains, however, were more than offset by declines in construction and maintenance, and logging. The reduction in relief placements on road construction was slightly larger than placements on farms and the decrease in logging was greater than the gain in services. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 249; farming 2,104; construction and maintenance 317; and services 737, of which 671 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,593 of men and 476 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December called for nearly 5 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 8 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1933. There was a decline of over 8 per cent in placements when compared with November and of over 5 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. There was a large decrease in relief placements on road construction when compared with December, 1933, supplemented by small losses in manufacturing and logging. These declines were largely offset

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,018</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>94</b>
Halifax.....	374	52	381	318	140	178	1,457	40
New Glasgow.....	157	6	194	187	94	75	381	48
Sydney.....	487	0	502	502	26	476	193	6
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>668</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>171</b>
Chatham.....	37	0	35	37	18	19	125	2
Fredericton.....	63	3	121	67	57	10	84	.....
Moncton.....	177	1	178	177	63	114	124	90
Saint John.....	391	0	404	391	66	325	476	79
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>4,194</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>6,154</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,536</b>
Chicoutimi.....	313	1	439	312	312	9	62	.....
Hull.....	326	5	847	382	278	87	300	206
Montreal.....	1,791	112	2,578	1,617	947	250	704	667
Quebec.....	915	150	1,288	985	592	162	295	422
Rouyn.....	88	1	94	93	82	11	1	22
Sherbrooke.....	149	0	295	207	138	18	88	96
Three Rivers.....	612	17	613	665	531	71	7	123
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>14,243</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>24,185</b>	<b>14,031</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>10,867</b>	<b>56,849</b>	<b>4,021</b>
Belleville.....	64	0	44	64	21	43	212	34
Brantford.....	2,840	2	3,933	2,840	79	2,761	3,167	86
Chatham.....	175	0	286	181	31	143	762	47
Fort William.....	207	0	218	206	77	129	123	214
Guelph.....	52	4	113	81	26	20	748	87
Hamilton.....	350	23	726	383	153	186	4,335	177
Kingston.....	288	6	381	273	139	134	580	66
Kitchener.....	581	0	833	589	32	549	1,471	59
London.....	3,975	15	4,317	3,999	164	3,814	2,810	396
Niagara Falls.....	135	0	102	141	43	90	1,613	16
North Bay.....	143	0	569	139	113	26	696	111
Oshawa.....	1,032	0	1,119	1,031	50	981	433	158
Ottawa.....	620	16	1,242	626	416	173	607	189
Pembroke.....	278	0	363	258	61	197	17	137
Peterborough.....	90	11	93	88	45	36	464	52
Port Arthur.....	447	0	350	349	322	28	740	581
St. Catharines.....	126	10	161	105	35	70	2,091	78
St. Thomas.....	138	14	199	128	51	77	963	50
Sarnia.....	192	2	207	186	56	130	762	43
Sault Ste. Marie.....	91	0	267	92	57	33	57	70
Stratford.....	52	0	318	53	35	18	187	57
Sudbury.....	183	12	507	181	127	54	156	90
Timmins.....	384	0	565	386	109	277	941	186
Toronto.....	1,409	217	6,792	1,280	483	649	28,215	872
Windsor.....	391	34	480	372	123	249	4,699	165
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,376</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>14,023</b>	<b>3,105</b>
Brandon.....	165	8	346	158	153	5	962	125
Winnipeg.....	3,211	0	4,435	3,295	2,916	378	13,061	2,980
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,767</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,952</b>
Estevan.....	187	0	206	187	136	51	36	97
Moose Jaw.....	563	112	481	512	179	326	360	220
North Battleford.....	160	39	151	151	140	11	26	220
Prince Albert.....	257	70	187	180	165	15	18	251
Regina.....	656	82	613	600	506	94	587	424
Saskatoon.....	344	36	320	310	274	36	365	434
Swift Current.....	195	58	134	140	125	15	69	91
Weyburn.....	102	36	87	89	59	30	5	43
Yorkton.....	303	46	274	294	233	61	7	172
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,713</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>9,763</b>	<b>1,465</b>
Calgary.....	856	5	1,572	843	800	43	4,025	501
Drumheller.....	114	0	316	108	90	18	175	82
Edmonton.....	1,179	111	1,212	1,074	1,010	61	4,725	744
Lethbridge.....	386	19	467	358	150	208	655	90
Medicine Hat.....	178	0	204	178	63	115	183	48
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,186</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>1,811</b>
Kamloops.....	158	6	190	154	148	4	14	263
Nanaimo.....	474	0	474	472	235	237	156	390
Nelson.....	208	16	223	218	88	130	5	342
New Westminster.....	87	1	165	86	49	37	113	40
Penticton.....	165	4	217	166	151	11	71	82
Prince Rupert.....	134	1	159	134	2	132	178	2
Vancouver.....	919	2	2,009	954	657	270	1,287	582
Victoria.....	1,041	0	1,150	1,041	92	949	172	110
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>32,165</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>47,746</b>	<b>31,673</b>	<b>14,613</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>88,431</b>	<b>14,343*</b>
Men.....	24,439	538	37,827	24,179	11,041	13,044	77,844	11,289
Women.....	7,726	828	9,919	7,494	3,572	2,856	10,587	3,054

\* 188 placements effected by offices since closed.



by gains in farming, services and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 74; farming, 1,172; mining, 79; construction and maintenance, 373; trade, 41; and services, 688, of which 523 were of household workers. During the month 1,438 men and 379 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during December, were nearly 16 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 24 per cent better than during the corresponding month of 1933. There was a decline of over 20 per cent in placements when compared with November, but a gain of over 17 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. The increase in placements over December, 1933, was due to gains in farming, construction and maintenance, logging, and services. The only decline of importance was in mining. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 210; farming 665; construction and maintenance 1,213; and services 370, of which 292 were of household workers. There were 1,913 men and 200 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for over 23 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 19 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1933. Placements also were nearly 23 per cent less than in November and over 18 per cent below December a year ago. All industrial divisions except services and manufacturing, in which minor gains only were reported, participated in the reduction in placements from December, 1933; the only decline of importance, however, was in construction and maintenance due to the curtailment of relief work on road construction. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 2,449, and in services 674. Of the latter, 464 were of household workers. During the month 1,241 men and 181 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 14,613 placements in regular employment, 8,100 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which

they were registered. Of the latter, 515 were allowed the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 417 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 98 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices granted 44 certificates for reduced transportation during December, of which 38 were provincial and 6 interprovincial. The latter were issued at the Hull office to bushmen, of whom 5 went to Pembroke and one to Sudbury. Within the province the movement was also of bushmen, travelling from Quebec to employment within the same zone. Business transacted by Ontario offices during December involved the issue of 177 reduced rate certificates, all to provincial points. Of these, 137 were granted at Port Arthur to 116 bush workers, 13 mine workers, and 8 restaurant workers, conveyed to centres within the Port Arthur zone. From Sudbury there were transfers of 24 bush workers, and from Fort William of 10 bush workers within their respective zones, the Sudbury zone also receiving one sawmill labourer from Toronto. Proceeding to the Windsor zone were 2 pattern makers sent from Hamilton and one tool maker from Oshawa, while to the North Bay zone one moulder was transferred from Timmins and one blacksmith from Pembroke. In Manitoba, 100 persons were transported at the reduced rate during December, 8 within the province and 92 to points outside. All of these travelled on certificates secured at Winnipeg, from which centre 3 tractor operators, 2 mine workers, 2 farm hands, and one lumber trimmer went to situations within the Winnipeg zone. Included among the transfers outside the province were 83 bushmen, 3 domestics, 2 farm hands, one hotel chef, one blacksmith, and one miner going to various centres within the Port Arthur zone, and one lumber piler to Prince Albert. Saskatchewan offices issued 48 reduced rate certificates during December, all to points within the province. This provincial movement was largely of bushmen, the Yorkton office despatching 30 and the Prince Albert office 14 within their respective zones. To Yorkton also 2 bushmen were conveyed from Regina, while the Prince Albert zone was, in addition, the destination of one bushman journeying from Saskatoon and of one domestic from Regina. Transfers at the reduced rate in Alberta during December totalled 140, and were effected entirely by the Edmonton office

which despatched 132 bush workers, 4 mine workers, 2 farm domestics, one farm hand and one hotel waitress to employment at various points within its own zone. In British Columbia 6 workers took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, these going to provincial employment and transferred from Vancouver. To centres within the territory covered by the Vancouver office were

despatched 3 mine workers and one cafe cook, while the Kamloops zone received 2 mine workers.

Of the 515 persons who were transported at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 412 journeyed by the Canadian National Railways, 96 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and one by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during December, 1934

The building permits issued by 61 cities in December, 1934, represented construction work valued at \$2,496,535, as compared with \$2,606,868 in November, 1934, and \$1,983,292 in December, 1933. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$110,333 or 4.2 per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of \$513,243 or 25.9 per cent in the more significant comparison with the same month of 1933. The value of the building authorized during 1934 was \$26,828,209, an increase of \$5,051,713 or 23.2 per cent over the total for 1933; the 1933 figures are based on revised statistics furnished by city officials, while those for 1934 are at present unrevised. Revised figures for 1934 will be published next month.

Detailed statements were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued some 125 permits for dwellings valued at more than \$400,000 and over 450 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of about \$1,900,000. There were also four permits taken out for engineering work at a cost of \$104,000. During November, the construction of some 250 dwellings and 1,500 other buildings was authorized; these were estimated to cost approximately \$900,000 and \$1,605,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta reported increases in the value of the authorized building, Alberta showing the greatest gain of \$144,074 or 230.8 per cent. Declines were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of \$237,597 or 48.3 per cent in Quebec being most pronounced.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases as compared with December, 1933, in the value of the building authorized. In this comparison, Ontario reported the greatest gain of \$826,568 or 83.6 per cent. Of the reductions in the remaining provinces, that of \$583,961 or 69.7 per cent in Quebec was most marked.

Of the four largest cities, Toronto registered increases, both as compared with November, 1934, and December, 1933. Vancouver reported a decline as compared with November, 1934, but an increase over December, 1933, while Montreal and Winnipeg showed reductions in the value of the building permits issued in each comparison. Of the smaller centres, New Glasgow, Moncton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Sarnia, York and East York, Welland, Walkerville, Woodstock, St. Boniface, Calgary, Lethbridge and Nanaimo recorded advances as compared with the preceding month, and also with December, 1933.

#### *Cumulative Record for 1934*

The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during the Decembers of the years since 1920, and also for the completed years; the 1934 figures are unrevised, while for preceding years the statistics are revised. Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1926 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years 1920-34.

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials, twelve months (1926=100)
1934.....	\$ 2,496,535	\$ 26,828,209	17.2	83.0
1933.....	1,983,292	21,776,496	13.9	78.3
1932.....	1,569,255	42,319,397	27.1	77.2
1931.....	7,895,106	112,222,845	71.8	81.0
1930.....	15,440,281	166,379,325	106.4	90.9
1929.....	14,688,682	234,944,549	150.2	99.0
1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	140.1	97.1
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	118.0	96.1
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	100.0	100.0
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	79.9	102.9
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	80.9	106.6
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	85.4	111.8
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	94.8	108.7
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	74.7	122.7
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	74.8	144.0



The unrevised statistics for 1934 indicate that last year's aggregate was 23·2 per cent higher than in 1933, though it was lower than in other years since 1920; in this connection, it

should be noted that the Bureau's index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were also lower in 1934 than in any year from 1920 to 1930.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

Employment at 17th December showed some improvement as compared with 26th November. It continued to improve in coal mining, in the cotton and motor vehicle industries and in the distributive trades. Some improvement was also recorded in general engineering, hat and cap manufacture, the glass bottle industry, printing and bookbinding, and hotel, boarding house, etc. service. On the other hand, there was a further decline in the building industry and in tinplate manufacture, and some reductions in employment also occurred in the pottery, boot and shoe, woollen and worsted, hosiery and leather industries.

The improvement in employment was most marked in North-East England, while there was also some improvement in London and in the South-Western and North-Western counties of England; but there was a slight decline in Scotland. In London and South-East England employment continued fairly good, and in the South-West and Midlands it was still fair. In the North of England, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland it remained bad, and in Wales very bad.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at 17th December, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16·1, as compared with 16·4 at 26th November, 1934, and with 17·5 at 18th December, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at 17th December, 1934, was 13·8, as compared with 13·9 at 26th November, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·3, as compared with 2·5. For males alone the percentage at 17th December, 1934, was 18·5 and for females, 9·7; at 26th November the corresponding percentages were 18·8 and 10·0.

At 17th December, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,717,005 wholly unemployed, 288,257 temporarily stopped, and 80,553 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,085,815. This was 34,970 less than a month before, and 138,264 less than a year

before. The total included 1,686,507 men, 56,277 boys, 299,192 women, and 43,839 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 963,038 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 769,538 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 227,061 insured persons (including 17,013 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 126,178 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 17th December, 1934, was 2,150,741.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment and pay rolls increased from November to December. The employment increase is contrary to the movement shown in 12 of the 15 preceding years. Declines in pay rolls in December have been shown in 8 of the 15 preceding years.

Employment increased 1·7 per cent from November to December and pay rolls increased 6·2 per cent. Forty-four of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment in December, and 62 industries reported increased pay rolls. Industries of major importance in which gains in both employment and pay rolls were reported in December were: automobiles, blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills, foundries and machine shops, machine tools, hardware, woollen, cotton, silk, dyeing and finishing textiles, and boots and shoes.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index of factory employment for December, 1934, is 78·1 (preliminary) and the December index of factory pay rolls is 63·2 (preliminary). The level of employment in December, 1934, was 5 per cent above the level of the December, 1933, index (74·4) and pay rolls, were 16 per cent above the level of the December, 1933, index (54·5). The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100.

The levels of employment and pay rolls in the separate industries in December, 1934, compared with December, 1933, shows in-



creased employment over the year interval in 62 industries and larger pay rolls in 76 of the 90 industries surveyed.

Employment for the 12-month period ending December, 1934, was 14.2 per cent above the annual average of 1933, 22.9 per cent above the annual average of 1932, and 1.8 per cent above the 1931 average. A similar comparison of pay rolls for the 12 months of 1934 with the annual average of 1933 showed a gain of 27.6 per cent, and compared with the 12-month average of 1932, an increase of 34.3 per cent. The annual average of pay rolls for 1934 was 8.3 per cent below the 12-month average of 1931.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in December from 25,288 establishments employing 3,605,568 workers whose weekly earnings were \$71,080,570 during the pay period ending nearest December 15. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—Increases in employment from November to December were shown in 6 of the 18 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and increases in pay rolls were reported in 9 of these industries.

The most pronounced changes over the month interval were seasonal in character. Retail trade establishments, reflecting expansion for holiday trade showed a gain of 8.5 per cent in employment. The group of department stores, variety stores, general merchandise, and mail-order establishments which is most affected by Christmas trade reported an increase of 27.0 per cent in number of workers. In the remaining 53,698 retail trade establishments for which data were available, employment increased 2.3 per cent over the month interval.

Employment in the metalliferous and anthracite mining industries increased 2.8 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively, over the month interval. The gains in employment in the remaining 3 industries reporting increases (brokerage, insurance, and real estate) were 0.3 per cent or less.

Among the 12 non-manufacturing industries reporting decreased employment from November to December, the greatest declines were shown in the quarrying and non-metallic mining and the building construction industries. These industries are adversely affected by winter weather. The quarrying industry showed a decrease of 15.1 per cent in employment over the month interval and employment in the building construction industry based on reports supplied by 10,188 contractors employing 70,160 workers in December showed a falling-off of 10.7 per cent.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

REFERENCE was made in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pp. 24-25) to amendments made to what are known as the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada applicable to contracts made by various departments of the Federal Government for fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores. The fair wages conditions in question were sanctioned by an Order in Council passed on December 31, 1934, and became effective from that date.

The new Fair Wages Clause applicable to all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of the above-mentioned fittings and supplies is as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time

to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor, shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are

the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours, or as to rates for overtime, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with. By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

#### *Schedule of Minimum Wage Rates*

Males (18 years of age or over), 30 cents an hour minimum.

Females (18 years of age or over), 20 cents an hour minimum.

Males and Females under 18 years of age shall not receive less wages than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Scale of the province in which this work is performed.

In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors shall pay to males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

In any province where the Minimum Wage legislation requires payment of wages in excess of those above set out, such higher rates shall apply on this work.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an

Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions known as the "A" conditions, for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada,



unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

The Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of Married Quarters at the Permanent Force Barracks, Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractors, R. H. Peach & Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, January 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$35,169.00. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages and less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 80	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 70	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers (ornamental).....	0 75	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel cramenen.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 50	8
Operators:—		
Hoist—1 drum.....	0 65	8
Hoist—2 drum.....	0 80	8
Cement mixer—gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Cement mixer—steam.....	0 80	8
Compressor.....	0 60	8
Bucket loader.....	0 60	8
Excavator, bear cat and gasoline shovels.....	0 75	8
Shinglers.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters—granite, sand and limestone.....	0 75	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	0 90	8
Tile setters.....	0 75	8
yd.		
Metal lathers.....	0 06	8
hour		
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 90	8
Linoleum layers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Mess Building at the Permanent Force Barracks, Calgary Alberta. Name of contractors, The Forster Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, January 24, 1935. Amount of contract, \$147,250.00. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of January, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, under the "B" Conditions as they existed from 1922 until the adoption on December 31st of the new Order in Council above referred to. Tenders had been taken in these cases before the close of the calendar year, although the contracts were not concluded until January.



(The former "B" Conditions have been published from month to month in the LABOUR GAZETTE.)

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Gum rubber boots.....	Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Sweater jackets.....	Dominion Woollens & Worsted, Ltd., Hespeler, Ont.
Pillow slips.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Gum rubber boots.....	Gutta Percha & Rubber Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Drab serge jackets.....	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab whipcord.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab cloth.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Waterproof cloth.....	Canadian Industries Ltd., New Toronto, Ont.
Cartridges.....	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloth.....	Dominion Woollens & Worsted, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Cloth.....	Renfrew Textiles Ltd., Renfrew, Ont.
Cloth.....	Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S.
Drab serge jackets.....	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	A. E. Wry-Standard Ltd., Amherst, N.S.
Ankle boots.....	Tetrault Shoe Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	Eugène Fournier, Plessisville, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	Williams Shoe Ltd., Brampton, Ont.
Ankle boots.....	Acton Shoe Co., Acton Vale, P.Q.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue cloth.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue cloth.....	The Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Lindsay, Ont.
Gum rubber boots.....	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Knives and spoons.....	McGlashen Clark Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Earthenware, cups, saucers, bowls.....	Sovereign Potters Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Horse rugs.....	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Metal laths, etc.....	Dominion Reinforcing Steel Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Drab frieze.....	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Lindsay, Ont.
Gum rubber boots.....	Woodstock Rubber Co., Woodstock, Ont.
Gum rubber boots.....	Northern Rubber Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

The following contracts have been awarded under the revised "B" Labour Conditions of December 31st, set out above:—

Goods Contracted for	Contractor
Drill jackets and trousers.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue serge.....	Dominion Woollens & Worsted, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Canvas shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.
Service trousers.....	Houde, Larocche & Cie, St. Croix, P.Q.
Cloth trousers.....	Houde, Larocche & Cie, St. Croix, P.Q.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, remodelling, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Janin Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 20, 1934. Amount of contract, \$1,289,855.00, plus \$5,670.00 for installation of Durham Differential System, and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 65	8
Asbestos insulation helpers.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Boilermakers.....	0 65	8
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators (gas).....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators (steam).....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist engineers (other than on steel erection).....	0 55	5
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Elevator constructors.....	0 85	8
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	0 60	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 45	8
Hollow metal workers (erectors).....	0 60	8
Kalamein iron workers (erectors).....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 65	8
Linoleum, layers, waxers, polishers.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble setters.....	0 70	8
Mastic floor layers:		
Kettlemen.....	0 45	8
Finishers, rubbers, spreaders.....	0 60	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 67	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Roofers: slate and tile.....	0 60	8
Roofers: felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Roofers: composite.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 50	8
Stonecutters:		
Granite.....	0 70	8
Sandstone and limestone.....	0 65	8
Stone masons.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Tile setters.....	0 65	8

Construction of new Departmental Building Block "D" at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Elric Boileau, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 16, 1935. Amount

of contract, \$1,198,000.00 plus \$6,670.00 for alternative system of heating, and unit prices for additional work and materials. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 75	8
Asbestos insulation workers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Brick masons and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Concrete mixer operator: Gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Steam.....	0 60	8
Derrick and hoist engineers (other than on steel erection).....	0 70	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 45	8
Hollow metal workers (erectors).....	0 60	8
Linoleum layers, waxers and polishers.....	0 55	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Powdermen.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 80	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofing.....	0 65	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Boilermakers.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Compressor operators—Gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Elevator constructors.....	0 85	8
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	0 50½	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Marble setters and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranimen.....	0 70	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Brussels, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. H. Rintoul, Wingham, Ont. Date of contract, January 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$18,768.00, plus unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a public building at Bois-sevain, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Messrs. Dring Bros., Boissevain, Man. Date of contract, January 9, 1935. Amount of contract, \$17,500.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers.....	0 42½	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 75	8
Ornamental iron erectors.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 42½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
*Labourers—skilled.....	0 37½	8
*Labourers—unskilled.....	0 35	8

\*At least 25% of the men employed on this contract are to be paid the rate for skilled men.

N.B.—Where hours less than 48 per week are specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the Province of Manitoba, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the Post Office at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January

19, 1935. Amount of contract, \$264,899.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator (gas or electric).....	\$0 55	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (when continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar).....	0 47½	8
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (when attending on or at scaffold).....	0 42½	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 75	8
Ornamental iron and bronze workers.....	0 75	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 75	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 65	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 67½	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers (while engaged as machine rubbers).....	0 47½	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above).....	0 42½	8
Marble setters.....	0 95	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Electricians.....	0 85	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 37½	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Asbestos insulation workers.....	0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Compressor operator—(gas or electric).....	0 60	8
Derrick and hoist operators: Sg. or dbl. drum.....	0 75	8
3 or more drum.....	0 85	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 50	8
Linoleum floor layers.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 75	8
Mastic floor spreaders and layers.....	0 90	8
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers.....	0 75	8
Mastic floor kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8
*Labourers—skilled.....	0 42½	8
*Labourers—unskilled.....	0 37½	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stone masons.....	0 80	8
Stone cutters (granite, sand and limestone).....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Man in charge, felt and gravel roofers.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of wharf repairs at La Descen-  
te des Femmes (Ste. Rose du Nord), Chicou-  
timi Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Louis  
Boucher, Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, P.Q. Date  
of contract, January 15, 1935. Amount of con-  
tract, approximately \$12,146.52. A fair wages  
schedule was inserted in the contract as fol-  
lows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

\*At least 25% of the men employed on this contract are to be paid the rate for skilled men.

N.B.—Where hours less than 48 per week are specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the Province of Manitoba, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Burk's Falls, Ont. Name of contractor, Hugo L. Gomoll, North Bay, Ontario. Date of contract, January 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$22,000.00 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Renewal of the superstructure of the Marine Wharf at Digby Island, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. John R. Mitchell and John Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, December 21, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,827.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Pile driver boom man.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Carpenters.....	0 85	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public wharf, Longlac, District of Port Arthur, Ontario. Name of contractor, Thomas P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 24, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$2,997.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver runners.....	\$0 75	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as: Broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, adze, auger).....	0 42	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of a pile wharf and approach at Morrisburg, Ontario. Name of contractors, Robert Beggs & Son, Hallville, Ont. Date of contract, January 12, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,296.71. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Drill runners (boring machine).....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Firemen.....	0 40	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Pile driver engineer.....	0 65	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 42	8

Construction of a public wharf at South Baymouth, Manitoulin Island, Ontario. Name of contractors, L. R. Brown & Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Date of contract, January 25, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,613.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Divers.....	1 10	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Quarrymen.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, X-cut saw, hammer, auger).....	0 42	8

Construction of a closed face cribwork dock at Prescott, Ontario. Name of contractor, Reginald A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Jan. 10, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$22,581.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 42	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Extension to shore protection work at Champlain, P.Q. Name of contractor, Bourbeau Leblanc, Champlain, P.Q. Date of contract, January 12, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,881.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Driver, horse and cart.....	\$0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Repairs to the pier at Beaverton, Ontario. Name of contractor, Thomas A. Wilson, Cannington, Ont. Date of contract, January 3, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,496.83. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—gas.....	\$0 50	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 42	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Driver.....	0 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a dyke at the Fraser River Elevator, New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, January 16, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,748.90. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Pile driver boom man.....	0 90	8
Derrick scow engineer.....	1 00	8
Derrickman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in January, 1935, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders	Amount
	\$ cts.
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	588 34
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	455 86
<i>Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—</i> Workmen Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	37 80
Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.....	76 83
Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.....	12,182 21
P. A. Alain, Quebec, P.Q.....	426 14
Maritime Cap Co., Moncton, N.B.....	396 36
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i> F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	5,565 00
Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q.....	2,173 00
Capital Brass Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	935 59
<i>Stamping Machines, etc.—</i> Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	2,268 19
<i>Scales—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	32 45

Regulations relating to bake shops, under the Public Health Act of Alberta, were gazetted on December 5. They lay down rules for the sanitary construction and operation of bake shops, control of persons handling of food, storage and shipping of bread, etc., and for the inspection of bakeshop premises.

## Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association

Members of the Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association have recently voted in favour of certain amendments to the sick benefit and pension plan instituted by the company and approved by the Montreal city council early in 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, page 219). The amended plan, as suggested by the company and accepted on a vote of the employees, provides for a reduction in the rate of pension from \$2 per day to \$50 per month, the new rate to be applicable to both present and future pensioners. It is also agreed that sickness and disability benefits of \$10 per week are to be reduced from a total of 26 weeks to a total of 13 weeks.

In order to provide the additional reserve to carry out this plan the following scale of payment by employees is put into effect: up to and including 39 years, \$3.00 per month; 40 to 49 years inclusive, \$3.50 per month; 50 years and over, \$4.00 per month.

This scale indicates that there is no increase in payments from younger members of the association, the additional cost being paid by those 40 years of age and over.

The company on its part agrees to increase its annual contribution, \$31,213.50, commencing January 1, 1935, and continuing until April 30, 1938, when the matter will be further reviewed.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN DRESS MANUFACTURERS AND THE INDUSTRIAL UNION OF NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS OF CANADA, AND THE TORONTO DRESSMAKERS JOINT COUNCIL OF CUTTERS, PRESSERS, OPERATORS AND FINISHERS' LOCALS.

Agreement to be in effect from January, 1935, to January 20, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice. This agreement was made following the strike reported on page 103 of this issue and renews the agreement in effect last year which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 193. The wage rate for finishers is, however, increased from \$12.50 to \$13.50 per week.

### Transportation and Public Utilities; Water Transportation

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 269.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

When non-union men are employed on account of shortage of union labour, they shall not be replaced by union men during the remainder of the day on which they are hired.

The regular rate of wages for longshoremen is 68 cents per hour for day work and 77 cents for night work, which is an increase of 5 cents per hour over the rates in effect during the previous two years. An extra 10 cents per hour to be paid for full cargoes of cement, gold concentrates, for handling bulk grain, for full cargoes of slag or fertilizer, or when a ship has more than 100 tons in any hold and for work in refrigerating plant if temperature is 26° Fahrenheit or lower. For work between 6 p.m. and midnight Saturday, time and one-half. For work on Sundays and five holidays and for all work during meal hours and until released, and for work on ships with cargoes on fire, double time to be paid. For work on ships with cargoes on fire on Sundays or holidays, \$2.04 per hour for day work and \$2.31 for night work.

Payment for waiting time: from 7 a.m. to midnight, full rate for first hour and half rate

for succeeding hours until midnight; after midnight, full rate to be paid. If ordered out for or after 9 p.m., payment for waiting time to commence from 9 p.m., except if ordered out for or after 1 a.m. to handle mails, baggage or express goods, when waiting time to be paid at full rates from 1 a.m.

Provision is made for the number of men to be employed in the holds. No men to remain in the holds of ships while grain is running.

Any dispute is to be referred for settlement to a joint committee whose decision will be final.

### Service: Recreational

KITCHENER, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 357.

Agreement to be in effect from October 8, 1934, to August 31, 1935.

Only union members to be employed.

Overtime to be paid *pro rata*.

Wages for projectionists: \$37.50 per week except where three projectionists employed, when third projectionist may be paid \$32.50. Extra shows, \$3.50 per man per show. Advertising reels run outside of regular running hours, \$1.00 per reel; all work performed other than projection, also all overtime: \$1.00 per hour.

### Collective Agreements in France

At a plenary session on November 30, 1934, the French National Economic Council discussed the problem of collective agreements, which has been the subject of a comprehensive inquiry during the past year. The standing committee on collective agreements submitted a report, the conclusions of which may be summarized as follows:—

The spread of collective agreements depends on the fulfilment of a number of conditions; employers' and workers' organizations must be developed, and a sense of collective ethics must be acquired, the chief element in which is full realization of the binding force of every freely-concluded contract and the responsibility incurred by the parties. The existing organizations should forthwith make a vigorous effort to establish close relations, co-ordinate their work and draft agreements, in every branch of production in which there is any chance of success. The Council is prepared, at a later date, to examine the results obtained, so as to judge whether the experiment should be encouraged and developed, or whether there is need for correction, restatement or legislative action.

After discussion, the conclusions as a whole were adopted with only two dissentient votes (due to disagreement with the reference to legislative action).



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again slight, the cost per week of the family budget in terms of retail prices showing a small decline, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices advanced somewhat.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.51 at the beginning of January as compared with \$7.54 for December, 1934; \$7.50 for January, 1934; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal decline in the price of eggs, while the prices of salt pork, bacon, lard, evaporated apples and potatoes were also lower. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, milk and butter were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.99 at the beginning of January as compared with \$16.02 for December, 1934; \$15.95 for January, 1934; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher owing mainly to increases in the prices of anthracite coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 71.5 for January as compared with 71.2 for December, 1934. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are 70.6 for January, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95.3 for January, 1930; 97.1 for January, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.9 for January, 1914.

In the grouping according to chief component materials all of the main groups were slightly higher except the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group which was unchanged. The Animals and their Products group showed the largest advance. In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were slightly higher, the increase in the former being due to higher prices for certain foods, chiefly fish, fruits, meats and butter and for certain items of household equipment. The advance in producers' goods was due mainly to higher prices for lumber and for materials for the furs and leather goods industries and for the

meat packing industries. Materials for the milling industries were slightly lower.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made

(Continued on page 212)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	1914	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1931	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1934	Dec. 1934	Jan. 1935
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	46-4	63-8	71-4	71-0	54-6	56-4	62-8	69-4	71-8	63-0	41-2	40-0	38-6	40-0
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	32-6	45-0	46-4	44-6	30-4	30-6	36-4	43-2	45-4	37-2	22-2	21-8	20-6	21-6
Mutton, roast.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	16-6	25-3	25-7	26-9	18-9	18-5	21-7	23-9	25-1	22-0	12-2	12-0	11-6	12-1
Pork, leg.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-9	31-2	32-3	30-8	25-6	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-0	26-9	16-6	19-0	18-9	19-7
Pork, salt.	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-6	31-1	36-5	36-0	26-7	28-5	25-9	27-2	29-8	25-9	12-7	16-6	19-1	19-4
Bacon, break-fast.	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	36-2	62-6	69-6	71-4	52-0	53-8	51-2	53-2	54-4	52-6	28-0	31-4	38-2	37-8
Lard, pure.	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	24-8	44-8	52-4	58-4	39-8	41-4	37-2	38-4	39-4	38-3	18-1	21-6	32-7	32-3
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-2	66-6	77-6	67-8	43-4	48-4	44-2	44-8	42-6	41-6	24-6	27-0	29-4	29-2
Eggs, storage.	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	35-5	63-3	86-6	85-2	71-2	62-8	64-3	60-2	64-4	50-6	39-9	40-7	41-4	37-0
Butter, dairy.	6 qts.	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	33-4	51-2	69-5	75-7	58-7	50-1	52-0	48-4	52-1	40-1	29-5	30-2	31-0	29-5
Butter, cream-ery.	2 lb.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	55-2	71-4	90-6	93-0	79-8	73-8	73-8	75-0	77-4	72-6	57-0	58-2	61-2	61-8
Cheese, old.	1 "	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	61-0	93-8	135-2	113-4	83-4	92-0	85-8	88-2	88-0	67-6	45-6	48-8	44-2	44-4
Cheese, new.	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	35-9	51-2	74-8	63-6	48-6	50-7	47-0	48-3	47-5	37-3	26-1	28-4	25-1	25-5
Bread.	15 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-3	33-3	40-9	39-2	32-6	33-4	33-0	33-8	33-0	32-0	19-7	19-7	19-4	19-4
Flour, family.	10 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-6	30-4	38-1	37-5	29-3	33-4	33-2	33-8	33-0	32-0	19-6	19-7	19-4	19-4
Rolled oats.	5 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-2	114-0	120-5	132-0	105-0	115-5	115-5	117-0	117-0	99-0	84-0	88-5	90-0	90-0
Rice.	2 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	32-0	65-0	74-0	68-0	48-0	35-0	55-0	55-0	53-0	37-0	26-0	31-0	33-0	33-0
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	18-0	19-0	21-0	22-0	21-5	35-0	40-0	36-0	28-0	29-0	31-5	31-5	32-0	26-5	23-0	25-0	26-0	25-0
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	12-0	19-6	30-4	28-2	19-6	22-0	21-2	20-8	15-4	7-8	8-8	9-6	9-8	9-8
Prunes, medium size.	1 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	33-4	23-2	21-6	17-4	16-0	16-0	21-2	20-8	15-4	7-8	8-8	9-6	9-8
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-4	19-7	26-2	24-9	22-0	20-3	19-4	20-6	21-3	19-6	15-5	15-5	15-3	14-8
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-2	17-3	25-7	25-3	18-4	15-7	13-9	13-6	16-0	12-6	10-8	12-3	12-6	12-5
Tea, black.	1/2 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-8	42-8	62-0	51-2	36-8	31-6	32-4	30-0	29-2	25-6	23-2	32-0	26-0	25-6
Tea, green.	1/2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-2	19-8	28-6	24-6	17-4	15-0	15-4	14-4	13-8	12-2	11-2	15-6	12-6	12-6
Coffee.	1/2 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-1	12-5	16-0	14-5	13-5	17-9	17-8	17-7	17-6	14-3	10-8	11-4	13-3	13-2
Potatoes.	1/2 bag	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-3	12-1	16-7	15-7	15-1	17-9	17-8	17-7	17-6	14-3	10-8	11-4	13-3	13-2
Vinegar.	1/2 qt.	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	10-1	14-7	14-8	13-6	15-1	15-2	15-2	15-1	13-3	10-2	9-9	9-5	9-5
All Foods.		\$ 4-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-73	\$ 12-42	\$ 15-30	\$ 14-48	\$ 11-03	\$ 11-63	\$ 11-19	\$ 11-30	\$ 11-88	\$ 9-86	\$ 6-94	\$ 7-50	\$ 7-54	\$ 7-51
Starch, laundry	1/4 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal anthracite.	1/2 ton	2-9	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-3	4-6	4-7	4-9	4-2	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-0	3-8	3-8	3-8	3-8
Coal, bituminous.	" "	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	54-1	72-4	87-8	125-0	109-6	114-7	102-7	102-1	101-4	101-4	96-0	94-9	94-8	95-1
Wood, hard.	" cd.	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-1	55-9	65-2	92-1	71-7	65-8	63-7	63-0	63-1	62-5	58-4	57-9	58-9	58-9
Wood, soft.	" "	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-9	63-7	80-6	90-5	80-2	76-9	75-0	75-5	76-0	75-6	63-6	58-9	61-9	62-1
Coal oil.	1 gal.	22-6	25-3	29-4	30-6	32-1	47-2	62-5	69-0	59-8	56-2	55-8	55-4	54-3	54-4	47-8	45-2	46-4	46-4
Fuel and light.		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-90	\$ 2-65	\$ 3-27	\$ 4-17	\$ 3-53	\$ 3-44	\$ 3-28	\$ 3-27	\$ 3-26	\$ 3-25	\$ 2-93	\$ 2-84	\$ 2-89	\$ 2-90
Rent.	1/2 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-83	\$ 4-50	\$ 5-54	\$ 6-60	\$ 6-92	\$ 6-86	\$ 6-89	\$ 6-94	\$ 6-99	\$ 7-06	\$ 5-98	\$ 5-57	\$ 5-54	\$ 5-54
†† Totals.		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-49	\$ 19-61	\$ 24-15	\$ 25-30	\$ 21-52	\$ 21-96	\$ 21-41	\$ 21-55	\$ 22-17	\$ 20-21	\$ 15-89	\$ 15-95	\$ 16-02	\$ 15-99

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-51	12-45	15-35	14-72	11-18	11-11	11-12	11-33	11-92	10-21	7-32	7-81	7-75	7-73	7-73
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-80	10-63	13-42	13-18	9-78	10-77	10-32	10-23	11-00	9-81	7-04	7-35	7-32	7-30	7-30
New Brunswick.	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-45	12-33	14-97	14-44	11-11	11-82	11-26	11-21	11-81	10-20	7-32	7-72	7-94	7-85	7-85
Quebec.	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-27	12-18	14-67	13-76	10-63	11-23	10-37	10-54	11-11	9-24	6-45	6-95	7-00	6-98	6-98
Ontario.	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-43	12-61	15-35	14-39	10-88	11-66	11-22	11-27	11-84	9-77	6-85	7-47	7-53	7-50	7-50
Manitoba.	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-21	11-84	16-09	13-94	10-87	10-83	10-80	11-13	11-51	9-33	6-66	7-06	7-21	7-20	7-20
Saskatchewan.	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-46	12-18	15-39	14-10	11-06	11-21	11-37	11-36	11-90	9-58	6-66	7-34	7-33	7-27	7-27
Alberta.	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-38	8-77	12-72	15-88	14-77	10-94	11-31	11-29	11-52	12-15	9-51	6-72	7-32	7-34	7-33	7-33
British Columbia.	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-08	12-69	16-11	15-75	12-08	12-42	12-16	12-26	12-85	10-89	7-65	8-24	8-19	8-18	8-18

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	20-0	16-2	15-5	10-8	8-8	12-1	19-7	19-4	18-9	32-3	35-5	47-2
Nova Scotia (average).....	20-0	15-8	14-4	10-8	9-4	9-4	19-8	19-7	19-5	30-9	33-5	46-9
1—Sydney.....	21-3	16-8	14-4	11-1	10	11	17	19-6	18-4	28-8	30-7	47-2
2—New Glasgow.....	22-5	18	15-5	10-5	8-5	10	.....	20-5	21	30-8	33	45-1
3—Amherst.....	15	12-2	10	9	9	6	.....	18	16-2	31-5	34-7	50
4—Halifax.....	23-6	17	18-9	13-2	11-6	9-8	22-5	21-2	19-1	30-4	33-6	46-7
5—Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20-7	32	33-3	45
6—Truro.....	17-7	15	13-2	10	7-7	10	20	19	21-7	32	35-5	47-6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	21-3	17-7	17-3	13	11	.....	.....	19	17-2	29-7	33-5	43-5
New Brunswick (average).....	23-5	17-9	17-4	11-5	9-7	12-0	18-3	20-4	19-9	31-2	35-2	48-2
8—Moncton.....	19	14-4	13-8	10-8	8-6	12-5	18	19-6	18-1	30-7	35-3	45-8
9—Saint John.....	23-3	16-4	17-8	11-7	9-2	11-7	20	20-8	19-3	28-9	34-7	48-8
10—Fredericton.....	26-6	20-7	19-5	12-5	11	11-7	15	21-2	22-1	33	35-7	50
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	18-5	11	10	.....	20	20	20-2	32	35	48-3
Quebec (average).....	18-6	15-1	16-2	10-3	6-6	10-5	19-6	16-9	18-0	30-2	34-0	48-0
12—Quebec.....	20-7	16-2	17-2	11-7	7-4	13-1	20-7	16-6	17-5	29-5	33-6	41-2
13—Three Rivers.....	16-2	14	15-5	9-5	5-7	10-3	18-5	17-3	19	31-7	35-8	50
14—Sherbrooke.....	21-7	17-3	19-5	12-4	7-2	10-6	21-1	18-3	18-4	28-7	31-2	50-7
15—Sorel.....	.....	15	15-7	9-3	6-3	7-5	16-5	15	18	30	34-3	41-7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15-2	12-9	12-9	8-9	5-9	12-8	18	14-4	16	29-4	36-4	51-9
17—St. Johns.....	17-8	15-3	17-1	10-7	7	12-5	.....	17	16-9	31-7	34-5	50-8
18—Thetford Mines.....	13	12-7	12-3	9-3	4-7	9	18	15-3	18-8	30	34	48-3
19—Montreal.....	23-5	16-8	18-8	10-4	8	9-1	21-9	18-8	18-8	30-9	33-2	48-5
20—Hull.....	20-6	15-9	16-6	10-8	6-9	9-9	21-7	19-3	18-4	30-1	33-2	48-5
Ontario (average).....	20-5	16-7	16-0	11-5	9-2	13-8	20-6	20-0	19-2	31-4	34-1	47-1
21—Ottawa.....	22-4	17-4	19-1	13	8-7	11-9	20-1	19-1	18-6	31-3	33-7	47-4
22—Brockville.....	24-2	19	17-3	11-7	9	11-9	22-3	18-8	18	32-1	34-7	48-5
23—Kingston.....	20-7	17-8	16-6	11-6	8-1	12-9	19-1	18-8	17-1	28-5	31-5	44-3
24—Belleville.....	16-7	13-6	15-6	10-9	7-8	14-5	18-2	18-6	16-2	31-6	33-7	45-6
25—Peterborough.....	18-2	15	14-8	11	8-1	12	20	20-2	.....	34-1	36-4	45
26—Oshawa.....	21-5	17	18-2	12	9-8	14-5	.....	20	19	29-8	34-2	46-8
27—Orillia.....	19-3	16	15-8	10-3	9-7	15-5	23-5	21	21-3	32-4	34-1	48-1
28—Toronto.....	24-1	18-7	18-3	12-5	11-7	14-8	21-5	21-2	17	33-1	37-2	48-2
29—Niagara Falls.....	21-2	17-2	16	11	8-7	13-7	19	20-7	17	30-2	32-4	45-1
30—St. Catharines.....	20-2	16-7	16-1	10-7	7-8	13-8	22-8	20-7	18	28-8	31-6	47-7
31—Hamilton.....	22-4	18	18	12-3	10-8	15-7	20-4	19-9	.....	29-2	33-6	46-7
32—Bramford.....	21	17-5	16-8	12-1	9-1	14	24	21-5	20	33-5	36	47-7
33—Galt.....	21-8	18-2	17-4	11-7	11	15-1	23-2	21-2	.....	31	32-9	46-2
34—Guelph.....	19-6	16-3	15-7	11-6	9-4	14-2	21-8	19-6	20-5	28-8	32-3	45-2
35—Kitchener.....	18-6	16-2	14	11-6	9-4	14-2	21-8	16-7	20-2	28-1	30-5	43-7
36—Woodstock.....	21-5	18-2	15-5	11-4	9-3	13-4	17	20-2	18	30-1	31-3	47-9
37—Stratford.....	20	15-7	13-7	10-7	9-1	13-7	23	19-5	.....	31-3	34-1	47-6
38—London.....	21-5	17-3	16-6	11-3	9-3	13-6	18-8	20-3	21-7	30-9	34	46-2
39—St. Thomas.....	21-7	17-3	17	11-7	8-9	13	.....	19-8	20-5	31-1	34-1	47-8
40—Chatham.....	19-5	16-8	15	10-9	8-5	15	18	19-8	18-7	30-6	34-1	49-1
41—Windsor.....	19-4	16-8	14-3	11	9	12-9	19-8	19-3	17-9	27-8	30	45-7
42—Sarnia.....	17-7	16-2	15-7	11-5	10-5	15	15-7	18-5	19	28-4	31-9	45-3
43—Owen Sound.....	17-8	14-5	13-4	10-4	8-6	13-5	.....	18-7	16-5	32-8	35-4	45-9
44—North Bay.....	20	15	15	9	7	.....	20	18	20-5	32	33-7	46-2
45—Sudbury.....	20-1	16-2	17-8	12-2	8-5	14-2	23	22-4	18-2	32-2	34	47-7
46—Cobalt.....	20	15-5	12	10	9-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	36-2	47-7
47—Timmins.....	23-8	18-7	17-7	14	9-5	14-2	23-5	23-2	22-3	33	38-3	50-7
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	18-7	15-9	15-3	11-3	8	12-9	19-2	20	20-1	32-4	35-4	49
49—Port Arthur.....	20	16-1	16-7	11-2	10-2	11-7	23	21	21-3	36-4	39-5	47-5
50—Fort William.....	20	16-4	15	10-8	10-2	14-2	21-7	21-8	21-2	37-1	38-2	50-2
Manitoba (average).....	17-0	13-8	13-6	9-4	8-0	10-3	17-3	18-3	17-3	33-5	36-4	45-6
51—Winnipeg.....	18	14	13-7	8-8	7-9	10-1	17	20-1	19-6	33-7	37-4	45-4
52—Brandon.....	16	13-5	13-5	10	8	10-5	17-5	16-5	15	33-2	35-4	45-8
Saskatchewan (average).....	17-8	13-6	13-0	8-6	6-8	9-1	15-5	17-0	17-2	35-9	40-2	47-9
53—Regina.....	17-3	12-6	13	8-1	7	8-5	16-2	16	18	35	40-6	48-6
54—Prince Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37-5	41-7	46
55—Saskatoon.....	15-8	12-9	11-7	8-4	6-4	8-7	15-7	17-5	16-3	36-2	40-4	47
56—Moose Jaw.....	20-3	15-4	14-3	9-3	7	10	14-5	17-4	.....	35	38-2	50
Alberta (average).....	16-6	14-0	11-6	8-3	6-5	9-0	16-4	17-4	15-9	33-9	37-8	44-7
57—Medicine Hat.....	19	15-2	14-3	9-5	6-3	10-2	16-3	16	15-4	35-8	40	45-5
58—Drumheller.....	15	15	10	8	5	8	15	20	14	33-7	37-6	42-5
59—Edmonton.....	16-6	13-3	12	7-7	6-1	9-3	16	16-2	17	31-7	34	43-7
60—Calgary.....	17-7	14	12-1	8-8	8-6	9-8	18-4	19-4	17-2	36-3	40-2	46-9
61—Lethbridge.....	14-6	12-3	9-7	7-7	6-7	7-5	16-5	15-3	.....	32	37-3	44-8
British Columbia (average).....	21-5	17-8	15-9	11-2	10-7	13-5	21-6	21-5	20-6	36-8	40-4	50-7
62—Fernie.....	22	20	16	10-6	11-2	11-6	20	23	20-5	37-4	43	54
63—Nelson.....	20	15	14-5	11	9	11	20	23-5	19-7	35	39-6	54
64—Trail.....	20-7	17-7	15-3	11-3	10-7	14	24-2	24-7	23-3	38-3	41-2	46-6
65—New Westminster.....	20-6	17-8	15-6	10-5	11-2	12-5	20-7	20-1	19-7	34-9	38-7	46-8
66—Vancouver.....	23-1	18-1	15-9	11-5	11-5	13-4	22-5	19-1	20-4	35-5	39-2	47-9
67—Victoria.....	23-7	18-9	16-8	12-4	11-4	14-8	22-2	21-1	20-6	37-2	40-3	47-9
68—Nanaimo.....	22	18-7	16-7	12-4	12-8	17-2	23-2	19	.....	37-5	40-5	45-8
69—Prince Rupert.....	20	15-8	17	9-7	7-8	13-5	20	22-2	20-3	38-5	40-6	50-4

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1935

Fish										Eggs		Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-1	21-9	15-0	12-0	52-6	16-7	16-8	22-5	14-6	37-0	29-5	10-3	22-2	25-5
8-8	25-7			44-1	12-6	14-2	15-4	14-6	44-0	34-3	10-6	24-3	27-8
7-6	21-4			40-3	12-4	14-1	14-9	14-5	51-4	34-6	12-13	25	26-5
					12-8	15	18-6	14-1	39	31-6	10-11		27-6
10	30			50	12-5	15	14	15	40	35	8c	26-4	28-3
				45	12-5	12-5	15-1	14-3	46-4	34-8	11-8a	22	27-5
15				41-2	12-4	12-5	13-9	15	45	35		23	28-2
12-2	24-2	14-0		50	13	12-4	16	14-4	42	35	10 c	22	28-6
13	23-7			46-9	13-7	15-3	17-8	14-2	37-2	30-7	8	22-4	28-2
11-3	24	14		42-5	13-6	14	17-7	14-7	40-8	31-9	10-4	25-8	28-1
	35			45	13-1	14-2	22-8	14-4	44-5	30-4	9-10	27-2	28-8
				60	14-5	17-8	20-8	15-6	38-9	35	10	26-4	28-8
15-7	21-7	15-3	8-5	40			15	15	35	30	10 c	24-2	26-6
	19-3			56-7	14-2	15-8	16-4	14-3	38-5	29-4	8-8	21-3	23-9
15			8	50		16-4	16-1	14-5	37-4	27-2	10	20-7	24-4
						14	17-7	15	41-8	32-7	9 b	21-5	24-1
						18	18-4	14	36-1	28-1	9	21	23-8
						18	13-3	14-4	35	27-3		20	22-8
						18	14-6	14-3	39	33-2	7 b	23	25-1
						15	15	14	37-4	29-8	8	21	23-7
						12	16-4	13-7	40	30-6	7-8	20-7	23-7
14-5	23-6		10	60	12	15-1	20-5	14	39-2	27-3	10-11	23-1	25
17-5	22-2	15-3	7-5	6-0		16	15-8	14-4	40-6	28-3	9	20-4	23-3
15-3	22-5	18-9	9-8	59-2	16-8	16-8	25-6	14-2	35-6	29-3	10-7	22-7	25-4
	24-8	24	10		20-1	15-8	27	13-8	40-9	31-5	10	21	23-9
	25			15-6	16	15-7	22-7	14-1	36-4	27-5	9		24-7
	20	17		55	15-5	16-7	20-4	13-2	37-5	30-4	10	21-8	24
						16	22-6	13-9	33-5	29-3	9	24-8	24-7
						13-7	16	23-6	34-2	28	10	22	24-8
						18	23-4	14-3	38-2	30-5	11 b	22	25-4
		15				16	24-8	15	33-6	29-8	10	23-4	26-3
15	23-5					19	18-2	13-9	39	30-3	12	24	25-7
						17	15	26-4	36-1	26	11	21-5	25-3
16						15	17-5	30-5	34-7	30-1	11	22	24-8
						15-2	16-5	29-9	34-4	26-6	11-5a	20-3	25-5
						15	16-5	26-6	33-9	32-2	11	23-5	25-1
						17-5	15-3	28-4	33-7	34	11	23	25-8
						16-7	16	27-5	34-1	36-5	10	22-7	26
			10	45			19-5	13-9	29-7	25-1	11	23-1	25-2
							27-7	13-8	30-7	24-1	10		25-6
							29-1	14-4	33-7	27-1	10	23-5	25-9
							15	17-1	34-4	32-7	10	21-5	25-7
						15-2	30-9	14-9	32-1	28-9	10	24-8	26-1
	25					15	19-3	26-1	34-1	30-4	10	23-5	25
	24	22				18	18-3	27-5	33-5	32-9	12	24	24-4
	23					15	15	24-4	34-2	33-3	10	24	25-3
						15-6	24-3	33-5	31-3	27	10	22	25-5
						15	18-3	35-3	38-5	32-5	12	23	24-7
	20	17-3	11-5	70	19	16-4	18-5	14	48	30-9	12		25-3
	19-8			50	18	16	17-2	15-6	40	34-6	12 b		26-7
	20			60	21-8	18-3	19-5	15-5	38-4	29-2	12-5a		26-4
	25	20	7-5	50	18	18	25-6	15-1	40	33-4	11	21-5	26-3
	23	17-5		75	17-1	17	30-5	14-5	39-7	33-8	11		26-3
					20	17-8	20	15-5	36-1	31-2	11		26-7
18-0	20-5	16-4		60-0	20-0	16-8	23-4	15-2	36-9	27-1	9-1	19-7	24-0
	20	17-7			18-5	17-2	24-8	14	37-1	24-8	10	18-3	23-9
18	21	14-5			21-5	16-4	22	16-3	36-6	29-4	7-10-1a	21	24
21-6	20-7	11-1	12-0		23-5	18-6	20-8	14-7	35-9	26-5	9-8	18-6	23-8
21-2	19-7	12-3			25	17-8	25-1	14-4	35-9	25-6	10	18-3	23-4
							16-8	15	33-3	27-7	9	18-2	24
18-6	19	9-4	12		22-2	17-3	19-5	14-2	39-7	27-4	10	18-6	23-5
25	23-3	11-7			23-3	20-8	21-6	14-2	35	25-4	10	19-2	24-3
22-1	20-9	11-5	12-0		23-0	18-7	23-1	15-0	36-4	27-9	10-0	19-5	24-6
22-5	22-5	12			25	18	23-1	14-8	43-3	33-1	10	20-1	24-4
	20	10	12			18	17-3	15-8	36-7	29-1	10	19-5	24-7
	21-3	11				19-1	21-4	14-8	32-9	25-2	10	20-4	24-8
23-8	20-7	12-5				19-5	30-1	13-9	35-4	25-9	10	18	24-5
20	20	12				19	23-7	15-7	33-7	26-2	10	19-3	24-6
18-5	20-0	13-7	18-5		16-9	19-4	26-8	15-8	35-1	28-7	11-1	23-5	26-2
22-5	22-5	12-5	21		23-5	22-3	32-5	16-9	41-7	35-1	10		26-7
20	23-5	13-7	16-5		23-5	20-7		17	40	31-2	12-5a	22-5	25-6
20-7	22-3	15	18		25	21	19-5	16-7	44-2	36-1	12-5a	22	25-3
18					20	17-5	20-9	14-2	27-7	23-8	9-1	25	25-9
14-9	15-5				20-5	17-7	27-2	14-1	30	24-3	9-1		25-3
14-6					23	17-8	25-6	14-9	32-4	26-5	10-12-5a	24-9	26-3
							35	15-7	30-4	25	10 a	23	26-2
	16-2					18-7		16-6	34-2	27-2	14-3a		27-2

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½ s per can	Peas, standard 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>6.0a</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.1	7.3	15.1	3.4	4.9	6.5	13	11	12.1	10.7
2—New Glasgow.....	17.8	6-6-7	14.6	3.9	5.1	7.2	12.5	10.7	11.6	10.5
3—Amherst.....	18	6.7		3.7	5	8	13.5	10.6	12.1	10.3
4—Halifax.....	18	4-6-7	14.6	3.6	5.3	8.4	12.5	11.4	12.3	10.9
5—Windsor.....	17.7	6.7	12.7	3.7	5	7.6	14	11.6	11.9	11.4
6—Truro.....	19.9	6-6-7	13.3	3.8	5	8	12.7	11.4	12.7	11.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.2	6.7	16	3.5	4.9	7.5	13	11.3	11.6	11.7
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>
8—Moncton.....	18.8	7.3	14.8	3.7	5	8.8	13.5	12.4	12.2	11.3
9—Saint John.....	18.9	6-6-7	16.1	3.6	5.2	7.9	13.7	10.7	12.1	10.5
10—Fredericton.....	19.2	6.7	15	3.6	5.1	7	13.7	10.8	12.8	10.6
11—Bathurst.....	18.2	6.7-7.3	12.7	3.8	4.9	6.9	11	12	12.2	11.2
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>
12—Quebec.....	19.1	6.5-7	13.8	3.5	5.1	7	10.5	9.6	12.3	10.6
13—Three Rivers.....	18.9	4.7-5.3	13	3.3	4.7	6.5	11.3	9.8	12.6	10.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.9	4.7	12.9	3.5	5.1	5.7	11.7	9.7	12.3	11.3
15—Sorel.....	16.9		14.5	3.1	4.8	6.5	10.1	9.8	12.9	10.1
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.8		12.3	3.5	5.7	7.3	10.6	9.8	12.9	10
17—St. Johns.....	15.4	4.7-5.3	11.5	3.3	4.8	7.2	10.2	10	12.1	12.6
18—Thetford Mines.....	19.3	4	12.1	3.4	5.5	5.1	10.7	9.9	11.3	10
19—Montreal.....	18.7	4.7-6	14	3.5	4.9	7.4	10.1	9.7	11.8	10.4
20—Hull.....	16.1	4.7-5.3	11.4	3.5	5.1	6.2	10.8	9.6	11.2	9.7
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>
21—Ottawa.....	16.8	6-7.3	14.2	3.7	4.9	8.5	11	9.7	11.9	10.5
22—Brockville.....	14.9	5.3	13.2	3.3	5	7.5	11.1	9.8	12	9.9
23—Kingston.....	15.9	5.3	14	3.2	4.9	8.2	10	10	12	10
24—Belleville.....	18.5	4.7	13	3.2	5	8.6	11.1	10.7	11.7	10.5
25—Peterborough.....	17.6	5.3-6.7	13.2	3	4.9	8.5	10.4	9.7	11	10.5
26—Oshawa.....	19.2	5.3-6.7	12.3	3.3	5.2	8.9	10.6	10.5	12	10.7
27—Orillia.....	21.6	5.3c	13.8	3.1	4.8	8.7	11.6	10.7	12.2	11.3
28—Toronto.....	21.7	5.3-6.7	15.7	3.3	5	8.7	10.3	10.5	11.8	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	16.2	5.3-6.7	14.7	3.4	4.7	9	11.2	10.3	11.7	11.3
30—St. Catharines.....	18.5	5.3-6.7	15.1	3.2	5	8.2	11.2	10.1	11.8	10.9
31—Hamilton.....	23.8	5.3-6.7	12.9	3	4.8	7.8	10.1	10.3	11.7	10.6
32—Brantford.....	19.8	5.3-6.7	14.5	3.3	5	9.7	10.9	10.5	12.3	10.6
33—Galt.....	20.3	5.3-6	14.9	3	4.9	9.1	11.3	11.1	11.9	10.8
34—Guelph.....	19.3	4.7-6	14.3	2.8	5	9.5	10.5	10.6	12.8	11.1
35—Kitchener.....	20	5.3-6	14.5	3	5.2	9.2	10.6	11.1	11.8	10.7
36—Woodstock.....	17.9	4.7-5.3	14	2.8	4.6	8.5	9.8	11	13.3	11
37—Stratford.....	18	5.3-6	15.4	2.9	5	9.5	10.9	10.9	12.5	10.8
38—London.....	18.7	5.3-6	16	2.9	5	9.3	10.9	10.6	12.4	10.9
39—St. Thomas.....	19.2	4.7-5.3	15.5	3	5.5	9.4	11.7	11.8	13.1	11.8
40—Chatham.....	18.2	4.7	14.4	3.2	4.9	8.7	11.2	10.7	12.8	11.5
41—Windsor.....	18.8	5.3-6.7	13.2	3.1	4.6	8.1	9.9	10.1	11.7	11
42—Sarnia.....	19.5	5.3	14.5	2.8	5	8.2	10	11.1	12.9	11.2
43—Owen Sound.....	18.2	5.3	13.9	2.7	4.6	8.7	11.4	10	11.3	10.4
44—North Bay.....	18.2	6c	14.3	3.6	5.7	9.1	12.1	10	12.1	11.4
45—Sudbury.....	17.4	6	12.5	3.6	5.5	8.1	13.2	10.4	13.3	11.3
46—Cobalt.....	19	6.7	15	3.8	6	8.8	10.7	12.2	12.7	12.6
47—Timmins.....	18.4	5.6	13.3	3.7	5.5	9.2	12.2	10.9	13.2	11.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.4	5.3-6.7	11.7	3.6	5.5	9.2	13.1	11	13.8	12
49—Port Arthur.....	19	4.7-6	14	3.3	5.4	9.2	11.2	10.7	11.7	11
50—Fort William.....	20.9	4.7-6	11.9	3.4	5.5	8.3	10.4	11.7	13	10.9
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	22.9	5.6-7	15	3.3	5.3	9.2	10.4	12.3	13.4	12.8
52—Brandon.....	19	4-4.4		3.4	5.6	10	11.4	13.3	14.5	13.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>
53—Regina.....	20.3	4.8-5.6	15	3.3	4.7	9.2	10.3	13.8	14	13.8
54—Prince Albert.....	21.6	4.8	14.7	3.1	5.5	7.7	10.8	13.2	13.5	13.9
55—Saskatoon.....	18.9	5.7	14.7	3.2	5	9.6	10	13.3	13.5	13.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.6	6.4	15	3.2	5	9.3	11	14.2	14.4	13.8
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.8			3.4	5.9	7.6	10.1	13.4	13.9	13.6
58—Drumheller.....	20.6	6.7	15	3.4	5.6	6.1	10.3	12.5	14.1	12.9
59—Edmonton.....	20.7	6-7b	16.1	3.3	5.3	7.6	10.1	12.5	13	13.1
60—Calgary.....	22.9	5.6	14	3.1	5.5	7.5	10.1	12.8	13.6	13.4
61—Lethbridge.....	22	6.7		3.2	5.2	8.4	10.9	12.2	13.2	12.1
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>
62—Fernie.....	23		15	3.6	5.7	6.5	8.1	13.4	14	14.5
63—Nelson.....	22.5	8.3		3.6	6	5.5	8.7	12.5	13	13
64—Trail.....	20.6		16.2	3.6	5.9	6.3	8.3	11.9	12.8	12.5
65—New Westminster.....	21.2	7-7.5	17.3	3.6	5.7	5.3	7.1	12.3	11.4	10.7
66—Vancouver.....	25.1	7-7.5	17.5	3.7	5.4	5.7	6.7	12.1	11.6	12.2
67—Victoria.....	21.7	7.5	19	3.8	6	5.7	7	12.2	11.9	11.5
68—Nanaimo.....	23.8	7.5	15	3.3	6	5.2	7.5	11.2	10.6	11.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.6	6.3-8.3	15	3.7	6	6.5	9	14.6	12.8	13.7

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jarn, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s. per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
4.9	3.5	732	16.3	22.7	14.8	12.5	16.6	15.3	58.1	20.9	55.1	43.5
5.0	3.9	684	14.5	18.2	14.8	12.7	16.0	15.4	61.0	20.3	58.9	45.8
4.8	3.6	664	15.9	.....	13.8	12.3	16.1	15	.....	19.5	.....	1
4.6	3.5	768	14.2	.....	13	12.1	15.7	14.3	55	19.8	55	44.7
5	4.4	686	13.5	18.7	16.5	12.9	15	15	.....	20	.....	50
5.1	4.1	633	14.3	19.5	17	12.1	16.7	16.4	.....	21.7	62.5	44.3
5.5	3.6	767	15.7	14.7	.....	14.3	16.5	16	67	21	58	46
5	3.9	588	13.3	20	13.5	12.6	16	15.7	.....	19.7	60	44.2
4.7	3.7	483	11.3	15.7	12.5	13.3	15.2	15	.....	19.9	.....	43.5
5.0	3.9	549	13.3	23.8	13.8	12.9	15.3	14.4	55.0	19.3	54.7	43.5
5.2	3.9	579	13.1	21	14.5	13.5	15.6	15.1	.....	20	55	47.5
5.3	4.1	573	13.8	24.4	14	12.2	15	13.3	55	19.6	.....	36.5
4.8	3.9	564	14.4	22.6	14.5	13.2	15.4	14.3	.....	19.3	59	41.5
4.8	3.6	48	11.8	27	12	12.7	15.2	15	.....	18.2	50	48.3
4.7	4.6	612	13.8	23.1	13.7	12.4	16.3	14.1	62.6	20.7	61.2	41.7
5	4.6	564	13.4	21.7	13.1	12.7	16.2	14.2	72.3	21.5	60.7	41
4.7	4.6	598	14.7	23.3	14.7	13.1	16.4	14.4	.....	20.5	62	45.1
4.7	5	605	13	22.3	14.5	12.7	16.6	14.4	.....	23.7	59	43.5
5	5.6	627	14.3	.....	13.6	12.3	15.8	13.1	52.5	19.1	.....	41.9
4.2	4.8	565	12.4	27.5	14	12.7	16.5	13.7	65	18.4	58.5	39.4
4.8	4.7	637	14	20.2	14.7	12.5	17	15.7	59	19.7	65	42
4.5	3.8	607	13.4	25	12.4	11.4	17.3	13.6	60	22.7	.....	42.5
4.9	4.3	672	13.9	26.3	13	12.1	16.3	13.8	80	21.3	61.3	39.1
4.7	4.4	633	14.8	18.5	12.9	11.7	14.9	14.2	49.5	19.6	62	40.8
4.7	3.3	672	14.9	23.2	14.8	12.7	16.7	15.7	57.7	20.7	55.7	40.6
4.9	4.4	683	16.6	24.1	14.3	12.4	15.7	16.2	69	20.8	60.4	40.1
4.5	3.5	682	15.1	23	15.2	10	17	15.9	.....	21.4	60.7	42
4.8	3.8	706	14.5	24.7	17	12	16.1	15.4	52	19.2	51.3	40.1
5.4	3.4	628	13.7	31.2	.....	13.1	16.9	15.4	65	19.1	53.5	40.6
4.7	3.4	593	11.4	22.1	.....	12.3	15.4	15	.....	21.8	62.7	39.9
4.5	3	559	12.6	20	.....	13.4	15.4	15.4	64	21.6	62	41.6
4.6	3	574	13.7	27.5	.....	12.2	16.9	15.2	57	21.2	54.7	40.9
4.3	3.1	592	12.7	27.5	.....	12.2	16.1	16	58.5	20.5	58.2	38.1
4.9	3.2	595	12.9	17.6	.....	11.7	16.8	16	69	22.2	54.7	41.8
5.4	2.9	573	12.3	27.7	15	12.7	16.6	15.5	62	19.6	50	39.4
4.9	3.3	522	13.8	22.5	.....	12.4	16.6	15.7	.....	18.7	45	40.8
4.5	2.7	525	11.4	27.9	.....	12.8	16.9	14.9	55	19.5	47.5	37.9
4.5	2.7	562	13.9	18.2	.....	13.6	17.3	15.6	65	20.6	57.5	40
4.8	3.6	594	13.4	15	.....	12.8	18	16.9	.....	20.5	59	39.9
4.7	2.7	51	13.1	11.7	.....	12.7	16	15.7	46	19.1	65	39.7
4.3	3.1	576	13.5	15.8	.....	12.6	15.6	14.2	.....	19.4	.....	38.2
4.5	3.2	521	10.9	25	.....	13.7	17.3	15.3	.....	21.1	59.5	39.9
4.5	2.7	529	11.5	20	.....	13.2	15.8	15	.....	20.4	58	39.4
4.8	2.7	532	11.3	19	.....	13.6	16.6	15	.....	21	.....	40.7
4.5	2.4	607	13	24.2	.....	12.5	15.6	15	.....	20.3	58	39.7
4.4	2.4	697	13.8	22.5	.....	11.3	15.9	14.9	43	21.8	.....	40.1
4.9	2.9	50	11.6	15.1	.....	12.6	16.3	15.5	.....	20.2	.....	36.2
4.5	2.7	478	11.7	24	.....	11.4	16.7	14.4	45	20.2	57.5	39.2
4.5	3.5	787	20.7	30	12	13.4	17.5	18.2	49	21	50	43.7
4.9	3.8	895	18.7	25	13.5	13.1	16	17.5	62.5	20.5	60	43.7
5.2	4.8	95	23.7	30	17.5	12.5	19	15.3	63	23.3	.....	46.7
5.1	3.9	1.072	23.7	.....	16.3	12.4	14.7	16	64.5	21.6	48.5	42.5
4.7	3.5	94	19.6	25	.....	14.2	18	15.3	63.3	20.6	62	42.2
4.5	3.8	1.085	21.4	30	14.9	13.4	17.2	17.9	50.8	22.2	48	39.9
4.7	3.6	1.09	22	27.7	12.7	13.9	17.5	17.5	50.5	22.2	48.1	43.2
5.0	3.0	765	16.5	.....	14.4	11.7	17.4	16.0	56.5	20.2	49.8	44.0
5	2.6	585	13.7	.....	13.8	11.7	16.9	15.6	54.7	19.9	47.3	43.4
5	3.4	945	19.2	.....	15	11.7	17.8	16.4	58.2	20.4	52.3	44.6
5.2	3.3	1.006	21.2	.....	16.2	12.8	17.5	15.8	60.3	22.5	54.3	47.7
5	3.1	95	22.6	.....	20	14	17.9	15.7	62.3	22.6	54.8	45.5
5.4	3.8	975	19.2	.....	13.5	12.3	19.4	16.4	64.8	24	54.6	48.6
5	2.9	1.11	21.7	.....	15	12.3	16.2	15.6	58.4	21.4	54.2	47.8
5.3	3.2	99	21.3	.....	.....	12.5	16.5	15.6	55.5	21.8	53.4	48.7
5.1	2.7	888	20.3	.....	15.1	12.3	17.6	15.8	56.8	22.6	52.6	50.2
5	2.4	931	22.8	.....	15	12.6	17.9	16	59.7	24.2	54.6	50.5
5.3	3.1	1.16	24	.....	15	12.2	17.9	15.7	59.6	21.8	51.8	50.4
5.6	2.9	801	17	.....	15.3	12.5	17.2	15.4	57	22.8	52	50
4.9	2.5	884	23.2	.....	.....	11.5	16.5	15.6	54	20.7	48	48.1
4.8	2.6	663	14.6	.....	.....	12.8	16.7	16.5	53.6	23.4	55.8	52
5.5	3.1	1.008	22.9	.....	18.4	11.8	16.5	15.5	55.2	21.8	49.5	51.7
6.1	3.2	1.14	26.7	.....	17.5	12.7	18.1	16.9	59.3	21.2	56.7	51.7
6.2	3.1	1.14	26.7	.....	22.5	12.7	18.2	15	58.7	22.5	53.7	52.5
6.1	2.8	1.11	26	.....	.....	12.2	17.7	16.2	58.2	23.2	51.7	51.7
5	2.7	705	19.8	.....	15.3	11.6	15.2	13.7	48.1	20.5	44.5	44.2
5.2	2.4	798	15.6	.....	.....	11	15.2	13.9	55.7	22	46	44.6
5	2.9	979	23.2	.....	.....	11.3	15.6	13.2	51.8	20.1	48	45.9
5.7	4.3	935	21	.....	.....	12.5	14.5	14	52.5	22	45	50
5	3.7	1.42	26.2	.....	18.2	11.2	17.4	15	57.5	23.1	50	50



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chesnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>\$ 15.208b</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>15.500</b>
1—Sydney.....	6.6	6.3	41.9	48.5	19.6	13.9	3.1	45.1	48.3	11.6	4.9	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.6	6.4	44.4	47.2	20.8	9.2	2.9	40	37.1	11.8	4.8	
3—Amherst.....	6.7	6.2	42.5	48.3	17.5	9.3	2.8	40	33.3	11.2	4.9	
4—Halifax.....	6.2	6.1	43.3	49.3	19.3	9.7	3.8	44	44	12.5	5	15.50
5—Windsor.....	6.2	6	36.3	46	18.2	9.7	2.7	42.7	40	11	4.7	
6—Truro.....	6.7	6.4	40.6	48.5	16.4	10.7	3.1	41.7	35.7	11.6	5.2	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6.2	5.8	43.3	46.8	18	13.6	2.8	44.7	36.4	12.5	4.7	13.90
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>15.750</b>
8—Moncton.....	6.7	6.5	43	49	17.9	10.3	2.9	44.5	39.1	12.3	5.1	
9—Saint John.....	6.5	6.2	39.7	47.4	16.7	10.4	2.4	40	38.7	12	5	15.75
10—Fredericton.....	6.9	6.7	44.5	47.2	16.5	10.8	2.8	37.6	35.2	11.7	4.7	
11—Bathurst.....	6.7	6.4	42.8	49	16.7	9.1	2.7	40	38.7	12.7	4.6	
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>14.607</b>
12—Quebec.....	6	5.9	35.6	58.6	20.1	14.6	3	41.8	50.5	10.3	4.7	14.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.4	6.1	42.4	54.4	23	13.7	3.1	46.5	52.4	10.4	4.3	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.9	5.7	32	54.7	18.7	12.4	3	40	50.2	10.7	4.6	15.00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	6	5.8	35	44.4	19.3	11.1	3.1	39.4	55	10	4.7	14.25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.9	5.8	35	53.8	20	13.3	3.1	43	53.3	9.7	4.4	14.00
17—St. Johns.....	6	5	32	43.6	20.2	13.4	3.2	50	55	10	4.4	
18—Theftford Mines.....	6.1	5.7	32.4	53.4	17.2	12.7	3.1	40	44	10	4	
19—Montreal.....	5.9	5.7	38.1	56.2	20.4	13.7	2.7	48.5	51.6	10.1	4.7	14.75-15.00
20—Hull.....	6.2	5.9	36.1	55.7	23	11.6	2.8	38.7	49.2	10	4.3	15.25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>15.044</b>
21—Ottawa.....	6	6	40.1	57.4	19.7	13.1	2.5	48.1	50	10.1	4.4	15.25-15.75
22—Brookville.....	5.9	5.8	37.2	58.6	19.6	11	3	40	45	10.3	4.7	14.50
23—Kingston.....	5.9	5.8	38.7	50.3	17.9	12	3.2	39.3	50	10	4.5	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6	5.9	40.1	57.4	19.3	12.3	2.9	40.6	53.3	10.5	4.8	14.50-15.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.7	5.6	42	53.1	18.9	13.8	2.8	39.3	47.5	10.4	4.5	15.00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	6.2	6.2	47.5	55.3	22	12.4	2.7	45	56.7	11	4.4	13.95
27—Orillia.....	5.9	5.9	40.8	56.5	21.7	12.9	2.7	41.7	46	10	4.4	15.00
28—Toronto.....	5.7	5.6	42.9	58.2	19.3	11.9	2.6	44.3	49.4	9.9	4.3	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.9	5.8	37.3	60.5	20.8	13.7	2.8	45.8	56.7	9.3	4.3	13.00-13.50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.1	5.7	37.3	58.2	21	12.8	2.5	40.9	45	10.6	4.8	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.8	5.8	38.2	53	22.2	10.4	2.5	37	47.9	10	4.6	14.00
32—Brantford.....	6.1	6.1	42.7	56.7	21	12.2	2.7	42.1	48.6	10.2	5.1	14.25-14.50
33—Galt.....	6	5.9	33	53.9	20.1	13.4	2.9	45.6	49	10.2	4.8	14.50-14.75
34—Guelph.....	5.9	5.9	43.1	56.9	21.4	12	2.7	43.7	49	10.7	4.7	14.25-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	6	5.9	32.8	57.1	18.3	11.9	2.7	41.3	43	10.2	3.8	14.50
36—Woodstock.....	6	6	36.5	58.8	20.2	11.2	2.7	42.8	44.5	10.7	5.3	14.00
37—Stratford.....	6.4	6.4	44.2	54.6	21.4	13.1	2.8	41.9	50.8	11.2	5.3	14.50
38—London.....	6.2	6.2	44.3	58.4	17.7	13.1	2.6	42.2	48.3	10.4	4.7	15.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.5	6.3	40.6	59	19.8	13.2	2.6	45.5	53	10.2	5.4	14.50
40—Chatham.....	5.9	5.9	40.1	56.7	19.4	13.6	2.6	41.4	40	10	4.8	14.50-15.00
41—Windsor.....	6	5.9	33.3	51.7	20.3	12.1	2.1	40.4	60	9.9	4.4	14.00
42—Sarnia.....	6.5	6.4	38.3	59.3	21.7	12	2.4	35.8	40	10	4.9	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.2	6.2	45	54.3	21.6	10.6	2.9	36.4	46.7	10.1	4.6	15.25-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.9	6.6	38	59.9	20	14.5	3.5	41.7	60	12.8	4.7	16.00-16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.6	6.2	32.3	65	24.5	13.7	2.7	43.7	60	11.2	4.7	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.5	7.2	40	61.7	25	15	2.9	35	50	11.5	5	19.00
47—Timmins.....	7	6.9	38.6	64	21.6	16.2	2.7	38			4.6	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.6	6.1	35.2	55.3	17.7	15	2.6	41	46.7	12.4	4.4	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.7	6.6	36.3	57.5	23	15.5	3	41	50	11.5	4.5	15.75-16.00
50—Port William.....	7	6.8	40.7	57.1	24.2	14.7	2.8	42.8		11.8	4.6	15.75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>20.000</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	7	7	37.5	47.1	20.8	13.8	3	40	50.2	12.7	12.1	18.50
52—Brandon.....	6.8	6.9	39.4	51.6	22.8	14.6	3.1	37	51.7	13.7	4.6	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	
53—Regina.....	7.4	7.8	33	53	21.5	18.5a	3.3	41.2	60	13.3	5.5	
54—Prince Albert.....	7.1	6.9	31.6	51.8	22.2	19.7a	4	43.7	50	14	5.5	
55—Saskatoon.....	7.1	7.2	32.4	50.4	20.4	19.2a	3	41.9	57.5	14.2	5.2	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.8	6.9	37.3	50.3	24.7	20.5a	3.7	46.7		15	5	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.4	6.7	33.8	48.5	22	20 a	3.1	42.5		12.5	4.5	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.1	7	31	48.8	21.7	17.2a	3a	36	55	15	4.5	
59—Edmonton.....	6.9	6.9	37.1	50.2	21.9	16.8a	3.4	42.2	48.3	14	5.9	g
60—Calgary.....	6.8	6.9	31.1	46.6	21.4	15.7a	3.3	43.7	60		4.2	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.5	6.5	30	45.7	22.2	16 a	3.5	40	52.5	15	4.3	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	
62—Fernie.....	7.8	7.3	37.5	52.5	21	17.5a	3.3	50	50	13.7	4.7	
63—Nelson.....	7	6.5	33.7	51.2	22.5	24.3a	3.7	48.7	53.3	14	6	
64—Trail.....	7.2	7.2	30.5	49.2	19.7	23.3a	4	50	50	11	5.7	
65—New Westminster.....	6.2	6	31.4	45	21.6	19.4a	2.9	41	55	10.8	5.3	
66—Vancouver.....	6.1	5.7	39.7	45.4	21.2	20 a	3	45	56	10	4.6	
67—Victoria.....	6.8	6.3	35.7	45.9	22.5	19.8a	2.8	43.6	53.6	10.3	5.2	
68—Nanaimo.....	6.1	5.7	34	45.9	25.8	20 a	2.8	50	60	10	6	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.5	6.2	35	52.5	25	21.2a	3.3	47.5	55	11.2	4.7	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated from 1000 lbs. d. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50, according to conditions. e. \$10-\$35. f. Delivered from mines.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per (box 400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9.426 8.450	\$ 12.234 10.006	\$ 9.938 6.667	\$ 11.727 7.583	\$ 7.420 5.500	\$ 8.728 6.500	\$ 7.585 6.500	c. 27.2 28.9	c. 9.9 9.8	\$ 22.174 21.167	\$ 15.900 14.250
6.50-7.25	9.50	6.00	7.00				30.2	9.9	15.00-24.00	12.00-15.00
6.50-6.75	9.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	30	10.1	15.00-25.00	10.00-12.00
7.00-9.50	10.50						28.8	9.7	15.00-18.00	10.00
8.00-10.50	11.00	9.00	9.75	7.00	8.00	7.00	30	6.7	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00
							30	9.6	18.00-25.00	14.00-18.00
9.25							30.3	9.7	18.00-25.00	15.00-17.00
8.50-9.40	10.80	9.00	10.50	6.50	7.50	9.00c	28.1	9.8	20.00-26.00	10.00-16.00
10.344	11.583	7.00g	8.590	5.50g	6.59g	7.59g	28.4	9.6	22.750	17.375
9.75-11.75g	11.50g	6.00g	7.00g	5.00g	6.00g		30	9.6	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
10.75-12.00	11.50-12.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	7.00-8.00	28.2	10	18.00-30.00	16.00-22.00
9.00-11.00	11.50						27.3	9.6	25.00	18.00
9.25							28.2	9.3	18.00	15.00
9.100	11.650	10.666	12.000	8.068	9.068	8.550	23.4	9.7	19.833	13.438
10.00	11.00	12.00c	12.00c	10.67c	10.67c	6.75c	22.2	9.8	20.00-28.00	
8.00	11.00	9.00	12.00c	6.00	7.00c	8.00c	26.1	9.7	16.00-25.00	8.00-18.00
9.25	13.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	25.2	9.2	20.00-26.00	18.00-22.00
	12.25	11.33c	12.67c	8.67c	10.67c	8.00c	21.2	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
							21.2	9.8	16.00-22.00	11.00-15.00
							20.7	10	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
8.00	11.00	12.00c	13.33c	8.00	9.00	12.00c	25	9.7	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00
10.25							25.4	9.6	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
10.174	12.227	10.75g	12.58g	8.683	10.339	9.229	23.7	9.4	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00
8.25-9.00	12.50						25.7	9.4	20.00-29.00	15.00-22.00
7.50-8.00	14.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	10.00c	23.3	8.7	18.00-22.00	14.00-18.00
10.00-12.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00		24.5	9	18.00-23.00	15.00-18.00
9.50	13.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	24.4	9.7	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00
10.50	11.20	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	9.00	23.3	9.1	17.00-26.00	10.00-17.00
9.75	13.00	9.00	10.00				24.8	9.6	19.00-24.00	12.00-19.00
11.00	11.50	14.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	25.3	9.6	22.00-32.00	18.00-22.00
7.50g	11.50g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	9	18.00-27.00	15.00-20.00
7.50g	11.00g	g	g	g	g	g	25.8g	9.5	22.00-32.00	15.00-22.00
9.00	11.50	13.00	15.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	24.2	9.2	21.00-30.00	13.00-20.00
11.75	12.25		15.00		13.00	8.25c	25.4	9.6	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00
10.00	12.50	13.00	15.00	11.00	13.00	10.00c	24.5	9.4	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00
9.50-11.50	12.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00		24.8	9	20.00-26.00	14.00-20.00
11.50	12.50	14.00	16.00	11.00	13.00		24.7	9.7	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
9.00-11.00	12.50						23.3	8.3	20.00-26.00	14.00-20.00
11.50	12.50	14.00	15.00	12.00	14.00		22.8	10	19.00-27.00	14.00-19.00
10.00	11.50-13.00		12.00c		10.50c		24.5	9.5	22.00-30.00	16.00-22.00
10.50-11.50	11.25-12.50	14.00-16.00c			12.00c	12.00c	25	9.5	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
9.00	10.50						23.5	9.4	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00
8.00	10.00-10.50	16.00-18.00c			12.00-14.00c	12.00-16.00c	24.4	9.2	20.00-27.00	15.00-20.00
9.00	12.00						24.8	9.4	18.00-24.00	13.00-20.00
12.75	14.50						29.5	9.6		
9.00-13.50	13.50		13.50c		9.00c	9.00c	30	9.5	23.00-33.00	20.00-23.00
	14.50		10.50		8.25-10.50c		30	9.4	20.00	14.00
7.50-11.00	9.50	6.25	9.00	5.00	6.50	6.50c	35	10	p	p
10.50-12.50	12.00	6.75	8.00c	6.25	7.50c		27	10.8	15.00-22.00	10.00-15.00
9.50-12.50	12.00	7.00	7.75	6.00	6.75		27	9.5	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
10.150	14.625						28.3	9	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
9.60-12.00	14.00-15.50			5.25-8.75	6.00-6.50	6.50	27.7	10.1	22.00-30.00	13.00-22.00
8.50-10.50	12.50-16.50			5.75-8.00	6.25-9.00	6.50	27.7	10	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
8.375	16.625			5.250	7.781	8.500	28.9	10.7	23.500	16.750
8.50-12.25h	14.50f				7.00-8.00		25.8	10.4	20.00-35.00	18.00-20.00
8.00-9.00h	19.00			3.50-4.50	5.00-6.00		29.6	12.5	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
6.75-8.50h	17.50			6.25-6.75	6.75-9.50	7.00	29.6	10	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
5.00-9.00h	15.50				8.00-12.00c	10.00c	30.7	10	20.00-25.00	13.00-18.00
5.406	10.000			5.500	6.000	4.000	29.3	10.3	22.000	15.375
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32.5g	9.8	18.00-25.00	14.00-18.00
6.00h							29.3	11	r	r
2.75-4.25h	g	g	g	5.00g	6.00g	g	31.2g	11.1	18.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
7.00-7.50h	10.00g			6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	25g	10	17.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
4.00-5.75h						4.00	28.5	9.7	17.00-25.00	9.00-15.00
9.886	11.300			6.313	6.714	4.887	32.9	11.9	20.938	15.500
							37.5	15	16.00	14.00
9.00-10.50	12.50			6.00-7.50	7.00-8.00	5.50	37.5	12.5	20.00-26.00	15.00-20.00
8.50-9.50c	13.50			6.00	7.00-7.50	6.50c	30.8	11.3	20.00-26.00	16.00-20.00
9.50-10.50	10.75				5.00	3.50	30.8	11.5	15.00-20.00	10.00-15.00
9.50-10.50	10.75				6.50	4.25	28	10.3	15.00-22.00	13.00-17.00
8.75-10.75	9.00			4.50-5.50	6.20-7.30c	4.77c	30.8	12.2	17.00-22.00	12.00-15.00
7.70-8.20s					4.50		33.3	10	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
2.00-13.50				5.00-10.00i	7.00-12.00i	4.80	32.5	12.2	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including  
tion and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms,



(Continued from page 204)

for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly

#### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	158	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	158	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were somewhat higher in most localities, sirloin steak being up in the average from 19.3 cents per pound in December to 20 cents in January, rib roast from 14.7 cents per pound in December to 15.5 cents in January, while shoulder roast was ½ cent per pound higher at 10.8 cents. The price of veal averaged 12.1 cents per pound in January as compared with 11.6 cents the previous month. Prices were higher in Ontario and British Columbia than in other provinces. Mutton was up in the average from 18.9 cents per pound to 19.7 cents in January. Salt pork was fractionally lower at an average price of 18.9 cents per pound in January. Bacon was also down from an average of 32.7 cents per pound in December to 32.3 cents in January.

The price of fresh eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall, averaging 37 cents per dozen in January, as compared with 41.4 cents in December and 40.7 cents in January, 1934, while cooking averaged 29.5 cents per dozen in January as compared with 31 cents in December. Milk was fractionally higher at 10.3 cents per quart. The price of creamery butter rose from 25.1 cents per pound in December to 25.5 cents in January. Increases were more pronounced in Ontario than in other provinces.

Onions were fractionally higher at 3.5 cents per pound. The price of potatoes showed little change being 73 cents per ninety pounds in January as compared with 72 cents in December. Evaporated apples were down from an average of 15.3 cents per pound in December to 14.8 cents in January. The price of granulated sugar was lower in many localities, the Dominion average being 6.4 cents per pound. The price of anthracite



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1931	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1934	Dec. 1934	Jan. 1935
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	103.0	96.9	94.0	95.3	75.9	63.8	70.6	71.2	71.5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	105.1	95.0	87.1	92.0	57.8	50.5	64.0	66.6	66.8
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	103.0	107.1	107.0	109.9	88.2	57.2	65.1	66.0	67.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	104.3	94.5	93.2	88.6	75.0	67.9	72.5	72.6	72.6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.6	98.4	93.7	93.3	81.7	63.5	65.3	64.5	64.8
V. Iron and Its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.8	93.7	93.3	92.9	88.7	85.4	86.6	86.8	86.9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	105.7	91.4	96.9	95.5	69.1	56.9	67.0	63.7	64.0
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.6	92.8	93.4	93.4	89.3	86.0	86.1	86.1	86.4
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.9	96.9	94.9	94.6	88.3	81.9	80.6	80.6	80.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	103.2	96.0	94.1	95.2	81.5	69.7	74.2	73.2	73.8
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	103.1	99.2	96.6	103.4	79.6	59.3	69.1	67.9	68.5
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	103.2	93.9	92.4	89.8	82.8	76.6	77.6	76.7	77.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	103.2	97.9	93.6	94.5	69.7	57.8	65.9	68.4	68.6
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.7	94.8	94.4	96.2	91.5	87.7	86.5	89.6	89.7
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	103.3	98.2	93.5	94.3	67.3	54.5	63.6	66.0	66.2
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.3	95.2	98.0	97.4	84.0	75.7	82.1	81.5	81.8
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	103.5	98.9	92.5	93.6	63.6	50.9	60.5	63.4	63.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	107.2	95.7	86.6	89.6	58.7	51.0	62.7	65.1	65.3
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	104.0	105.1	105.1	106.7	86.2	58.6	66.3	68.0	68.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.4	102.8	86.7	105.1	103.3	95.6	102.7	60.9	43.6	55.3	61.6	61.4
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	98.0	105.6	104.8	84.8	59.1	68.7	69.6	72.9
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.7	98.3	93.6	93.1	81.6	63.8	65.5	64.6	68.8
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.1	91.9	92.8	92.2	84.7	80.4	82.8	82.2	82.3
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	106.0	100.3	94.2	97.6	66.4	51.2	61.0	64.3	64.9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.0	95.6	92.6	92.6	79.0	67.2	73.0	72.7	73.8

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

coal was up in the average from \$15.17 per ton to \$15.21.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16; Windsor, Nova Scotia, \$16.50; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.75; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$16.50; Peterborough, \$16.50; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$15; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$15; Brantford, \$16.25; Galt, \$16.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices again showed little movement. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 79 cents per bushel in January as compared with

79.2 cents in December. The price at the beginning of 1934 was 65 cents per bushel. In coarse grains rye declined from an average price of 58.9 cents per bushel in December to 54.3 cents in January and barley from 54.9 cents per bushel to 50.4 cents in January. The price of flax advanced from \$1.40 per bushel in December to \$1.436 in January. Flour at Montreal was 20 cents per barrel lower at \$5.20, while rolled oats at Toronto declined from \$3.15 per ninety pound bag to \$3.05. The price of raw sugar at Montreal was up from \$1.75 per cwt. to \$1.90, while granulated was unchanged at \$4.90 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York advanced from 12.8 cents per pound to 13.1 cents. The price in January, 1934, was 9.3 cents per pound. In livestock choice steers at Toronto were up from \$5.38 per hundred pounds to \$5.54 and at Winnipeg from \$3.80 per hundred pounds to \$4.17. Bacon hogs at Toronto advanced from \$8.12 per hundred pounds to \$8.56. Lambs also were higher the price at Toronto being up from \$7.26 per hundred pounds to \$7.55. Creamery butter at Montreal was 2 cents per

pound higher at 24.6 cents. Stocks in cold storage were stated to be 48 per cent in excess of holdings at the beginning of January, 1934 but about 24 per cent less than at the beginning of December. The price of fresh eggs at Montreal was substantially lower at 31 cents per dozen in January as compared with 38.9 cents the previous month, while at Toronto the price averaged 28.5 cents per dozen in January and 35.3 cents in December. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of the

month were very much higher than a year ago but about 42 per cent less than at the beginning of December, 1934. Raw silk at New York was up from \$1.63 per pound to \$1.71. In lumber spruce scantling advanced from \$11.75 per thousand board feet to \$15, and hard maple from \$55 per thousand board feet to \$60. Electrolytic copper at Montreal was \$7.48 per hundred pounds as compared with \$7.43 the previous month and \$9.30 in January, 1934.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1934" issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62.9 for December, an increase of 0.2 per cent for the month. Small advances were shown in all groups except "other food," "other metals and minerals" and wool, all of which declined slightly.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 82.8 at the end of December, an advance of 2.2 per cent for the month. All groups contributed to this advance except vegetable food and "sugar, coffee and tea" which were slightly lower. The two groups showing the greatest increase were animal food amounting to 6.5 per cent and textiles 4.5 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 143 at the beginning of January, a decrease of one point for the month due to lower food prices, chiefly seasonal reductions in the prices of eggs.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 101.0 for December, a decrease of 0.2 per cent for the month. In any group, where there were any changes recorded, they were very slight.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122.2 for December, a decrease of 0.1 per cent for the

month, due to a small decrease in food prices. There were no marked changes in any of the groups for the month.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Provincial Economic Council of Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 277.24 for November, a slight advance over the October level. An increase in industrial materials was recorded due to higher levels in the textiles, minerals and metals and miscellaneous vegetable products groups. Food on the other hand was lower, showing reductions in both vegetable and animal foods.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The national index number, on the base June 1927=100, was 69.81 for November, a slight increase over the October level and is the third successive month to show an increase. The index number for food only showed an advance also.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 76.9 for December, an advance of 0.5 per cent for the month, of 8.6 per cent over December, 1933, and of 22.8 per cent over December, 1932, although the level is still 17.6 per cent below December, 1929. Compared with the previous month, the index number in December, 1934, showed advances in all of the ten groups except for slight decreases in fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9.4925 at January 1, an increase of 2.2 per cent for the month. This is the highest point reached in four years and as compared with the low point of March 1, 1933, it is a rise of nearly 50 per cent.



Dun's index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$173,075 at January 1, a rise of 1.69 per cent for the month, and is the highest point reached since June 1, 1930. The increase for the month was due to higher food and clothing prices.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923 = 100, was 80.8 for December, showing no change from the November level. Small advances in food, clothing, and fuel and light were offset by declines in housing and sundries.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1934

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1934, was 260, there being 107 in October, 93 in November and 60 in December.

The report for the third quarter of 1934, showing 260 fatalities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 1075. In the fourth quarter of 1933, 187 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 206). The supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 23 fatalities for the first three quarters of 1934.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1934 were as follows: agriculture, 39; logging, 36; fishing and trapping, 12; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 45; manufacturing, 19; construction, 28; electric light and power, 5; transportation and public utilities, 43; trade, 13; service, 20.

Of the mining accidents, 25 were in "metaliferous mining" and 20 in "coal mining."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 4 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 3 in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "leather, fur and products," 1 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 3 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-

ferrous metal products," and 5 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 8 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 14 in "highway and bridge," and 6 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 13 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 21 in "water transportation," 2 in "air transportation," 4 in "local transportation," and 1 in "storage."

In trade there were 6 fatalities in "wholesale," and 7 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 10 were in "public administration," 4 in "custom and repair," 3 in "personal, domestic and business," and 3 in "professional establishments."

Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On November 25, a farmer and his son were drowned when they broke through the ice on a river near Connaught, Ontario.

On October 31, a captain and a cook of a fishing schooner were washed overboard in a storm and drowned in Clayoquot Sound, British Columbia.

While installing an oil burner, a plumber and his assistant were killed in an explosion from lighting a match on October 20, at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

When one train ran through an open switch and collided with another at Dundas, Ontario, on December 25, two porters lost their lives.

When a steamer sank in a storm on Lake Muskoka, Ontario, on October 6, the captain and mate were drowned.

On October 28, the owner of a schooner, the engineer and a seaman, were drowned near Quebec City, Quebec, when their schooner was swamped in a storm. Another captain and a seaman were drowned on the same date near Clarke City, Quebec, when their schooner sank in a storm, and when a third schooner foundered in this storm, off Anticosti Island, Quebec, a seaman was drowned on the same date. On November 13, two longshoremen fell into the harbour and were drowned at





## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### If Union suspends Pension Fund Beneficiary Cannot Claim Pension

A railway engineer, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers since 1917, brought an action against the officers and administrators of the Brotherhood for the sum of \$450. In August, 1920, the Brotherhood granted the plaintiff a pension certificate on the following conditions: total and permanent disablement rendering him incapable of discharging his functions as a railway employee; satisfactory proof of his condition; and acceptance in advance of the rules then laid down by the Brotherhood or as subsequently amended. The plaintiff accepted the certificate with these conditions. He alleged that he was totally and permanently disabled in 1922, that he then became entitled to \$75 per month, and that he received payment of that sum each month until December, 1931, when the Brotherhood informed him that they could pay him no more. The plaintiff applied for the continuation of his pension, first to the president and then to the directors of the Brotherhood, but his application was refused.

As the Brotherhood was not an incorporated union, the plaintiff brought an action against its administrators under the laws of Canada and those of the Province of Quebec. The Superior Court at Kamouraska rejected the claim for the reasons stated by Hon. Judge Bouffard, as follows:

An employee, such as the plaintiff, who is a member of a labour organization and participates in a pension fund, subject to the condition that the union is entitled to make such changes in the fund as it may see fit, and who has agreed in advance to accept such changes, cannot complain if subsequently, at a regular meeting of the union and by a resolution adopted by a majority of its members, the fund is abolished and a new fund established, the latter containing conditions different from those of the original fund, and being such that the plaintiff cannot comply with them. The plaintiff cannot invoke any acquired right in such a case, and can only object to the suspension of his allowance on the ground that the change infringed law, custom and morality.

The Court found, further, that a non-incorporated union, with headquarters in the United States, even though it had members and local unions in Canada, is none the less a foreign union, subject to the laws of the place of its origin, in this case the laws of the State of Ohio. Moreover, Section 4 of the federal Trade Unions Act (Revised Statutes of Can-

ada, 1927, chapter 202), forbids the prosecution of a trade union when the question at issue concerns the application of the funds of a union to provide benefits to its members, as in the present case.

*Simard versus Couturier and others* (Quebec) 1934 *Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec, Cour Supérieure*, vol. 72, page 574.

### Workman cannot sue for Wages agreed on between Contractor and Owner

Action was brought against a contractor by a workman for wages earned in the course of construction of Glenmore reservoir, near Calgary. The circumstances in the case were set forth by Mr. Justice Clarke, in the Alberta Supreme Court, as follows:

"The plaintiff was paid all the wages which the defendant agreed with him to pay, but the plaintiff claims a sum in excess thereof by reason of the following provision in the contract for the construction of the reservoir between the defendant and the city of Calgary:

'The contractor must pay or cause to be paid to all mechanics, workmen, labourers and team owners employed by him or by any sub-contractor under him the execution of this contract, wages not less than the union or prevailing rate of wages for such work as the said mechanics, workmen, labourers, team owners and drivers may be engaged upon, and as such wages may vary from time to time during the progress of this contract until its completion.'

"The contract provides for the determination of all disputes by certain engineers named in the contract whose decision shall be final. The plaintiff having failed to get satisfaction for his claim from the engineers brought this action.

"In my opinion he cannot succeed, for want of privity between him and the defendant regarding the provision in the main contract which I have referred to. It may be also that his claim is *res judicata* by reason of the proceedings before the engineers. I do not decide that point, it may be evidence would be required before determining it. The recent decision of the Privy Council in *Young v. C.N.R.* (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1472) appears to be conclusive against the plaintiff. I do not see that the plaintiff's position can be strengthened by making the city a party to the action and for that reason there is nothing to be gained by enlarging the motion for that purpose.

"The action must be dismissed with costs, including the costs of examination for discovery, Rule 27, not to apply."

*Ore versus Bennett and White Construction Company, Limited* (Alberta), 1934, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 744.



### Liability of Employer for Accident where Chauffeur has engaged substitute

Further appeal, to the Supreme Court of Canada, was made by the defendant, the Gillespie Grain Company, in the case noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 489, under the title *Kuproski versus North Star Oil Company, Limited*. In this case a truck driver, employed by the defendant contrary to his orders allowed a third person, an experienced driver, to drive the company's truck while remaining in the seat beside him. Due to the negligence of this third person, a stranger was injured.

The Supreme Court of Canada affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court, which in turn affirmed the judgment of his Honour Judge Ewing. The Court held that the employee's disobedience was merely improper conduct within the scope of his employment, that the employee was in charge of the truck at all times and retained a duty to keep a proper look-out, and that the employer was liable.

*Gillespie Grain Company versus Kuproski* (Alberta) Supreme Court of Canada, 1935, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 81.

### Applicability of Workmen's Compensation to Relief Worker in Ontario

A resident of London, Ontario, was on relief for some months prior to February 6, 1933. The system in force in the city of London at that time was to issue vouchers to an applicant for relief, after his circumstances had been investigated, in favour of the landlord for the rent, water rates and light and heat accounts. A card would be given to the applicant showing the number of hours he must work for the city, and it was expected that he would do this work before a new voucher would be issued. In accordance with this practice a card had been taken by the resident in question to the city employment office where he was told to report to the foreman of the London Public Utilities Commission. This he did, and he was detailed to assist in cutting trees in a park owned by the city. While so engaged, on February 6, 1933, he suffered injuries from which he subsequently died.

The widow of the deceased brought an action against the city, under the provisions of the Fatal Accidents Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, chapter 183), to recover damages for the death of her husband, which she alleged had been caused by the negligence of the city or of its servants. It appeared that the foreman was negligent in having failed to warn the men on the job, some of whom had no previous experience in chopping

trees, as to the dangers of their operations.

Mr. Justice Kirwin, who tried the case without a jury, found on the evidence that the foreman had shown negligence as claimed, and that the deceased had not been in any way negligent. For the city it was contended that the municipal corporation was not liable and that the plaintiff should have sued the Public Utilities Commission. On this point the Court declared that the latter Commission was the statutory agent of the municipality. The judgment as summarized in *Ontario Weekly Notes*, proceeded as follows:—

It was next argued that, so far as the claim of the plaintiff was based upon the provisions of Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the action failed because a municipal corporation is not an "industry", which, by sec 1 (i), includes establishment, undertaking, trade and business. It is pointed out that in sec. 1 (2) it is enacted that the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a municipal corporation shall, for the purposes of Part I, be deemed the trade or business of the corporation, thus inferring that they should not be deemed the trade or business of the corporation for the purposes of Part II. However, the opening part of sec. 1 (2) is controlled by the latter part, which clearly sets forth the object of the subsection.

Although the Supreme Court of Canada in *Lewis v. Nisbet & Auld Limited*, (1934) S.C.R. 333 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 719) reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal, the judgment of Middleton, J. A. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 750) gives a clear and concise account of the Workmen's Compensation Act. As pointed out by him, cases falling under Part I would not exhaust the category of accidents, and that, while under sec. 122 farm labourers and domestic and menial servants were left to the rigour of the common law, many remained which it was intended should be covered by the provisions of Part II of the Act. That part is based on the old Provincial Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Acts, but increased materially the liability of the employer. For instance, a workman is given a right of action where personal injury is caused to him by reason of the negligence 'of any person in the service of his employer acting within the scope of his employment,' so that many questions which arose under R.S.O. 1914, ch. 146, and its predecessors, as to whether there had been negligence on the part of a person 'who has any superintendence, entrusted to him whilst in the exercise of such superintendence,' etc., no longer arise. Counsel for the defendant submits that *Switzer v. City of Ottawa* (1928), 63 O.L.R. 168, is au-



thority for the proposition that a municipal corporation is not within Part II of the Act, but a perusal of that decision shows that what the Court was there concerned with was the case of a volunteer, and that the Workmen's Compensation Board had determined that he was not an employee of the city and therefore not entitled to compensation. The Court decided that while it was unfortunate that he was deprived of compensation because he was not an employee, still he could be in no higher position than an employee; that an employee was deprived of his right of action in the courts and that therefore, the plaintiff's action failed.

In the present case the plaintiff has filed a certificate under sec. 14 of the Act, whereby the Board "finds and declares that this is an action the right to bring which is not taken away by Part I of the said Act."

The next point urged was that Humphreys (the deceased) was not a workman, as defined by sec. 1 (p) of the Act, because, it is said, he is not a person who had entered into or worked under a contract of service written or oral, express or implied. The learned Justice said that in his opinion Humphreys was such a person, and that, when he received the voucher referred to above, and went, in accordance with the directions given to him, to Nateby (the foreman) and commenced the work he had entered into a contract of service. . . .

And, finally, if Humphreys was not a workman under the Act, he was not a trespasser; he had a right to be in the city park, and since while there he received injuries through the negligence of employees of the city, as a result of which he died, his widow is entitled to recover damages against the Corporation under the Fatal Accidents Act.

The question of the amount that should be awarded is one of considerable difficulty. The plaintiff had worked both before and after she was married, when she could find work and when she was able to do it. Humphreys did not have any remunerative employment for any great length of time. Humphreys was 26 years of age at the time of his death and his wife was about the same age. They had been married but a short time, and he had been unable to accumulate any of this world's goods. There is one child, born April 4, 1928, and a fair allowance is \$2,400 of which \$1,000 should be paid to the widow, and the balance paid into court to the credit of the infant, there to remain until the infant attains the age of twenty-one years of age, subject to any further order of the Court in the meantime.

*Humphreys versus the City of London* (Ontario), 1935, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 36.

### Compensation for Rupture Sustained in the Course of Employment

A railway signal operator in Saskatchewan sued to recover \$2,500 by way of compensation for alleged personal injury by accident arising out of and within the scope of his employment, the accident being alleged to have occurred on December 25, 1933. The plaintiff was on that date, and had for several years been employed as signal operator at a signal tower on the defendant's line of railway at or near Bienfait, Sask. The operating room in this signal tower contains twelve levers, the right six levers being used in the operation of the defendant's trains, while the left six were used in the operation of the C.P.R. Co.'s trains.

The tower was maintained by the Canadian National Railways (defendant) and it was the duty of an employee of the defendant to operate all the levers therein as the occasion required. It was the duty of the plaintiff to let through all passing trains and his hours were from 7:30 to 4:30 for six days in the week. He was not on duty on Sundays and holidays, but had to be within call on these days and after hours to let through passing trains and he was allowed overtime for this work. He was paid at the basic rate of \$100 per month with a 15 per cent reduction and was allowed 1 hour and 20 minutes for each hour of overtime. For the three years preceding December 25, 1933, he had earned not less than \$1,000 per year.

On Christmas day the plaintiff was, in the course of his duty, operating the levers in the signal tower when he felt a sharp pain in his left side, which continued less sharply throughout the evening and became more intense during the night. The next morning he was too ill to attend to his work and had to be operated on, when it was found that he was suffering from a rupture of the sigmoid colon accompanied by a general peritonitis.

In an action under the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act, His Honour Judge Wylie found that the immediate cause of the rupture was the great pressure imposed on the plaintiff's abdominal organs while he was pulling the lever at the time he first felt the pain, although it was probable that the wall of the colon had been weakened by diverticulosis. His Honour held that the plaintiff had suffered a personal injury by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and was, therefore, entitled to compensation under the Act.

On the question of damages Judge Wylie said:—

"The plaintiff has necessarily incurred certain hospital expenses and doctors' bills, all of which I find to be reasonable for the services rendered and the material supplied, and in arriving at actual damages suffered the following items should be allowed:

Doctors' fees.. . . .	\$ 200.00
Drugs, dressings, etc.. . . .	47.08
Hospital accounts (Bienfait & Winnipeg).. . . .	214.05
Loss of wages for 18½ months..	1,850.00
A minimum allowance for pain & suffering.. . . .	300.00
Costs of the necessary subsequent operation in two stages.. . . .	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,211.13

The plaintiff, however, can only be compensated within the limits fixed by sec. 15 of the Workmen's Compensation Act which limits the amount to \$2,500. There will therefore be judgment for the plaintiff for \$2,500 and costs.

*Rees versus Canadian National Railways* (Saskatchewan) 1935, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 7.

#### Rights of Survivor in Trade Union Benefit Scheme

A member of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal died intestate on December 12, 1930, being survived by his father and wife (the plaintiff in this case). The widow claimed the entire amount of the death benefits which the Association had contracted to pay to the heirs or representatives of any of its members who might die while in good standing, in the present case \$200. The Court of first instance took the father's rights into account and divided the amount, allowing the

plaintiff \$100. The deceased had neglected to pay his contribution to the fund for October, 1930, and had therefor been suspended, losing all his rights to benefit, and it was only by subsequently paying the contribution for October, which he did in November, that he had been re-instated and re-established his claim.

At his death, which occurred in December, 1930, less than 90 days had elapsed since his re-instatement. The Union assumed that any right in the matter had been forfeited by the deceased and his heirs, as one of the rules of the Organization provides that any member in arrear with his contributions for 30 days was automatically suspended from membership. Another rule provides for the re-instatement of a member on payment of his arrears up to arrears for six months, with the further provision, however, that the member in such a case shall enjoy no benefits during the period of his suspension, and that in any event he shall have no right to any benefit for a period of 90 days from the date of his re-instatement.

The plaintiff, however, argued that in the present case there was no question of benefit being paid to a re-instated member; it was rather a question as to what the union had undertaken to pay the survivors, the agreement containing a scale of benefits to be paid to the survivors of members in good standing. The Court found that the essential point in the case was that the deceased was in good standing at the time of his death. The provision in regard to the suspension of benefit for 90 days after the re-instatement of a member does not apply to the claims of a survivor where the member dies before that period has expired. *Guilbault versus Association of Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal* (Quebec) 1935 *Rapport Judiciaires de Québec* (*Cour du Banc du Roi*) page 1.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

A MODERATE increase was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,992 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms on February 1 aggregated 885,556 persons, as compared with 883,525 on January 1. This increase of rather more than 2,000 workers was smaller than the average gain noted on February 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921. It is significant, however, that the seasonal recession on January 1 had been decidedly smaller than usual for that date, and a revival of less-than-normal proportions on February 1, might therefore be regarded as not out of the ordinary. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 94.4 on January 1 to 94.6 at the beginning of February, as compared with 91.4 at the same date in 1934. On February 1 in the last thirteen years it was as follows: 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9; 1921, 91.2. The returns are representative of employment in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of February, 1935, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,783 local trade unions throughout Canada, with an aggregate of 161,713 members. Of these, 29,284 or a percentage of 18.1 were without employment as compared with percentages of 18.0 at the beginning of January, 1935, and 21.2 at the beginning of February, 1934.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines from December, 1934, and from January a year ago in the volume of business recorded as shown by the average daily placements effected, the heaviest losses under the former comparison taking place in farming and construction and maintenance and under the latter in construction

and maintenance and logging. Vacancies in January, 1935, numbered 29,467, applications 54,190 and placements in regular and casual employment 28,131.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was slightly higher at \$16.06 at the beginning of February as compared with \$15.99 for January. The increase was due to the higher cost of foods, chiefly meats and butter, which more than offset a seasonal fall in the cost of eggs. Some comparative figures for the cost of the budget are \$16.09 for February, 1934; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.54 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued to advance, being up from 71.5 to 72.0. Figures for earlier dates are 72.1 in February, 1934; 93.9 in February, 1930; 102.2 in February, 1926; 98.3 in February, 1922; 164.3 in May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.8 in February, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions are given in the table on page 222. The index of the physical volume of business was at the same level in January, 1935, as in November, 1934, having recovered from the decline experienced in December. Comparing January of the present year with December, 1934, of the principal factors included in the index those used as indicators of mineral production, construction, electric power output, car loadings and exports were higher, while manufacturing, trade employment and imports were lower. The business index was 11 per cent higher at the beginning of 1935 than at the beginning of 1934 and 42 per cent higher than at the beginning of 1933. In these latter comparisons all of the principal factors showed substantial increases. Information available for February shows increases over January in wholesale prices, car loadings, employment, Canadian National Railroad earnings and in contracts awarded.



**MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA**  
(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935		1934	1934		1933
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	84,721,128	81,603,021	100,503,778	71,956,457	79,509,522	86,991,972
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	37,043,710	37,229,405	39,108,339	33,591,884	32,391,424	35,367,553
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	46,719,461	43,901,826	60,850,223	37,842,403	46,652,017	50,928,856
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,321,299	6,166,167	6,330,598	5,831,373	5,770,944	5,985,802
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,682,050,218	3,040,166,887	2,089,346,484	2,597,015,425	2,491,921,510
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		124,732,528	136,434,754	125,707,707	121,218,816	132,058,957
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,412,377,612	1,407,201,814	1,354,764,769	1,350,903,682	1,356,916,826
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		819,381,139	838,796,579	869,125,576	878,748,673	898,159,673
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	87.8	88.6	86.2	86.5	81.6	75.3
Preferred stocks.....	73.8	73.5	71.4	66.5	64.1	60.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	78.3	76.2	76.2	96.0	97.2	98.5
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.0	71.5	71.2	72.1	70.6	69.0
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.06	15.99	16.02	16.09	15.95	15.83
Business failures, number.....			124	140	153	159
Business failures, liabilities..... \$			1,602,122	2,039,134	2,009,188	2,344,772
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	94.6	94.4	98.9	91.4	88.6	91.8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	18.1	18.0	17.5	21.2	21.0	20.4
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	179,225	157,903	157,233	165,620	156,697	143,472
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	12,423,833	12,110,286		11,525,217	11,562,577	
Operating expenses..... \$			10,397,672	10,540,975	10,630,042	10,091,769
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		8,266,645	10,705,780	8,570,515	8,970,335	9,912,738
(4) Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,062,330	7,534,372	7,751,994	8,081,346	6,666,340
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			11,739,348,495	1,629,341,469	1,681,831,291	1,536,844,685
Building permits..... \$	3,598,449	786,544	2,496,535	894,102	692,962	1,983,282
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	10,672,200	10,220,500	6,062,200	5,635,100	6,702,900	8,207,600
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	37,259	44,416	42,364	12,199	30,677	38,612
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	2,700	59,526	58,732	57,999	60,787	49,557
Ferro-alloys..... tons	56,006	2,807	3,641	1,620	1,814	2,228
Lead..... lbs.			32,146,753	27,651,190	28,322,117	19,953,733
Zinc..... lbs.			27,684,930	19,150,013	21,767,490	22,238,145
Copper..... lbs.			31,370,556	24,515,502	26,514,543	26,610,276
Nickel..... lbs.			10,714,382	7,268,537	9,268,292	8,805,016
Gold..... ounces			261,374	222,937	231,288	248,639
Silver..... ounces			1,363,238	1,469,244	1,489,694	1,096,399
Coal..... tons		1,513,209	1,277,451	1,016,458	1,290,912	1,304,830
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		59,950,000	47,610,000	44,370,000	57,600,000	64,970,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,981,000	6,381,000	4,153,000	3,854,000	3,972,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		11,068,000	18,800,000	11,109,000	8,499,000	19,803,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		1,152,000	812,000	1,988,000	2,076,000	1,877,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		63,711,569	761,242,847	104,125,292	131,770,258	123,034,438
Flour production..... brls.		1,024,958	969,482	1,102,043	1,042,505	967,284
(4) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	25,678,831	29,801,281	55,877,000	19,844,708	22,657,000	56,968,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,329,880	1,170,010	1,326,216	1,030,906	944,816
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		64,942,000	66,224,000	57,595,000	55,653,000	55,093,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		32,716,000	37,353,000	29,268,000	27,726,000	41,127,000
Newsprint..... tons		201,960	239,830	174,450	188,370	175,300
Automobiles, passenger.....		8,269	1,953	7,101	4,946	2,171
Index of Physical Volume of Business.....		96.5	92.4	86.4	86.8	86.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		96.3	91.0	84.0	84.5	85.1
Mineral production.....		130.4	121.8	117.0	120.6	118.2
Manufacturing.....		88.9	91.8	83.2	80.7	88.6
Construction.....		71.3	81.2	34.1	47.4	36.4
Electric power.....		189.7	188.8	168.9	162.9	156.5
DISTRIBUTION.....		97.1	96.1	93.1	93.2	89.3
Trade employment.....		116.6	130.6	116.3	113.8	115.9
Carloadings.....		75.8	65.7	71.4	73.6	60.4
Imports.....		71.3	72.6	64.0	62.8	67.8
Exports.....		70.1	61.6	63.7	75.4	53.5

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending March 2, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending February 23, January 26, 1935, and December 31, 1934; February 24, January 27, 1934, and December 30, 1933.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Operating expenses for 1934 include pensions.

During February there were seven strikes and lockouts, involving 1,545 workers with a time loss of 16,116 man working days, as compared with 9 disputes during January involving 4,792 workers with a time loss of 21,429 working days. In February, 1934, there were 24 disputes on record involving 4,910 workers with a time loss of 30,169 working days. No disputes were added to the record during February, all being carried over from January. Those causing considerable time loss involved coal miners at Corbin, B.C., and at Springhill, N.S. The latter was terminated during February. The higher figures for January were due chiefly to strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., involving 1,100 workers, with a resultant time loss of 7,700 days; dress-makers, Toronto, Ont., 1,450 workers, 5,000 days; also cloak and suit makers, Toronto, Ont., 1,800 workers, time loss 5,000 days. The principal dispute in February, 1934, involved 1,300 loggers on Vancouver Island, B.C., with a time loss of 20,000 days. Of the seven disputes in February, three were recorded as terminated, one resulting in favour of the employer and two in favour of the workers involved. The disputes unterminated at the end of the month numbered four and involved 277 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Resolution Providing for Economic Council.**

Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley, acting for the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, introduced a resolution in the House of Commons on March 8 for the establishment of a National Economic Council. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"That it is expedient to bring in a measure to establish the Economic Council of Canada and to provide for the employment of such officers and employees, and for the payment of such expenses as may be necessary to carry into effect the proposed legislation."

#### **Progress of Federal Program of Social Legislation.**

The Dominion Government's program of social legislation was further advanced in Parliament during the past month. At this writing the Employment and Social Insurance Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 135) has received its three readings in the House of Commons and now goes to the Senate.

As detailed on page 233, Bills to incorporate into legislation the Eight-Hour Day and Weekly Rest Conventions of the In-

ternational Labour Organization were introduced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. The Eight-Hour Day Bill with certain important amendments (which will be outlined in the next issue) has received its second reading, while the Weekly Rest measure has passed through all its stages in the House of Commons.

By a vote of 45 to 3 a motion for approval of the Eight-Hour Day Convention was adopted by the Senate, which had previously approved four other Conventions—those concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement; Marking of Weight on Heavy Packages transported by Vessels; Protection of Workers Employed in Loading and Unloading Ships; and the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings.

#### **Special Parliamentary Committee on Housing Appointed.**

A special committee was appointed by the House of Commons, on February 18, on the motion of the Prime Minister, to consider and report upon the inauguration of a national policy of house building. The motion was as follows: "That Messrs. Morand, Bourgeois, Church, Dorion, Elliott, Ganong, Gray, Sullivan, Hanbury, Heaps, Howard, Howden, McIntosh, Peck, Plunkett, Rinfret, Stanley and White (London), be appointed a special committee of this House to consider and report upon the inauguration of a national policy of house building to include the construction, reconstruction and repair of urban and rural dwelling houses in order to provide employment throughout Canada, and also to provide such dwelling houses as may be necessary, upon such terms and conditions as may be best adapted to the needs and requirements of the people, having regard to the cost of such a policy and the burden to be imposed upon the treasury of Canada; and to recommend the manner in which such a work should be proceeded with; and to hear evidence and to send for persons and papers in regard to the matters above set out."

#### **Transfer of Old Age Pensions Administration.**

By Order in Council of March 1 the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act (Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada) has been transferred from the Department of Labour to the Department of Finance. It was represented in a joint report by the two Ministers concerned that:

"In order to avoid duplication of Departmental activities and secure centralization of responsibility, and as an important part of the administrative function of the Dominion Government in carrying out the



provisions of the Act involves accounting control and supervision, it is desirable in the opinion of the Ministers that such administration of the provisions of the Act should be under the control of the Minister of Finance."

The transfer becomes effective on April 1, 1935.

#### **Legislatures Announce Social Measures.**

Forecasts of social legislation were conveyed in Speeches from the Throne at the opening sessions of several provincial Legislatures.

In Ontario, the provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act will be extended to include destitute widows with one child. A measure will also be enacted to give binding effect to voluntary collective agreements between employers and employees in order "to overcome many of the abuses which have existed and to improve conditions in industry."

Public health proposals, resulting from a comprehensive study, will be submitted to all interests concerned in British Columbia. It was also announced that there would be amendments to last year's enactments respecting hours of work and wages.

In Alberta, in addition to the federal-provincial-municipal unemployment program, assistance is to be given needy settlers in new homestead areas, bringing under cultivation a limited amount of land.

The position of Manitoba in regard to constitutional jurisdiction in legislation was definitely stated in the Throne Speech. It was pointed out therein that at the Dominion-Provincial conference in January, 1933, the representatives of Manitoba intimated the willingness of the province "to surrender such jurisdiction as it possesses" in the furtherance of national social measures. It was also intimated that if enabling legislation was required, it would be submitted during the session.

The New Brunswick program indicated amendments to the Forest Operations Commission Act, which was adopted at the last session and which provided minimum wage rates in logging and lumbering. A housing Act, designed to improve conditions and give employment, was also announced.

Among the recommendations in the field of social legislation for Nova Scotia, were the establishment of an economic council, and also the eight-hour day in certain industries.

#### **Trade Union Law in Canada.**

Under the title "Trade Union Law in Canada" the Dominion Department of Labour has recently published a bulletin which reviews the legal status of trade unions under

the common law, and federal and provincial legislation. Quotations are made from numerous legal decisions in Great Britain and Canada involving trade unions and their activities. An outline is also given of the history of this legislation, making the entire presentation one which is not only authoritative but of particular interest at the present time. Tracing the origin of trade union law in Canada, it is explained that, although with other laws it has a common derivation from England, yet Canadian Trade union law differs considerably from the existing law in Great Britain.

In Canada a strike of printers in Toronto (March 25, 1872) precipitated the movement for protective legislation. The printers, striking for reduced working hours, had been imprisoned on charges of criminal conspiracy. Public opinion forced remedial action. Accordingly, in June, 1872, the Trade Unions Act was enacted with the immediate objective of freeing trade unionists from liability under the common law on conspiracy in restraint of trade. The Trade Unions Act, however, differed from its English prototype in that the Canadian Act was declared to apply only to unions registered under the enactment. At the same time, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, also copied from an English Statute of the previous year, was passed to prevent intimidation in connection with industrial disputes. This statute forms the basis of the present law on picketing.

The bulletin proceeds to detail the changes in these two Canadian statutes pertaining to picketing, conspiracy, etc.

The complexities of legislation, due to the jurisdictional provisions of the Canadian constitution, are summarized as follows:

"Statutes affecting trade unions may be either Dominion or provincial according to their subject matter. The Trade Unions Act was passed a few years after Confederation when trade unions were few and isolated and the only phase of the law with which Parliament was then concerned was the criminal law on conspiracy and intimidation. But the Trade Unions Act as copied from that of Britain confers the right to hold property and to sue and be sued in regard to it, a civil right. Criminal law is a matter for the Dominion Parliament but law respecting property and civil rights is a matter for the provincial legislatures under the British North America Act, and the constitutional validity of the Trade Unions Act has been questioned. In fact, provincial statutes concerning trade unions were enacted in British Columbia (Trade Unions Act of British Columbia) and Quebec (Professional Syndicates Act) in 1902 and 1924 respectively."



An analysis is made of the position of trade unions under the law of the Dominion, and as affected by legislation in British Columbia and Quebec with particular reference to the liability of trade unions for the acts of their members and the rights of trade unions to sue.

There is also a section on collective agreements between employers and employed showing their position in English law and under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec. The latter statute is attracting a good deal of interest just now as a means of protecting the employers and workpeople who enter into agreements as to wages and hours of labour against the employer who would pay inadequate wages for long hours.

The bulletin has been prepared by Miss Margaret Mackintosh, of the Department of Labour.

#### **Restoration of Relief "Cuts" in Great Britain.**

Following public protest against the regulations issued by the new Unemployment Assistance Board in Great Britain, the House of Commons recently passed the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Bill which is summarized elsewhere in this issue. The main purpose of this recent enactment is to restore all the reductions made through the operation of the regulations. It also postpones *sine die* the date (March 1) upon which the Board was to take over the poor law functions of the local authorities for the relief of the able bodied unemployed.

#### **Consolidation of Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain.**

A Bill to consolidate the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1934, and certain other enactments relating to those Acts, received its second reading recently in the House of Lords.

The Bill is in seven Parts (containing 116 clauses) and seven schedules. Part I deals with the classes of persons to be insured; Part II with the contributions to be paid, and Part III with benefit; Part IV deals with matters of administration and finance; Part V with arrangements with associations (whereby, under certain conditions, benefit can be paid to members of trade unions or other associations through those associations), and with special and supplementary schemes; Part VI with matters relating to training, education and the powers of Education Authorities; and Part VII with a number of miscellaneous and general points.

It should be particularly noted, states the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, (i) that the Bill is a consolidating measure pure and simple; it does not amend or alter the existing Unemployment Insurance Acts in any respect; and (ii) that it does not incorporate Part II of the Unemployment Act of last year (i.e., the Unemployment Assistance Act).

#### **Unemployment Insurance for South Africa.**

One of the major items of legislation which it is expected will be adopted by the Parliament of the Union of South Africa during its present session is the Unemployment Benefit Bill, which was held over from last session. The industries to which the scheme is intended to apply are building, mechanical, electrical and motor engineering, furniture manufacture, gold mining on the Witwatersrand, leather and footwear manufacture, and printing.

#### **Action of Governing Body of I.L.O. respecting Canadian Representation.**

Elsewhere in this issue (page 248) is an article dealing with the resolutions and the discussion pertaining to the Canadian Government Seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at Geneva.

The article also contains the statement on the subject made in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour, Hon. W. A. Gordon. The Minister, after outlining the criteria on which membership in the Governing Body is based, stated that "the Government are considering the advisability of requesting that steps be taken to clarify and place on a definite and unmistakable basis the procedure to be followed in determining at what periods and in what manner the list of eight states should be revised in future."

#### **Proposed Thirty-hour week in United States.**

Both opposition to and support of the thirty-hour week Bill in the United States have developed before public hearings on the proposed legislation. In opposition to the measure are representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Publishers Conference and others, while its adoption is advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

The object of the Bill as introduced in the House of Representatives and the Senate is "to provide for a thirty-hour week to relieve unemployment and for other purposes."

It is then declared "that a national emergency resulting from the unemployment of millions of willing workers has imposed upon

State and Federal Governments a burden of unemployment relief and has interfered with the free flow of inter-state commerce to such an extent that action to spread employment uniformly has become essential."

During this "period of national emergency" it is stipulated that "no employee shall be required or permitted by an employer subject to this Act to work more than thirty hours in one week, five days in one week, or six hours in one day by any single employer, or through employment by more than one employer" except under "the circumstances and in the manner provided."

Modifications are granted to employers who are complying with the codes of fair competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act, and then only when contingent upon the existence of exceptional conditions "which make compliance impossible without reducing the total volume of employment or restricting commerce unfairly."

No modification is granted for more than a ninety-day period, and does not permit a worker to be employed for more than an average of 40 hours per week during the period of modification. Provision is made in all such cases for an adjustment in compensation.

The President is empowered to cope with imported and competitive products (produced under conditions that render ineffective the provisions of the Act) by imposing limitations as to quantity and payment of fees.

The Bill extends to all forms of employment but does not apply to agricultural workers, persons in domestic service or employees subject to the Railroad Labour Act.

#### **Dismissal compensation for railway employees in U.S.A.**

A bill has been recently introduced in the United States House of Representatives providing for dismissal compensation for railroad employees displaced from service. According to the proposed measure, dismissal compensation is not to be paid to employees leaving the service because of discharge for disciplinary reasons, resignation, or permanent recession in traffic, but only as the result of the introduction of labour saving improvements resulting from the adoption of projects involved in consolidation, mergers, and unification of facilities which require either governmental authority or relaxation of restrictions, or are prompted or stimulated by the Government.

The determination of such employees as would be compensated under the scheme rests with a board operating under the National Mediation Board, in event of failure of agree-

ment between employee and employer representatives of the industry. Seniority rules already regulating railroad labour and the division of employees into existing groups, crafts, and classes, are adopted for the determination of dismissed compensation rates.

The scale of dismissal compensation is graduated upon service, provides an age differential, is related to earnings, and is closely co-ordinated with the Railroad Retirement Act as regards definitions of service, age, earnings, etc.

In recommending this enactment the Coordinator of Transportation, in his report on transportation legislation, recognized the financial burden which would be imposed upon the railroads, but expressed the opinion that the economies resulting (from labour saving improvements) would cover the attendant cost.

**Retirement of Mr. J. H. Magee, Associate Editor**

The February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE marked the last number published under the able editorship of Mr. J. H. Magee, who retired on February 28. Mr. Magee has been identified, editorially, with this official publication of the Department of Labour since October, 1919. For the past eight years he has been its associate editor, being the seventh incumbent in that office since the establishment of the Department.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Department of Trade and Commerce) has recently issued a summary of the Trade of Canada, covering the twelve months ending January 1934 and 1935. The total imports for the twelve months ending January, 1935, were \$84,082,713 as compared with \$70,723,192 for the previous twelve months. The total exports were \$650,137,037 as compared with \$546,839,383 for the previous twelve months.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Department of Trade and Commerce) has recently issued a report on the Hat and Cap Industry in Canada, 1933. The report is based on statements received from 149 establishments whose principal output consisted of hats, caps and millinery. The capital invested amounts to \$5,521,356; salaries and wages for the year under review were \$2,755,766; and the number of employees was 3,350.

According to a recent press dispatch, the Government of the Province of Quebec has rejected the proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The amendments were intended to restore the schedule of indemnities which were in force prior to 1932.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

ON February 28, linemen, troublemen and truck drivers in the employ of the Toronto Transportation Commission withdrew their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been submitted to the Department of Labour on August 31. The dispute related to the employees' request for a new working agreement embodying increased wage rates, etc., the application stating that the men had been unable to meet the officials of the Com-

mission with reference to their demands. An officer of the Department of Labour interviewed the officers of the Company and Union in Toronto in September and made arrangements for conferences to take place between the interested parties. During these negotiations a number of concessions were granted by the Commission and the employees agreed to leave the matter of wages in abeyance for the present.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for February, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Feb. 1935...	7	1,545	16,116
*Jan. 1935...	9	4,792	21,429
Feb. 1934...	24	4,910	30,169

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during February was less than during January and much less than during February of last year, while the numbers of employees involved and the time loss in man working days were considerably lower. The higher figures for January were due chiefly to strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and of dressmakers and cloakmakers at Toronto, Ont., while the higher figures for February, 1934, were due to a strike of loggers on Vancouver Island.

Seven disputes, involving 1,545 workers, were carried over from January, including a dispute of leather jacket makers employed by one firm in Hamilton, Ont., not reported in time for inclusion in the table in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. No disputes are recorded as commencing during February. Of the seven disputes on record, three terminated during the month, one in favour of the employer and two in favour of the workers concerned. At the end of February, therefore, there were four disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Corbin, B.C., bakery employees, Toronto, Ont., leather jacket makers, Hamilton, Ont., and compositors, Calgary, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont., September 13, 1934, one employer; and compositors, London, Ont., March 1, 1934.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

Employees in one shingle mill at Burnaby, B.C., numbering 110 were prevented from working from February 5 to February 13, by



pickets who demanded that the employer should pay higher wages. It is stated that on shingles for sale in Canada and for shipment to the United States the employer paid different scales which averaged approximately the same as the union scale, and that this was accepted by the employees. The picketing was reported to be sponsored by another union and several clashes with police occurred.

A cessation of work by 15 employees in a clothing factory in Winnipeg on February 26, protesting the dismissal of one worker, has been reported in the press. Particulars were not received in time for inclusion in the statistical table.

A dispute involving coal miners employed by one company at Princeton, B.C., toward the end of February has been reported but particulars have not yet been received.

A dispute involving halibut fishermen in British Columbia on the Pacific coast has been reported in the press. It appears that fishing for the new season has been delayed, pending arrangements as to prices and marketing for the season.

Press reports also give particulars of a dispute involving deckhands on two ships at Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C., on February 26. The workers demanded overtime pay for work in port beyond eight hours per day and refused to handle cargo until this was conceded. Firemen also demanded increases in wages. It has been reported that these demands were conceded after one day.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, CORBIN, B.C.—This dispute, which commenced on January 21, 1935, remains unteminated. Following the dismissal of one worker for alleged neglect of duty the employees, most of whom were members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, ceased work, withdrawing maintenance men. They demanded reinstatement of the man discharged, the installation of a "man trip" for one of the mines, additional repairs to houses, equal division of work and changes in payment of men taken from their regular work. The western representative of the Depart-

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1935\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to February, 1935.</b>			
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b>			
Coal miners, Corbin, B.C.....	220	5,280	Commenced Jan. 21, 1935; against dismissal of worker and for certain changes in conditions; unteminated.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S....	1,100	8,800	Commenced Jan. 24, 1935; for dismissal of 12 members of a dual union; terminated Feb. 9: in favour of workers.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakery employees, Toronto, Ont.....	14	336	Commenced Jan. 2, 1935; for increased wages; unteminated.
<i>Fur, Leather, etc.—</i>			
Leather jacket makers, Hamilton, Ont.	23	550	Commenced Jan. 24, 1935; for increased wages, reduction of overtime and equal distribution of work; unteminated.
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	118	470	Commenced Jan. 24, 1935; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 5, 1935; in favour of employer.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont.	50	200	Commenced Jan. 24, 1935; for renewal of union agreement with provision for reduced hours, abolition of overtime and an unemployment fund; terminated Feb. 6, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Printing, etc.—</i>			
Compositors, Calgary, Alta...	20	480	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages; unteminated.

#### **(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1935.**

None recorded. See text above.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

ment reached Corbin on February 7 and, following a conference of the parties, the employers agreed to these demands, stipulating, however, that the miners would refrain from pit head strikes, and deal with any future disputes as provided under the agreement in force until March 31. The miners then made further demands on nearly all points, which were refused. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

**COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.**—As stated in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, this strike, called by the United Mine Workers of America, which had an agreement with the employer, to secure the dismissal of certain miners, members of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, was terminated on February 10, as a result of conciliation by the provincial authorities, the miners affected applying for membership in the United Mine Workers of America.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute involving fourteen employees of a bakery firm in Toronto, Ont., against the discharge of a driver, was not terminated until early in March, an agreement having been reached with the union providing for the employment of union members only and also for the reinstatement, at fixed dates, of those on strike.

**LEATHER JACKET FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Information as to this dispute, commencing on January 24, 1935, was not received in time for inclusion in the record in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Employees in one establishment ceased work

demanding changes in the wage scale, a reduction in overtime work and a fairer distribution of work. The employer stated that the wage rates were higher than in Toronto and the hours were 44 per week. At the end of February a settlement had not been reported.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This strike of some of the employees in one establishment was called off on February 5, with reinstatement of strikers not yet replaced. The strikers had demanded the payment of the wages provided for in the agreement made applicable to all shoe factories in the province under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1934, page 825). The employer claimed that these were being paid. The provincial conciliation officer and the Deputy Minister of Labour investigated but the strike was called off before any settlement had been reached. It is reported some wage adjustments were then made.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS AND SUITS), TORONTO, ONT.**—An agreement having been reached with most of the employers involved by the end of January, this strike was terminated apparently in all but one establishment, and by February 5, the fifty employees on strike were replaced.

**COMPOSITORS, CALGARY, ALTA.**—The strike of printing compositors employed on one daily newspaper in Calgary, Alta., owing to a reduction in wages, has not been terminated and the employer is reported to have substantially replaced the strikers.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the Government publica-

tions of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in January was 40, and 11 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 51 disputes in progress during the month, involving 19,000 workers with a time loss of 102,000 working days in the month. Of the 40 disputes beginning in January, 6 were over demands for advances in wages, 12 over other wage questions, 15 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 over other questions as to working arrangements, and 3 over questions of trade



union principle. Settlements were reached during the month in 34 disputes, of which 16 were in favour of workers, 10 in favour of employers and 8 resulted in compromises; in 2 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The dispute involving 1,630 coal miners near Dalkeith, which began December 19, terminated January 16, when it was agreed to bring up any lower wage rates to the average for the district.

#### **The Netherlands**

Preliminary figures for the year 1934 give the number of disputes as 151, involving 422 establishments and 5,410 workers, with a time loss of 108,300 working days for the year.

#### **Switzerland**

The number of disputes in the year 1934 was 20, involving 163 establishments and 2,763 workers, with a time loss of 33,309 working days for the year.

#### **United States**

The number of disputes beginning in November was 84 and 195 were in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in progress during the month was 100,712 and the time loss for November 1,310,613 working days.

No report of any settlement of the strike of biscuit factory workers in New York City and Philadelphia, which was mentioned in the February LABOUR GAZETTE has been noted.

## **CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2**

### **Summary of Recent Decisions**

**R**EPORTS have been received of seven cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 994, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board) to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to re-appointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appoint-

ment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

#### **Case No. 125—Operating Department, Headquarters.**

This case centered about the claim of a woman clerk in the General Car Accountant's Office to the position of Rolling Stock Clerk, declared vacant on March 18, 1933. The promotion had been awarded to another woman clerk, who was approximately three months junior to the claimant in point of seniority. The contention of the employees was that the senior employee should have received a fair trial on the position, and that she was competent to perform the required duties in a satisfactory manner.

The railway's contention was that the position had been vacant owing to the removal of the previous incumbent, who was inefficient, and that the junior clerk was appointed because of her experience and ability to perform the duties of the position—qualifications not possessed by the claimant. It was further contended that a clerk with a rating similar to that of the claimant had fallen down on the work required, owing to the specialized nature of the duties, and it was considered that the railway should not be called upon "to try another clerk with no experience of the work, and who, in the opinion of the supervisory officer, has not the requisite ability, when there are other clerks available who have a knowledge of the work and the ability to do it as proven by their



having satisfactorily filled the position previously."

This case was heard on August 29, 1933, but was referred back to the parties. The Board states it is now advised that the general chairman wishes to withdraw the case, which request was acceded to.

#### **Case No. 126.—Operating Department, Headquarters.**

On March 13, 1933, a general utility clerk applied for the vacant position of Per Diem Reclaims Clerk, in the General Car Accountant's office. The position was filled by a clerk junior in service to the claimant. It was contended by the employees that the claimant (who in the previous year had been passed up for a similar promotion) had the ability to perform the duties of Per Diem Reclaims Clerk and was entitled to a fair trial because of the fact that his activities as general utility clerk required him to perform many classes of work in the General Car Accountant's office, including per diem work.

The Railway's contention was that the duties of a Per Diem Reclaims Clerk was of a highly specialized nature; that his previous experience in the per diem group did not necessarily fit him for the position of reclaims clerk; that his answers were being examined on his knowledge of the requirements of the position proved his inadequacy; and that had the position been awarded to him, it "would have been to the detriment of the company, financially."

The case was heard on August 29, 1933, and referred back to the parties. Subsequently, the wish of the general chairman that the case be withdrawn was acceded to.

#### **Case No. 153.—Sleeping and Dining Car Department, Montreal.**

A porter in the sleeping and dining car department, Montreal, was dismissed from service on May 17, 1934, on a charge of "reporting for duty under the influence of liquor." It was contended by the employees that the accused at the time of his suspension, had not been given "a fair and impartial hearing" as called for under Article 3 Rule (a) of the Parlour, Sleeping and Dining Car Employees' schedule, and that other witnesses (not heard) were prepared to testify that the accused was not drunk, and further that the accused was not given an opportunity to refute evidence against him.

The Railway contended that a proper investigation had been held in accordance with Article 3 Clause (a) of the schedule; that the inspector who was inspecting the train noted the condition of the accused; and that the

inspector's conclusion was borne out by another official who declared that the accused porter was "in a state of insobriety." The inspector then telephoned the superintendent that he had removed the porter from duty. The porter had then been instructed by the inspector to report to the superintendent but had refused to do so.

At the preliminary investigation, the porter stated he was in a proper condition for duty and denied having refused to report to the superintendent. At this investigation, the local chairman requested permission to question the porter, this request being made after the official stenographer recording the proceedings had left.

The local chairman was informed he could ask the questions and that decision would then be made if they should be recorded or not. The railway's statement also declared that no mention was made at this hearing to introduce the evidence of the other witnesses that the accused was not drunk, it being considered "there was already sufficient evidence to the effect that he was under the influence of liquor when reporting for duty."

This case was heard by the Board on September 18, 1934, when additional oral evidence was submitted by both parties. The claim of the employees was denied.

#### **Case No. 159.—Sleeping and Dining Car Services, Central Region.**

A sleeping car conductor claimed that, when according to practice, sleeping car conductor's runs were bulletined he exercised his seniority in making his choice, his first being the Montreal-Toronto run, and his second the Montreal-Chicoutimi run, while his third was the Montreal-Winnipeg run (on which he had been operating for a number of years). However, he was not awarded either his first or second choice, and was again assigned to his former Montreal-Winnipeg run. He claimed that although third senior conductor in the district, sleeping car conductors "with little or no previous experience have been assigned to operate on trains 15 and 6 between Montreal and Toronto." It was also contended that the claimant was not awarded the run of his second choice because he did not speak French whereas he speaks the French language fluently.

Quoting Article 2 Rule (k) of the Employers' Schedule—"All employees will be given their choice of runs according to seniority, fitness and ability when Fall change of time schedule goes into effect"—the railway contended that the conductor in this case was not allowed his first choice (Montreal-Toronto) "as it was considered by his super-

intendent that he did not have the necessary fitness and ability to carry out the exacting duties on this run."

It was explained that the sleeping car conductor's duties on the Montreal-Toronto run are much more complicated than on any other run in the system because of the operation of pool trains with an intricate system of reports, tickets, etc. It was also stated that the claimant's record in the past indicated "extreme carelessness and negligence" making it necessary to "frequently assess him demerit marks."

The conductor was not given his second choice because it was not known to the superintendent that he could speak French, the conductor having failed to answer this question on the application form.

The decision of the Board was that the conductor's record justified the action of the management in not awarding the first choice and that his not being assigned to his second choice resulted from his failure to complete the application form. The claim of the employee was therefore denied.

#### **Case No. 160—Sleeping and Dining Car Services, Central Region.**

The steward and crew of a dining car claimed overtime for layover lost while attending an investigation at Toronto on official instructions. Their car had been picked up at Brockville by Train No. 17 en route to Toronto. At the time their car was attached they were in bed. It was alleged that during that night a quantity of liquor and cigars were stolen from a business car on the train. All members of the crew were instructed to report to the investigation department in Toronto, and in doing so lost one-half day layover at their home terminal. No charge was laid against any member of the crew.

For the time lost, on account of being called as witnesses, each member of the crew submitted time slips claiming one-half day's pay, but the railway refused to honour their claims.

The employees contended that under the schedule they were entitled to one-half day's wages for the one-half day of home terminal layover.

The Railway contended that any member of the crew had access to the business car, and on this account "it was considered that there was a possibility that any of these employees might have had guilty knowledge of the alleged theft." They were therefore instructed to report for investigation, not as witnesses, but for the purpose of being given a fair and impartial hearing.

The Railway further contended that the employees lost no wages and had been properly compensated in accordance with the terms of Article 3 Rule (a) of the schedule which provides that where employees are found blameless in such a case they will be reinstated and paid schedule wages for the time lost, but makes no provision for compensation for the rest period lost while attending investigation.

The claim of the employees was sustained.

#### **Case No. 164—Operating Department, Central Region.**

A station porter at Montmagny, Quebec, claimed pay at a freight checker's rate, having been assigned to remain exclusively at the freight shed, checking freight, etc. Prior to June, 1927, there was only one station porter employed at Montmagny who worked both at the station and the freight shed. His salary was \$101 per month. Then a second station porter was put on at the same salary and was detailed to station work and a certain amount of freight shed duties. The senior porter was then assigned entirely to freight shed work. When the senior station porter was retired on pension on July 1, 1932, the claimant in this case was promoted to the position and given the same duties as his predecessor.

The employees contention was that the claimant is performing the duties of freight checker and should be classified as such at a rate of \$130 per month. The Railway contended that when the second porter was put on, arrangements were made to make way cars end at Montmagny, and require the porters to unload or load the wayfreight, thus saving detention to wayfreight trains who previously did this work. The senior porter and, subsequently, the claimant, were then assigned to remain exclusively at the freight shed, checking freight, unloading and loading, etc. Since station porters are required to perform a variety of duties, it was further contended that there was no violation of the schedule or no change of duties in the position.

The claim of the employees was denied.

#### **Case No. 165—Operating Department, Central Region.**

Prior to May 15, 1934, two clerks, in addition to a chief clerk, a freight clerk and a labourer formed the staff at Noranda. On that date, due to a reduction in activity, the position of one clerk was abolished. There was a re-assignment of duties, and all of the car checking work was delegated to the remaining clerk, rated at \$95 per month.



The employees' contention was that this clerk is now performing identically the same work as a number of other car checkers on the Central Region who are paid \$106 and \$111 per month. It was accordingly claimed that the clerk should be classified as a car checker at \$106 per month in conformity with the rates paid other employees for the same duties.

On the part of the Railway it was contended that the position held by this employee was

one of two specifically provided for in the schedule of 1929; that there never was any car checker exclusively employed at Noranda; that car checking work was included in the duties of the \$95 a month clerks; that there had been no change in the duties of the position; and that no exception was taken in regard to the rate of pay for this position until January, 1934.

The claim of the employees was denied.

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN PARLIAMENT

### Provisions of Limitation of Hours of Work Act and Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings

**L**EGISLATION providing for the application of the eight-hour day (Bill No. 21) as well as the weekly day of rest (Bill No. 22) in industrial undertakings was introduced in the House of Commons on February 22 by the Prime Minister, Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, and received first reading. Both measures are in accordance with Conventions of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, and with the Labour Clauses of the Treaty of Versailles (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919, page 1425).

On February 8, the House of Commons agreed to motions made by the Prime Minister declaring it expedient to approve of five Draft Conventions of the International Labour Organization, including the two which are now being incorporated into legislation (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 94).

Bill 21 is cited as The Limitation of Hours of Work Act, and designates the industrial undertakings to which it applies, as follows:—

(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure;

(d) Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

It is declared that in the above-mentioned industries no person shall be employed "for hours in excess of eight in the day or forty-

eight in the week" except in specified cases or circumstances. This provision does not apply to persons holding positions of supervision or management, or those employed in a confidential capacity.

It is also stipulated that where by law, custom, or agreement between employers' and workers' organizations, or where no such organizations exist, between employers' and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week with the sanction of the Governor in Council or by agreement between such organizations or representatives: Provided, however, that in no case shall the daily limit of eight hours be exceeded by more than one hour.

Where persons are employed in shifts the eight hour day and the forty-eight hour week may be exceeded "if the average number of hours over a period of three weeks or less does not exceed eight per day and forty-eight per week."

The limit of working hours prescribed by the Act may be exceeded "in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *vis major*, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking."

Another exemption from the prescribed limitation is permitted where the nature of the work requires a continuous process carried on by a succession of shifts. In such cases the working hours "shall not exceed fifty-six in the week on the average."

In exceptional cases "where it is recognized that the daily limit of hours of work cannot be applied," and where employers and employees have agreed to increase the daily limit, the Governor in Council is empowered "to give effect to such agreements, and permit



in such cases the said limit of hours to be exceeded," provided "that the average number of hours per week over the number of hours covered by any such agreement shall not exceed forty-eight."

The Governor in Council may also make regulations permitting:—

(a) Permanent exceptions to the limits of hours of work fixed by this Act in case of preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment, or for certain classes of workers whose work is essentially intermittent;

(b) Temporary exceptions to the hours of work fixed by this Act, so that establishments may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work.

Regulations under this section are to be made "only after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, if any such organizations exist, and the regulations shall fix the maximum of additional hours in each instance, and the rate of pay for additional hours shall not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate."

Provision is made for the conspicuous posting by employers of notices determining the working periods, and all regulations under the Act are to be published in the *Canada Gazette*. Complete information respecting continuous processes, agreements, and regulations is to be communicated to the International Labour Office at Geneva.

Violation of the regulations or failure to comply with any provision by any employer is punishable upon conviction by a "fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for the same offence."

### The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act

Bill 22, cited as the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, includes within its scope the same industrial undertakings as are defined in Bill 21 with the addition of "inland waterways."

The provisions respecting the rest period are given in Section 3, as follows:—

(1) The whole of the staff employed in any industrial undertaking, public or private, or in any branch thereof, shall except as otherwise provided for herein be granted by the employer in every period of seven days a period of rest comprising at least twenty-four consecutive hours.

(2) This period of rest shall wherever possible be granted simultaneously to the whole of the staff of each undertaking.

(3) This period of rest shall wherever possible be the Lord's Day as defined in the *Lord's*

*Day Act*, chapter one hundred and twenty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

The Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations for total or partial exceptions, and for compensation periods of rest, "except in cases where agreements or customs already provide for such periods." All regulations and amendments are to be communicated to the International Labour Office at Geneva.

Where the weekly rest given does not coincide with the Lord's Day as defined in the *Lord's Day Act*, the "employer shall make known the days and hours of rest by means of notices posted conspicuously in the establishment or any other convenient place, or in any other manner determined by the Governor in Council by regulation."

Subsection two of section five of the *Lord's Day Act* is repealed under this new measure. This section, with its repealed subsection, reads as follows:—

Except in cases of emergency, it shall not be lawful for any person to require any employee engaged in any work of receiving, transmitting or delivering telegraph or telephone messages, or in the work of any industrial process, or in connection with transportation, to do on the Lord's Day the usual work of his ordinary calling, unless such employee is allowed during the next six days of such week, twenty-four consecutive hours without labour.

(2) This section shall not apply to any employee engaged in the work of any industrial process in which the regular day's labour of such employee is not more than eight hours' duration.

With the exception of this section the operation of any provision of the *Lord's Day Act* is not affected.

The same penalties are provided as in Bill 21.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—The Employment and Social Insurance Act (which is reviewed in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at page 135) has received its third reading in the House of Commons and only requires ratification by the Senate.

Following announcement by Hon. David Croll, Ontario Minister of Welfare, of a health insurance plan as noted in this issue, comes the result of a poll on the question by nearly 1,000 physicians of the province. The questionnaire to the doctors read: "Do you approve of the principles of health insurance whereby in the Province of Ontario those below a certain income will be provided with adequate medical service?" To this, 887 doctors replied affirmatively; 30 were opposed and 17 undecided. If the scheme is adopted 853 doctors expressed willingness to act as practitioners, 35 declined and 31 were undecided. To the direct question, "Should the Ontario Medical Association outline a plan of health insurance?" 889 voted in favour, 35 were opposed and 31 were undecided.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR 1933-34

THE administrative activities of the Department of Labour of the Province of Quebec are detailed in the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1934, this being the second review covering a year's operations since the Department was established separately from the former joint Department of Public Works and Labour. The functions of the Department of Labour include the instituting and controlling of inquiries into important industrial questions as well as into labour conditions. The Department is also charged with the carrying out of any Acts respecting riots near public works; disputes between employers and employees; municipal strikes and lockouts; employment bureaus; minimum wages for women; safety in public buildings; inspection of scaffolding; protection of the public from fire; installation of lightning rods; safety and inspection of industrial establishments; stationary engineers; weekly day of rest for industrial employees; labour accidents; workmen's compensation; and generally everything concerning artisans, workmen, day and manual labourers.

With reference to the operation of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, the following results were reported:—(a) co-operation between employers and employees in the same industry; (b) curbing of unfair competition; (c) social peace and fewer strikes; and (d) development of workmen's organizations and employers' associations.

The report of the chief inspector of labour indicated that 4,058 different inspections were made during the year as compared with 3,718 a year ago. The registering of boys and girls of 14 to 16 years of age working in industrial establishments reached the figure of 773 for the current year. If these boys and girls are unable to read and write correctly, they are obliged to produce a certificate of study and attendance at night school.

The inspectors enforcing the Industrial Establishments' Act worked with the employers' association for the prevention of labour accidents. Through daily reports of accidents sent by the Workmen's Compensation Commission, it has been possible to make much fuller investigation and to draw up more effective directions for employers in the prevention of labour accidents.

The inspection of public buildings totalled 777 during the year, and several proprietors

were compelled to put in safety ladders to enable the premises to be vacated in case of fire.

Under Pipe-Mechanics' Act, which came into force during the year, journeymen and apprentices pipe-mechanics acting as such in cities and towns of over 10,000 population have to provide themselves with a licence obtained after an examination as to their competency. The Board of Examiners' first report shows that, during the fiscal year 1933-34, the following licences were issued; contractors' licences, 401; journeymen's licences, 759; and apprentices' licences, 368.

The Pressure Vessels Act and the Stationary Enginemen's Act were enforced by a board of examiners. With the help of fifteen inspectors (holders of first class stationary enginemen's diplomas), this inspection board checked all the plans and specifications of the pressure vessels brought into the Province and also supervised installation.

*Board of Examining Electricians.*—The inspections of electrical installations reached the number of 88,277, which exceeds by more than a thousand that of last year. The annual inspections of public buildings totalled 3,385. The inspection became obligatory under the amendments to the Act made by the Legislature last year.

*The Provincial Employment Bureaus.*—This service has considerably increased its activities. Last year 74,542 unemployed persons registered at the various employment offices, as compared with 76,861 during the period under review; positions offered reached 38,100, as compared with 26,788 in the year previous. The number placed last year amounted to 21,006, and this year the number was 30,490, an improvement of over 30 per cent.

*Trade Disputes and Conciliation.*—The report of the registrar deals with conciliation activities in various disputes. Details were given of the arbitration proceedings in several of the chief cases under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act.

*Labour Legislation.*—The report includes the text of labour legislation enacted during the period covered by the report. A review of this legislation was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 438.

Included also is the report of the Minimum Wage Board reviewed in the following article.



## Women's Minimum Wages in Quebec

THE eighth annual report of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the province of Quebec, which reviews the administration of the Act for the year ending June 30, 1934, records a definite increase in the index employment, reflecting a decided change from the tendency of the past two years. The total number of women subject to the minimum wage enactments in 1934 was 35,935 as compared with 30,362 in 1933. Of the 1934 total, 22,083 were in the city of Montreal (19,254 in 1933) while the number of workwomen in the rest of the Province was 13,852 (11,108 in 1933).

An analysis of the statistics also indicates an increase in the weekly basic wage (the sum payable to workwomen if they work through the whole working period—a period determined by the enactments). In Montreal, for all industries, this basic wage per workwoman in 1933 was \$12.25 per week, which increased to \$12.64 in 1934. Throughout the rest of the province, this rate averaged \$9.77 in 1933 and \$9.84 in 1934. However, as the report points out, there is a fairly marked difference between the basic wage, and the actual wage. The total wages paid in 1934 to 35,995 workwomen was \$352,532.35 as compared with \$294,815.02 to 30,362 employees in 1933. On the basis of these totals, the average actual wage in all industries for the whole province works out at \$10.24 per week in 1934 and \$9.70 per week in 1933.

Discussing the problem arising out of the fact that approximately 60 per cent of women in the province are on piece work, the report states:—

"This system of working by the piece gives the employer the prerogative of having at his disposal a number of workwomen out of proportion to his needs. The work done is then divided amongst a great many more workwomen; the latter remain at the workshop during the entire working period, but sometimes have work only a few hours per day. In such cases, the wage received is fairly small, this occasions discontent among the workwomen. The latter make complaints which are followed by investigations which the piece work system makes much more difficult. The Commission examined various methods to put an end to this state of affairs, without, however, restricting the employer's liberty to adopt the piece work system, the day work, hour work or even bonus system; it came to the conclusion that all the enactments be revised and the present system of supervision by means of a check upon the

extent of the experience of each workwoman be replaced by the simple method of exacting a percentage of experienced workwomen as compared with apprentices in a given establishment."

It was considered that the adoption of this method would stabilize employment conditions, result in payment on a merit basis, improve relations between employer and employee, and facilitate the activities of the department's inspection service. Accordingly, this plan was incorporated in the revision of several enactments which followed joint conferences of employers and employees.

During the year the Commission took action in 47 suits against employers guilty of violating the Act. Convictions were secured in all these cases, in which the fines collected amounted to \$1,941. The Commission discovered a much greater number of infringements, but considered that the object of the Act was "to secure a fair remuneration for workwomen rather than indulge in prosecutions" so in these cases it was decided to avoid proceedings against a number of employers who agreed to deliver the balance of wages due to employees. In this way, the Commission collected a total of \$4,504.02 from 52 employers for a total of 93 workwomen, the individual amounts ranging from \$1.19 to \$135.02.

*Permits.*—One of the administrative problems is that of the issuing of permits which authorize aged or infirm women, or those placed at a disadvantage, to work at a wage lower than that established by the regulations. Recent amendments to the Act also allow the Commission to grant special permits by which young women, who have served their apprenticeship may receive a lower wage if the work they are doing is of little importance and requires very slight experience. The number of permits in force on July 1, 1934, was 1,426 of which number 117 were issued on behalf of aged or infirm women and 1,309 to women engaged in minor work.

The chief statistics for 1934 for each industry under the Act are summarized as follows:

*Laundries, Dye Works.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 54; number of women employed, 1,102 (1,192 in 1933); average weekly wage per workwoman, \$9.75 (\$9.88 in 1933). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 24; number of women employed, 233; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$7.70 (\$8.63 in 1933)



*Printing Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 85; number of women employed, 588; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$9.88 (\$11.20 in 1933). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 37; number of women employed, 206; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$9.07 (\$9.11 in 1933).

*Textile Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 38; number of women employed, 2,458; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$11.96 (\$10.72 in 1933). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 61; number of women employed, 7,188; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$9.92 (\$10.40 in 1933).

*Leather Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 77; number of women employed, 2,077; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$10.96 (\$10.34 in 1933). For municipalities over 3,000 population—number of firms, 50; number of women employed, 1,182; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$8.30 (\$7.16 in 1933). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 32; number of women employed, 942; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$7.88 (\$7.35 in 1933).

*Women's, Men's and Boys' Clothing.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 185; number of women employed, 2,511; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$12.49 (\$10.97 in 1933). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 32; number of women employed, 1,597; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$7.68 (\$8.16 in 1933).

*Hat and Cap Factories.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 46; number of

women employed, 958; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$13.73 (\$13.31 in 1933).

*Women's and Children's Dresses, Silk Underwear, etc.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 161; number of women employed, 3,590; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$10.78 (\$10.18 in 1933).

*Manufacturers of Overalls, Mackinaws, Cottons, etc.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 83; number of women employed, 3,241; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$9.61 (\$9.98 in 1933). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 27; number of women employed, 1,360; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$8.04 (\$7.35 in 1933).

*Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 22; number of women employed, 3,079; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$10.25 (\$9.05 in 1933). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 25; number of women employed, 854; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$7.07 (\$7.02 in 1933).

*Fur Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 95; number of women employed, 576; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$13.82 (\$14.60 in 1933). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 40; number of women employed, 221; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$11.91 (\$10.88 in 1933).

*Food Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 11; number of women employed, 74; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$6.63 (\$6.54 in 1933).

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the industry and district by Orders in Council of agreements affecting bakers at Sherbrooke, clothing workers employed in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing throughout the Province, building trades in Hull and district, changes in the Orders in Council affecting building trades in Quebec City and bricklayers and plasterers at Three Rivers; applications for further changes in the Order in Council for building trades at Quebec City and district; applications for the extension of new agreements affecting glove makers throughout the Province, certain building trades at Three Rivers and building trades at Montreal.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act Quebec the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE May 1934, page 417, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour, by any association of employees or employers who are parties to a collective agreement, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant

significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement, from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trades and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement. Applications for the extension of certain agreements and Orders in Council subsequently passed under this Act have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* each month beginning in June, 1934.

**BAKERS, SHERBROOKE.**—An Order in Council, approved February 16, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 23, makes obligatory the conditions of an agreement between the Master Bakers' Association of the St. Francis district and the Central Council of the National Catholic Unions of Sherbrooke. (The application for its extension was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, page 149.) The terms of the agreement thus made obligatory (with corrections in Clauses I and II made as requested by the parties) are as follows:—

1.—Minimum of Wages:—

(a) Bakery owners and master-bakers employing three workmen-bakers or more, must remunerate them as follows:—

	Per week
1st workman-baker . . . . .	\$20 00
2nd workman-baker . . . . .	17 00
3rd workman-baker and following..	13 00

(b) Bakery owners and master-bakers employing less than three workmen-bakers must remunerate them as follows:—

	Per week
1st workman-baker . . . . .	\$17 00
2nd workman-baker . . . . .	13 00

In the event of an owner preparing the dough and baking it himself, he shall be considered as a master workman-baker.

(c) Apprentices' wages will be fixed by the Joint Committee but must not, in any case, be less than \$6 per week.

Bakeries must never bake more, per week, than 30 bags of flour per each workman-baker employed. Exception is made for the following bakers: Fontaine & Fils, Ltee, and Walter Allatt or any other bakery which may be equipped with special machinery; in such exceptional cases, the maximum bakery per week shall be 40 bags of flour per each workman-baker.

**NOTE.\***—In the case where a bakery exceeds the maximum hereinabove fixed of 30 to 40 bags per baking, per week and per workman-baker, overtime at the rate of 65 cents per each bag will be divided among the workman-bakers.

II.\*—The wages of workman-bakers and apprentices to be paid weekly.

III.—The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the town of Sherbrooke.

IV.—The present agreement shall be valid from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present request and shall remain in force until the 1st of July, 1935; it shall then renew itself automatically each year, unless a notice be given by one of the contracting parties to the other, that he desires to have the same cancelled. Such notice must be given on or before the 1st day of June.

**CLOTHING WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved February 27, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 2, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement made between the Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, Inc., the Montreal Clothing Contractors' Association, Inc., certain other clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Montreal Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, with certain modifications made following objections received from interested parties, such modifications having been accepted by the contracting parties. These modifications include the establishment of three zones within the Province, with lower minimum wage rates in two of the zones, in which two zones a 48-hour week is permitted, and the addition of Clauses 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d. (In the original agreement submitted with the application for extension, the wage rates shown below for Zone I and the 44-hour week were to apply throughout the Province.) The original agreement also contained a clause providing that factories were not to be allowed to work part of their employees on the piece rate system and part on the hourly rate system with the exception that 5 per cent of employees might be employed on a piece work basis in a factory on the hourly basis, or 5 per cent on an hourly basis in a factory working on a piece work basis. This clause (Clause 7) is deleted in the Order in Council. The date of the coming into effect of the Order in Council is fixed at April 1. The terms of the agreement as made obligatory are as follows:—

1. (Article 1 states the work to which the agreement applies, that is, the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing—coats, pants, vests, uniforms, etc.)

2.\* The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises all the Province of Quebec. But the territory for the application of the agreement as amended, is divided into three zones, described as follows:—

Zone No. 1: comprising the Island of Montreal and a perimeter of 10 miles around its limits;



Zone No. II: comprises a perimeter of 75 miles outside and around Zone No. I;

Zone No. III: comprises all the Province less Zones Nos. I and II hereinabove designated.

3.\* The hours of labour for the employees in the said industry are fixed as follows:—

Zone No. I: forty-four hours shall constitute one week's work, in the following manner:

From 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, with one hour for lunch, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, with one hour for lunch, on Fridays.

Any work performed after the hours hereinabove specified shall be considered as overtime, and such work shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

Zones Nos. II and III: forty-eight hours shall constitute one week's work, in the following manner:—

From 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, with one hour for lunch, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, with one hour for lunch, on Fridays; and from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon, on Saturdays.

Any work performed after the hours hereinabove specified shall be considered as overtime and such work shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

4.\* The following minimum rate of wages for the employees in the said industry are fixed, with regard to the different classifications and ability required in the making of garments, as follows:—

For the making of garments, the operations are divided into eight classes, to wit:—

Classes	Rate of Wages per Hour		
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
A . . . . .	\$0 68	\$0 61	\$0 59
B . . . . .	0 61½	0 55½	0 52½
C . . . . .	0 57	0 51	0 48
D . . . . .	0 50	0 45	0 42½
E . . . . .	0 41	0 37	0 35
F . . . . .	0 33	0 30	0 28
G . . . . .	0 28½	0 25½	0 24½
H—1st six months	0 13½	0 12½	0 11½
2nd six months	0 18	0 16	0 15
3rd six months	0 21½	0 19	0 18
4th six months	0 25	0 22	0 20
After two yrs.	0 28½	0 25	0 22

### Classifications and Definitions

(Detailed descriptions of the separate operations listed below which are included in the Order in Council are omitted here.)

#### COATS DEPARTMENT

5. The following is a list of operations which should be classed in accordance with the above minimum rates:—

Class A.—Skilled cutters and head operators; shape sewers on unbasted coats.

Class B.—Skilled trimmers and pocket makers.

Class C.—Shapers, 2nd basters, edge basters; offpressers; fitters and top collar makers.

Class D.—Pocket tackers; joiners (2nd operators); examiners and lining makers.

Class E.—Lining basters; undercollar basters; steam machine pressers; underpressers; choppers and machine edge basters.

Class F.—Sleeve makers; lapel makers; arm-hole basters and buttonhole makers.

Class G.—Coat finishers; button sewers; general hands; inside coat tackers; bottom of collar and leaf of collar fellers; canvas makers and canvas basters.

Class H.—Ticket pocket makers; sleeve lining tackers; undercollar makers; fellers of bottom of sleeve lining; pocket closers; basting pullers and buttonhole tackers.

#### APPRENTICE CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS

No one working on any of the above operations or part thereof, or making a complete garment, Class A to H inclusive, whether working on hourly rate system or piece rate system, or so much for a complete garment, shall receive less than the set minimum, with the exception of that listed under the heading of "Special Clauses, Coats, Pants and Vest Departments."

(NOTE.—This last paragraph is also repeated under the headings "Pants Department" and "Vest Department.")

An apprentice chopper is a beginner and shall work under the following schedule:—

	Per week
Start at . . . . .	\$ 7 00
At the end of 6 months . . . . .	9 00
At the end of 12 months . . . . .	11 00
At the end of 18 months . . . . .	13 00
At the end of 24 months . . . . .	15 00
At the end of 30 months . . . . .	18 00

An apprentice trimmer is a beginner and shall work under the following schedule:—

	Per week
Start at . . . . .	\$ 7 00
At the end of 6 months . . . . .	8 00
At the end of 12 months . . . . .	9 00
At the end of 18 months . . . . .	10 00
At the end of 24 months . . . . .	11 00
At the end of 30 months . . . . .	12 50
At the end of 36 months . . . . .	15 00

5a.\* The weekly wages for choppers' apprentices and trimmers' apprentices will be 10 per cent in Zone No. II and 15 per cent in Zone No. III less than those in force in Zone No. I.

#### PANTS DEPARTMENT

The following is a list of operations which should be classed in accordance with the above minimum rates:—

Class A.—Skilled cutter.

Class B.—A front and back pocket maker and trimmer and seamer.

Class C.—A lining stitcher and leg presser.

Class D.—A lining sewer and top presser.

Class E.—A pocket maker and outside seamer on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants; lining sewer and stitcher on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants.

Class F.—A fitter, underpresser, trimming maker, buttonhole maker and inside seamer on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants.

Class G.—A fly maker; pocket serger; tacker; button sewer; loop maker; finisher and examiner.

Class H.—A cleaner and buttonhole tacker.

#### VEST DEPARTMENT

The following is a list of operations which should be classed in accordance with the above minimum rates:—

Class A.—Skilled cutter, tape sewer and pocket maker.

Class B.—Skilled trimmer and 2nd operator.

Class C.—Offpresser.

Class D.—Fitter.



- Class E.—General underpresser.  
 Class F.—Hand baster, lining maker, veve sewer and buttonhole maker.  
 Class G.—Finisher, button sewer, brusher and examiner, ticket sewer; general hand.  
 Class H.—Cleaner and buttonhole tacker.

### Special Clauses

#### COATS, PANTS AND VEST DEPARTMENTS

6. The said wages are to be paid for fully in cash.

7. (Article 7 of submitted agreement, certain rules as to piecework, was deleted in the Order in Council.)

8. It is understood that when employees are employed by a contractor and a violation is made on the part of the contractor by him paying the employees less than the minimum rate and in case a judgment is taken against the violator, that judgment should also be against the manufacturer who has furnished that contractor with work and if it is proved that he has not paid to the contractor the established rate prevailing per garment for that particular grade. Then the manufacturer is to be held responsible to the extent of the difference in proportion to the amount of work furnished the contractor.

### General

9. It shall also be obligatory for every employer to post a copy of this agreement prominently in their establishment, printed both in English and French, where employees will at all times be able to read it.

10. This Agreement shall supersede all agreements, whether collective or otherwise, that may exist between employer or employers and employee or employees except the collective agreements which now exist between the several parties hereto save and except that under no circumstances shall wages be paid under the minimums fixed by the present agreement nor shall the hours of labour be over the maximums fixed by the present agreement.

10a.† Any strike or lockout having for its object a change of the conditions of the present Order in Council, is prohibited.

10b.† Employers actually paying higher wages than those fixed by the present Order in Council are prohibited from reducing them during the duration of the present agreement.

10c.† The contracting parties hereto shall organize a joint Provincial committee wherein employers and employees shall be equally represented, Zone No. I being entitled to a representation in number equal to Zones Nos. II and III together.

The Joint Provincial Committee, for the purpose of administering each particular Zone, shall establish a first sub-committee having jurisdiction over Zones Nos. I and II and a second sub-committee having jurisdiction over Zone No. III.

10d.† The sub-committee shall have the right, subject to ratification by the Joint Provincial Committee, to establish for each class of workmen a minimum production.

A workman not habitually attaining his minimum production may be entered into the next lower class, provided that upon recommendation of a sub-committee, he obtains a permit from the Joint Provincial Committee.

11.\* The present agreement shall come into force on the 1st of April, 1935, and shall remain

in force until the 1st of January, 1936. It shall renew itself automatically each year unless one of the following contracting parties, to wit: the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Montreal Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; the Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, Inc.; The Montreal Clothing Contractors' Association, Inc., gives notice to the two other said parties of its intention of amending or revoking same at least ninety days before the expiration of the term of such contract.

**BUILDING TRADES, HULL.**—An Order in Council, approved February 12, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 16, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain general contractors and the Building Trades Council of Ottawa District, Incorporated, representing certain National Catholic building trades unions, the terms of which are as follows:—

1. (a) The words "journeymen-bricklayers," in the present agreement, signify and comprise any workmen who lay bricks, terra-cotta, artificial stone and block gypsum;

(b) The word "mason" signifies any person who lays natural or artificial stone or granite;

(c) By "carpenters and joiners" it is meant any labourer who assembles pieces of wood, does carpentry work, repairs wooden objects, executes any wood work, on construction;

(d) The words "journeymen-plasterers" designate any workman who does the work of plastering, celanite, mortar, cement, stucco, moulding cornices, laying of plaster ornaments and the pouring of said ornaments;

(e) The words "stationary engine men" signify mechanics in charge of an installation of motive power, under the Stationary Engine Men's Act (R. S. Q., 1925, C. 184 and amendments);

(f) The word "mechanics" signifies and comprises any mechanic in charge of a portable motor engine;

(g) The word "labourer" signifies any man who does unclassified classified work and is employed as a helper;

(h) Notwithstanding the foregoing definitions, any workman who holds a certificate of competence either from the Board of Examiners established under article 7, paragraph 2, of the extension Collective Labour Agreement Act or from his own Professional Association, pursuant to article 10 of the same Act, shall be classed as journeyman. Moreover, any unclassified labourer or employee shall benefit by the Act respecting the present Collective Labour Agreement pursuant to the provisions of article 10 of the same Act.

2. (a) In the city of Hull and within a radius of 10 miles of its limits, the rate of wages shall be the following in the different trades hereinafter mentioned:—

Trades	Wages per hour
Bricklayers.. . . .	\$0 90
Masons.. . . .	0 90
Plasterers.. . . .	0 70
Carpenters and joiners.. . . .	0 65
Common labourers and helpers.. . . .	0 40
Mortar makers and Celanite mixers.. . . .	0 45
Plaster pourers.. . . .	0 45
Hod carriers.. . . .	0 45
Stationary and mechanic Enginemen.. . . .	0 65
Drillers.. . . .	0 50

\* As amended in the Order in Council.

† Added in the Order in Council.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph and with the exception of the city of Hull and within a radius of 10 miles of its limits, it is stipulated and agreed that in all the municipalities of the said jurisdiction, determined in article 5, having a population of less than five thousand (5,000) persons, according to the last census of the Dominion of Canada where the general building contracts whereof the total cost, salaries and material included, is less than \$5,000, the following rate of wages for the different trades hereinafter mentioned shall be put in force, to wit:—

Trades	Wages per hour
Bricklayers.. . . .	\$0 80
Masons.. . . .	0 80
Plasterers.. . . .	0 65
Carpenters and joiners.. . . .	0 60
Common labourers and helpers.. . . .	0 35
Mortar makers and Celanite mixers.. . . .	0 40
Plaster pourers.. . . .	0 40
Hod carriers.. . . .	0 40
Stationary and mechanic Enginemenn.. . . .	0 60
Drillers.. . . .	0 45

3. Any work done outside the regular hours will be paid time and a half, until midnight, and double time after midnight.

4. The hours of labour shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1253 of June 14, 1933, for the carrying out of the Act respecting the limiting of working hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 40). For construction work not subject to the said Act, the regular working day will be eight hours for labourers, helpers and common workmen.

(Hours are thus limited to 8 per day with a 40-hour week, except for contracts entered into or assisted by provincial, municipal or other local authorities, for which hours are limited to 6 per day and 36 per week, using a two-shift per day system, LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 701.)

5. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the counties of Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac, Wright, Labelle and Papineau.

6. The legal holidays shall be all Sundays of the year, Catholic holy days of obligation, Labour Day; workmen obliged to work on these days shall be paid double time.

7. Employees shall be paid regularly each week; payment of wages must never be delayed.

8. The general contractor is personally responsible for the carrying out of the present agreement by his sub-contractors.

9. The present agreement does not apply to building contracts signed before the coming into force of this agreement.

10. The present agreement shall be in force from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present request, and shall remain in force until the 1st of May, 1936. It shall be renewed automatically for another year, unless one of the parties hereto have notified the other party of his intention of amending or repealing the same, at least thirty days before its expiration.

**BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.**—The Order in Council, the terms of which were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1934, page 823, to which was added an additional clause

which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 149, has been further amended by a new Order in Council, approved February 16, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 23. This provides for the substitution of the following paragraph for paragraph (d) of Article I of the original Order in Council:—

“(d) The words ‘journeyman-plasterer’ designate any worker who executes plastering work such as the laying of celanite, finishing in rock wall, cement, mortar, stucco, plaster mouldings, the laying or pouring of ornaments, the mixing of lime with plaster or the mixing of lime with white cement; the man who prepares the moulding, that is to say, lays the rules for the cutting of the moulding.”

#### BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS, THREE RIVERS.

—The agreement which was made obligatory by Order in Council and which was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 912, has been amended by a further Order in Council, approved February 8, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 16, by adding the following after Article 2 of the original Order in Council:—

2-A.—The rates of wages for apprentices will be the following:—

Apprentices—	Per hour
1st year.. . . .	\$0 15
2nd year.. . . .	0 25
3rd year.. . . .	0 35

**BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.**—Requests have been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for three additional changes in the Order in Council for these trades, which Order was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1934, page 823, with one change already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 149, and another change noted in a preceding paragraph of this article. The additional changes requested are: the inclusion of the counties of Beauce and Charlevoix in the territorial jurisdiction; that calls for tenders upon which no decision has been given or which have remained in abeyance to date are not to be exempt from the provisions of the Order in Council even if tenders were called before the Order in Council came into effect; a change in the definition of the term carpenter-joiner.

**GLOVEMAKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 2, for the extension of an agreement between certain glove manufacturers and the National Catholic Unions of Glovemakers of Montreal and of Three Rivers. The hours of labour indicated are 49 per week, and the wage rates shown are piece rates.

**BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 16, for the extension



sion of an agreement covering certain building trades not already included in previous Orders in Council for this district. Wage rates are: 65 cents per hour for hoisting engineers, 60 cents for experts in terrazzo work, tile and mosaic layers, 55 cents for carpenters and joiners and carters with two-horse vehicle, 50 cents for structural steel workers, stationary enginemen, joint finishers, cement finishers, 45 cents for lathers and carters with one-horse vehicle, 40 cents for plaster pourers, hod carriers, mortar makers and celanite mixers and 35 cents for common labourers with wages for apprentices 15 cents during first year, 25 cents during second year and 35 cents during third year. Lower rates of wages are provided for all classes for work on contracts of less than \$5,000 in places of a population of less than 5,000.

**BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 2, for the extension of an agreement between the Montreal Builders Exchange, the Building Trades Council of

Montreal and district and the Building Trades Council of Montreal, Incorporated (National Catholic Unions). The wage rates in this agreement are the same as those which came into effect last year (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1934, page 637), except that the regular rate for plasterers is increased from 67 to 70 cents per hour, the rate for hod carriers reduced from 45 to 40 cents per hour, that the additional classes of shovel enginemen at 75 cents per hour, asbestos coverers at 60 cents, carpenters (concrete forms, shop or job) 60 cents, building caulkers, gas mixer enginemen, compressor enginemen and construction firemen are added at 45 cents per hour. In places outside the Island of Montreal, St. Lambert and Longueuil where the population is less than 5,000, for work on contracts of less than \$10,000, the rate for sheet metal workers is increased from 40 to 45 cents per hour. The wage rates for work on the latter contracts for the trades which are added in the new agreement are proportionately lower.

## HOURS OF WORK IN HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS IN QUEBEC

### New Orders under Limiting of Working Hours Act and Industrial Establishments Act

**T**WO new orders relating to the working hours of employees in beauty parlours and ladies' hairdressing establishments in the Province of Quebec were gazetted on February 16. The first order is under the provisions of the Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, page 695); and the second is under the Commercial and Industrial Establishments Act, which Act was widened in scope last year so as to include shops and stores (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 438).

#### ACT RESPECTING THE LIMITING OF WORKING HOURS

The Honourable Minister of Labour, in a memorandum dated February 8, 1935, sets forth:

1. That pursuant to Article 1 of the Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 40) the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order the number of hours, either per day or per week, during which a workman may work;

2. That pursuant to Article 3 of the said Act, beauty parlours and ladies' hairdressing establishments, do not suffer in any manner from competition of other countries or other provinces;

3. That pursuant to article 5 of the said Act, on the 28th of January, 1935, he called a meeting of the official representatives of employers and employees associations of beauty parlours and ladies' hairdressing establishments for the district of Montreal, and consulted them on the mode of limiting the working hours in the said industry;

The Honourable Minister recommends:

That the following provisions be put into force:

Article I.—On and from the date of the publication of the present Order in the *Quebec*

*Official Gazette*, the time of labour in effect, for the employees of both sexes, in beauty parlours and ladies' hairdressing establishments, must not exceed 55 hours per week.

Article II.—The division of working hours to be the following: the first five days of the week, the hours of labour to be distributed between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Saturday between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Article III.—The proprietors of Beauty Parlours or ladies' hairdressing establishments, must grant their employees, each day, one hour for their noon-day meal and on Saturday, one hour for their evening meal.

Article IV.—The present order is applicable within the limits of the Island of Montreal.

#### ACT RESPECTING COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The Honourable Minister of Labour, in a memorandum dated February 8, 1935, sets forth:

Whereas pursuant to the 3rd paragraph of article 3 of the Commercial and Industrial Establishments' Act (R.S.Q., 1925, ch. 182 and amendments thereto), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may exempt certain workshops from the provisions of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments' Act;

Whereas beauty parlours and ladies' hairdressing establishments should benefit by a special regulation in virtue of the Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 30) in so far as it affects the duration of labour of its employees.

The Honourable Minister recommends:

That the Order in Council No. 1492 of June 13, 1934, concerning the general regulations for the carrying out of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments' Act, be amended by the addition of the following article 97:

No. 97.—"Beauty parlours and ladies' hairdressing establishments shall be exempted from the provisions respecting the time of labour for women, girls and boys under 18 years of age."



## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Orders under Male Minimum Wage Act governing Stationary Engineers and Elevator Operators

THE Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia issued the following new Orders on February 8, 1935. The Board is composed of the following members: Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour (chairman); Professor W. A. Carrothers, chairman of the Economic Council; Mr. C. J. McDowell; Mrs. Fraudena Eaton; and Mr. James Thompson.

#### ORDER No. 18.—Order establishing a Minimum wage in the Occupation of Stationary Steam Engineers

Pursuant to the provisions of the "male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:

1. That where used in this Order the expression "stationary steam engineer" means every employee engaged in the occupation of producing steam in a steam plant under the authority of a certificate of competency, as defined by section 28(1) of the "Boiler Inspection Act," being chapter 6 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1931, or who is in charge of, or responsible for, any steam boiler or engine while

under steam-pressure or in motion; and the expression "special engineer" means every such employee operating under the authority of a special certificate or a temporary certificate, as defined by the said section 28 (1) of the said "Boiler Inspection Act."

2. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said "Male Minimum wage Act" the minimum wage for every such stationary steam engineer shall be fifty cents (50c.) per hour.

3. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said "Male Minimum Wage Act," the minimum wage for every such special engineer shall be forty cents (40c.) per hour.

#### ORDER No. 19.—Order establishing a Minimum Wage for Elevator Operators

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:

That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every elevator operator over the age of 18 years shall be fourteen (\$14.00) a week of forty-eight (48) hours, or twenty-nine and one-sixth cents (29 1/6c.) an hour.

## MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIGENT PERSONS IN ONTARIO

THE Hon. David Croll, Minister of Public Welfare for Ontario, announced on February 12 that the following plan for providing medical service for destitute persons would become operative on March 1, 1935. The plan, which was framed by the provincial government after consultation with the Ontario Medical Association, provides as follows:—

1. Medical services of the highest quality will be available whenever necessary to every indigent—man, woman, or child—in all organized municipalities of Ontario.

2. The same services will be provided for the war veteran with a small pension, and for his family, if they are receiving relief from the Federal Government.

3. The plan is compulsory upon all organized municipalities, in contrast with the present medical relief system, which is purely permissive, and in practice has been confined to the larger centres.

4. For the service, the Province and the municipality will jointly pay monthly the sum of 25 cents for every individual on relief. This amount is fixed by agreement between the Government and the Ontario Medical Association, and will be calculated on the maximum number on relief in the municipality

during the month. The division as between Province and municipality will be on the same ratio as the division of direct-relief costs—in most instances, two-thirds from the Province, one-third from the municipality.

5. The patient will have the right to designate his own doctor, nor will he be confined in his choice to the physicians in his own municipality; and he is at liberty, on notice to the Relief Officer, to change doctors if he is not satisfied with the service he is receiving.

6. All qualified medical practitioners, whether or not they are members of the Ontario Medical Association, can participate.

7. Every member of the relief recipient's family must receive, under the agreement, service equal to that provided by the doctor to his private patients.

8. All necessary medicines must be prescribed by the doctor and dispensed by a qualified druggist, and the cost is included in the fixed payment of 25 cents made by Province and municipality. An exception is made in the case of outlying districts, without pharmaceutical facilities, where the doctor may dispense his own medicines, without increase in cost.

9. Administration, without cost, will be in the hands of local committees of the Ontario

Medical Association and pharmacists, on a county or city basis. The committee will distribute funds made available by the Province and municipality.

10. The doctor will prescribe for all the patient's needs.

11. The cost to the Province will be no greater, but the service to the indigent, until

now confined to the larger centres, will extend to all parts of the Province.

12. Unorganized municipalities in Northern Ontario do not come within the scope of the new plan, because of their sparse population and problems of travelling. An effort will be made to meet their special needs through another system.

## CHILD WELFARE AND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN SASKATCHEWAN

The administration of mothers' allowances, child welfare and old age pensions in Saskatchewan during the year ended April 30, 1934, is reviewed in the recently published annual report of the Bureau of Child Protection in which is included the Old Age Pensions Branch.

In an outline of the procedure and methods employed, the Commissioner of Child Welfare reported that since the inception of the department 4,218 children have been made permanent wards and approximately the same number have been placed in homes. During the fiscal year under review, there were 1,166 dependent children under official care, of whom 881 were wards of the Commission, the balance being under the five children's aid societies of the province. The total amount in trust accounts and bank savings in the names of children at the end of the fiscal year was \$7,011.72.

Other phases of child welfare activity dealt with juvenile delinquency, mental defectives, legal adoption of children, children of unmarried parents, blind children, and the work of the children's aid societies.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—The annual report of the Mothers' Allowances Branch noted the "same steady increase during the year as was evident since the province has suffered from poor crops and unemployment." It was pointed out that the problems of administration had become intensified during recent years. In particular there was the problem of the family with children over sixteen years of age, and for which there is no provision under the Act. Consequently their support is often of necessity derived from the amount allowed for the children under sixteen years. There was also the problem of the father, certified as unfit for manual labour, but for whom there was no other employment.

The statistics indicated the following situation as at April 30, 1934: number of widows, 1,771; number of dependents, 663; number of guardians, 100; number of deserted wives, 74; total families, 2,608; number of children under

sixteen years, 6,794; amount paid, \$34,715.00; average paid per recipient, \$13.31; average paid per child, \$5.10. The total amount paid in allowances throughout the year was \$407,993.

*Old Age Pensions.*—There is also presented the annual review of the Old Age Pensions Branch. However, information respecting old age pensions in Saskatchewan, as well as for the whole of Canada, is given quarterly in the LABOUR GAZETTE. The most recent quarterly summary appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1935, page 142.

## Registered Trade Unions in Great Britain

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued, in advance of Part 4 of his annual report for the year 1934, a report on registered trade unions in Great Britain during the past ten years. A summary table is given which shows that in 1933 there were 458 unions on the register, with 3,346,662 members at the end of the year. (The figures include 89 employers' associations with 53,809 members.) The largest industrial group of unions is "transport and general labour" followed by "metals, machines, implements and conveyances," "mining and quarrying" and "building, decorating, etc."

The income of these unions for 1933 included £6,392,124 received from members, £4,000,598 received as allowance from the Ministry of Labour for unemployment insurance and administration expenses; and £595,907 received from other sources.

Expenditures for the same year included £5,016,760 for unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit; £189,904 for dispute benefits; £620,719 for sick and accident benefit; £344,495 for funeral benefit; £1,061,531 for superannuation benefit and £302,195 for other benefits; £94,392 for political fund; and £207,672 for grants, etc., to federations and other bodies.

At the end of the year funds to the amount of £11,760,465 were standing to the credit of the union.



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDED IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE British Ministry of LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, contains a report on Unemployment Insurance in Agriculture upon which the following article is based. Section 20 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, required that as soon as possible after the passing of the Act, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee should make such proposals as might seem to them practicable for the insurance against unemployment of persons engaged in employment in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry), and make a report to the Minister of Labour containing their proposals and recommendations on the subject. The report of the Committee, of which Sir William Beveridge is Chairman, has now been laid before Parliament and published.

The Report opens with a review of the previous investigations and public discussion of the subject, the development of opinion on the desirability of unemployment insurance for agriculture, and a statement of the new factors in the present position.

In concluding this part of their Report, the Committee quote a report prepared by the Standing Committee of the Council of Agriculture for England, dated December 13, 1934, in which the Council reaffirm their view, previously expressed, that a scheme of unemployment insurance for agricultural workers is eminently desirable. They add that the scheme should be self-contained, and should have special provisions to meet the peculiar case of agriculture.

The Committee proceed to consider the relation of insurance in agriculture to insurance in other industries. Agricultural workers, in their opinion, cannot be put direct into the general scheme because (i) the general level of money wages is lower than in other industries; (ii) unemployment in agriculture, though substantial, is less than in the insured industries taken as a whole; (iii) agriculture has not been insured during the past fourteen years, and therefore should not be made liable for any part of the debt of the Unemployment Fund which was incurred during those years. They therefore recommend that agricultural workers should pay only such contributions as are required to provide a lower rate of benefit than in the general scheme, without any liability for the existing debt of the Unemployment Fund. They propose further that, while there should not be a legally separate unemployment fund for agriculture, the agricultural scheme should be

self-contained in finance with separate accounting.

The rates of contribution suggested are 1s. a week for males aged 21 to 64, and 10½d. a week for females of those ages, with lower rates for younger workers. The committee recommends that the contributions should be paid in equal amounts by the employer, the employed person and the state, as in the general scheme, i.e., 4d. from each for men, and 3½d. from each for women; they reject the plea that was put before them that the state should pay more than one-third of the total contribution.

The rates of benefit suggested are 12s. a week for a man aged 21 to 64 and 10s. 6d. for a woman between those ages, with lower rates for younger workers: the rates quoted compare with 17s. and 15s. respectively, in the general scheme. For adult dependents the committee suggest 6s. 6d. a week as compared with 9s. in the general scheme. As regards benefits for dependents' children, the committee make alternative suggestions: either 2s. a week for each dependent child, as in the general scheme; or 3s. for the first dependent child and 2s. 6d. for each of the other children. In either case the maximum payment to any one claimant should be 30s. a week.

The Committee discuss five special problems relating to the scope of insurance in agriculture, viz., the family farm, the piece-work contractor, the special seasonal worker, the Irish emigratory labourer and the private gardener. The report makes suggestions as to the number of contributions necessary before one may qualify for benefits. It was represented to the committee that, if all casual and seasonal agricultural workers were included their claims on the fund would be insupportable. The Committee consider that this problem cannot be dealt with either by exception or exemption or by the application of the seasonal workers' regulations under the Anomalies Act. They think, however, that the difficulty would be met by the ratio rule which is outlined in the report.

According to statistics presented in the National Safety News published under the auspices of the National Safety Council (United States) fatal accidents in the United States totalled 99,000 during 1934. These fatalities were grouped as follows: motor vehicle, 35,500; other public vehicle, 17,500; home, 33,000; and occupational, 15,500.



## UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Temporary Restoration of Reductions Made Under the Regulations

A REVIEW of the draft regulations issued by the Unemployment Assistance Board governing the administration of Unemployment Assistance in Great Britain was given in the January issue of *THE LABOUR GAZETTE*, at page 21. These regulations contained the scale of allowances for relief purposes.

On February 5, the Minister of Labour announced the temporary restoration of reductions made under these regulations, his announcement in the House of Commons being as follows:

"The (Unemployment Assistance) Board have decided, and the Chairman has so informed me, that they are issuing immediate instructions to all their officers that all applicants to the Board should be assessed at the assessment under the Regulations if that is higher than the current transitional payments determination, or, where the current transitional payments determination has been reduced by the operation of the Regulations, at the current determination. Where reductions due to the Regulations have already taken place, retrospective payments will be completed as soon as the pressure of work permits. This arrangement can only be temporary, and for their subsequent procedure the Board will require the necessary Parliamentary sanction."

On February 15, the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935, received the Royal Assent.

The Act is described in the preamble as "an Act to make temporary provision for securing, as nearly as may be, that the allowance pay-

able under Part II of the Unemployment Act, 1934 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1934, page 744) to persons who but for the operation of subsection (2) of section 59 of that Act, would at any time since January 6, 1935, have been entitled to transitional payments, shall not be less than the transitional payments that would have been payable to them but for the operation of the said subsection. . . .

"The new Act provides that, upon any application for an allowance under Part II of the Unemployment Act, 1934 (i.e., the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934) made in respect of the period for which the section is or is deemed to have been in operation . . . there shall be ascertained the amount which would, in the opinion of the officer, or on an appeal, the appeal tribunal by whom the application is determined, have been payable to him by way of transitional payments under subsection (1) of section 59 of the said Act, but for the operation of subsection (2) of that section; and that a supplementary allowance shall be paid to him equal to the amount, if any, by which the amount so ascertained exceeds the allowance payable to him under the said Part II, or if, by reason only of his inability to prove that he is in need of such an allowance, no such allowance is payable in his case, a supplementary allowance shall be paid equal to the amount payable by way of transitional payments; and any such supplementary allowance shall be in addition to any other sum payable to him by way of allowance under the said Part II."

### Subsistence Homesteads in the United States

An account of the federal program for the encouragement of subsistence homesteads in the United States is given in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington), January, 1935. The following paragraphs, taken from this account, give details of the new policy, and the progress made up to the end of 1934, in giving it effect.

A federal program of subsistence homesteads is being carried out by which it is hoped to demonstrate the value and feasibility, for wage earners, of the combination of part-time industrial employment with home gardening on a scale large enough to furnish a considerable proportion of the family food supply. Two agencies of the Federal Government are supporting this program—the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of

the Interior and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The Subsistence Homesteads Division was allotted \$25,000,000 for the purpose, from funds available under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is promoting subsistence-homesteads projects as part of its program of rural rehabilitation. Thus the homesteads projects of the former are mainly for industrial workers and those of the latter for rural and agricultural workers.

Up to the end of December, 1934, the Subsistence Homesteads Division had approved 62 projects (43 of which had been publicly announced) and study was being made of about two dozen more. The house-construction stage had been reached in some 20 projects and land improvement work was

under way in nearly all of the remainder. In 8 projects the first group of houses had been completed and in 5 projects houses were occupied by their future owners.

Some of the projects of the Subsistence Homesteads Division have necessitated the establishment of entirely new communities with their own municipal, school, water, power, etc., systems, others are so located as to be able to make use of the facilities of existing towns or cities, and still others are built within the town or city limits. All three of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects have involved the construction of new villages, with all the pioneering work attendant thereon.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects are designed to aid families now on relief to become self-supporting. Those of the Subsistence Homesteads Division are intended as steps in a process of redistribution of surplus populations and have provided for stranded groups, part-time industrial workers, and (in small measure) farmers on submarginal land; some of these families have also been on relief but the program is not designed as a relief program primarily.

The homesteaders in the Subsistence Homesteads Division projects will purchase their homes at 3 per cent interest, and the amortization period will be 30 years. While it is possible that a similar step will be taken in regard to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects, at the present the plan is to rent the homesteads to the families selected for participation in the experiment.

In all cases it is expected that a considerable proportion of the family's food supply will be derived from the home garden, poultry, etc., which will be features of every homestead. The net value of the food produced per settler is expected to be about \$200 per year, but will vary somewhat according to the size of the homestead, the fertility of the soil, and the methods of cultivation employed. It has been found that half an acre of good land is sufficient to produce all the fresh and canned vegetables for a family of five for the entire year, while an acre and a half will produce not only the vegetables but enough fruit and potatoes for the whole year.

One of the most difficult problems will be the provision of part-time employment at equitable rates in some industrial or other occupation which will yield a cash income. The ability of the leaders to solve this problem satisfactorily will in a large measure determine the degree of success of the program. It is planned that such employment will be furnished through (1) self-help work on the project, paid for partly in cash and partly in credit, (2) home crafts adapted to

the skills and aptitudes of the settlers, and (3) industrial enterprises which it is hoped to attract to the community.

It is emphasized that these homesteads are intended to be not merely a means of obtaining the family living but a new way of life. They are regarded as an 'anchor of social security' in that they will furnish both food and shelter, the two items most important in the budget. The homestead life will also provide an outlet, in many cases, for the creative instinct and skills of the settlers through the development of handicrafts. Those thus far initiated are weaving, basketry; wood carving, metal work, and the making of craft furniture. In several cases—as in West Virginia—handicrafts are assuming an important role in community economy. Of particular importance will be the social and cultural aspects of community life which it will be one function of the program to develop.

### Employment Service Activities in United States

Under the title "Twelve and One-half Million Registered For Work" the United States Department of Labour has recently published a report of the activities of the State Employment Services affiliated with the United States Employment Service and of the National Re-Employment Service for the year ended June 30, 1934.

As stated in the introduction, the passage of the Wagner-Peyser Act on June 6, 1933, provided for the inauguration of a nation-wide system of Federal-State public employment offices. With the abolition of the existing 150 federally operated employment offices on April 1, 1933, there were in existence at the time the Act was passed, 23 independent State employment services operating 192 offices in 120 cities.

On July 1 the new United States Employment Service set in motion the machinery to weld these 23 State services into a single co-operative Federal-State system and to encourage the organization and development of other State employment services which could be brought into the co-operative national system.

In response to the urgent demands of the recovery program, the United States Employment Service created the National Re-employment Service as a temporary emergency division to establish and operate offices in those counties and cities which could not be served by the existing or newly created State offices.

The results are presented in the bulletin which tells something of the nearly 13,000,000 persons who have registered with the offices of the United States Employment Service and affiliated services and of the 7,000,000 jobs on which some of the applicants have been placed.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Canadian Government Seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in the course of its 69th session from January 29th to February 2nd at Geneva, adopted a resolution in the terms following by 24 votes to 1 (that of the Canadian Government Representative, Dr. W. A. Riddell):—

The Governing Body,

Having considered the reports submitted by its Officers concerning the revision of the list of the eight States of chief industrial importance,

Recognizes that the eight States Members of the International Labour Organization of chief industrial importance are, in the French alphabetical order: Germany, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, India, Italy, Japan, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Accordingly the representatives of the Governments of the above States will sit on the Governing Body as from the beginning of the next Session as representatives of the eight Members of chief industrial importance.

The following additional resolution was then adopted unanimously:—

The Governing Body,

Considering, moreover, that it would be just and expedient to enable the States which no longer figure on that list and which at present sit on the Governing Body to be associated with its work until the next elections of the Governing Body,

Decides to apply to them by analogy Article 3 of the Standing Orders of the Governing Body, and to regard them as Government deputy members.

In the discussion which occurred in the Governing Body on the reports made by its officers and by certain experts on the selection of the eight States of chief industrial importance, Dr. W. A. Riddell, the Canadian Government Representative, expressed disagreement with the conclusions reached in these reports. While admitting that the Governing Body could take note of the actual changes which might arise in the situation of the eight States of chief industrial importance, he contested its competence to fix the list of these States, on the ground that that duty belonged, in the first instance, to the International Labour Conference, and, in the event of dispute, to the Council of the League of Nations. Dr. Riddell argued that, in any case, the new list could not be applied immediately, since the composition of the Governing Body could not be modified during the period of three years which was the term of office of the elected members of the Governing Body. He criticized the criteria which had been employed with a view to determining the eight States of chief industrial importance. In conclusion he stated that Canada was entirely in favour of all necessary steps which would ensure that the United States would collaborate as soon

as possible in the International Labour Organization. He maintained, however, that the procedure proposed was contrary both to the letter and spirit of the constitution of the International Labour Organization, and that some other solution should be sought.

The following statement on this subject was made in the House of Commons on February 7th by the Minister of Labour:—

Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the hon. member for Quebec East (Mr. Lapointe) inquired with respect to Canada's permanent seat on the International Labour Organization, and I promised to give the answer as soon as I had the information. With the permission of the House I would like to read a short statement.

Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles, which established the International Labour Organization, provided that its governing body should consist of representatives (a) of member States; (b) of employers' organizations, and (c) of workers' organizations. The States represented on the Governing Body were to be the eight States of chief industrial importance among the members of the International Labour Organization, who were to have permanent seats on the body, plus a number of States, first four and now eight, elected by the International Labour Conference for a three year term.

The question of determining which were the eight States of chief industrial importance presented difficulties from the inception of the organization. The first provisional list prepared in 1919 was challenged by a number of governments which thought they should be included in the first eight. It was not then known whether Germany and the United States would become members of the organization, and it was thought inexpedient to proceed to the establishment of a list which, everyone recognized, would require reconsideration if either of these great industrial States joined the International Labour Organization. Subsequently Germany decided to join the organization in 1920, but the United States deferred its application to enter until the summer of 1934.

In 1922 the Council of the League to which the question had been referred decided that the eight members of the International Labour Organization should be Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. This list was prepared on the basis of seven criteria, namely:—

(1) Total industrial population (in the strict sense of the term) including the mining and transport industries;



(2) The proportion which the industrial population bears to the whole population;

(3) Total horse-power (steam and water power), not including locomotives and vessels;

(4) Horse-power per head of population;

(5) Total length of railways;

(6) Length of railways per thousand square kilometres of territory;

(7) Development of the mercantile marine.

The list thus established has been in effect since 1922. Last year, however, the entry of Russia into the League of Nations, which involved its accession to the International Labour Organization and the decision of the United States of America to adhere to the International Labour Organization, created a new situation which was further complicated by the withdrawal of Germany from the League and the International Labour Organization—subject to two years' notice of denunciation—which will elapse in November, 1935. It was clear to everyone concerned that this new situation would require the preparation of a new list of the eight members of chief industrial importance.

It was the view of the Canadian Government that the determination of the eight States of chief industrial importance was, in the first instance, the function of the International Labour Conference—a body on which all members of the organization are represented—and which appoints three-quarters of the Governing Body, and that, consequently, the Governing Body itself was not warranted in assuming that function. From a careful study of the treaty and of the decisions affecting its interpretation we were led to the conclusion that whatever authority was competent to determine the list of eight States, this list should only be revised when the three-year term of the elected members of the Governing Body had expired. Finally, the question arose as to the criteria to be adopted.

These problems, primarily of a legal and constitutional nature arising out of the interpretation of the relevant parts of the Treaty of Versailles and of the opinions expressed on earlier occasions in the Council of the League of Nations, have been the subject of careful consideration by the Government. They were discussed with representatives of the International Labour Organization in Geneva by the Canadian delegation to the last assembly of the League. We have since kept in close touch with the discussions which preceded the last meeting of the Governing Body, at which it was decided to revise the list of eight States of chief industrial importance, and bring the revised list into force at the first opportunity. Our concern in these discussions has been to see that the International Labour Organization remained

constant to its constitution as it was laid down by the labour articles of the Treaty and has been interpreted by the competent authorities established for that purpose.

The legal and constitutional questions raised in the course of the consideration of this question are of importance to the smooth functioning of the International Labour Organization, and the Government are considering the advisability of requesting that steps be taken to clarify and place on a definite and unmistakable basis the procedure to be followed in determining at what periods and in what manner the list of eight States should be revised in future.

At the session of the Governing Body which ended on January 31, the Governing Body adopted a revised list of eight countries of chief industrial importance, namely, the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, India, Russia, Italy and Japan, and voted unanimously to accord Canada and Belgium seats on the Governing Body as deputy members until 1937. This solution of a difficult question has the great merit of securing the close co-operation and responsibility of the United States in the work of an organization with which Canada has been associated from the beginning and to which it is the policy of this Government to give unwavering support. Nevertheless, the constitutional administrative question cannot be said to be satisfactorily settled.

#### Australia and the Organization

In the course of a discussion which occurred in the Australian Commonwealth Senate on December 12 regarding the value of the work being done by the International Labour Organization, Sir George Pearce, the Minister for External Affairs, made a statement in the terms following:—

We have to remember (he said) that, industrially, Australia is in the vanguard of nations. Our workers enjoy a higher standard than those of almost any other country. This means that, in international trade, countries having a lower standard of wages and conditions for their workers are able more effectively to compete with Australia. From this it follows that any action taken to increase the standards of living in other countries which are in competition with us must be of material benefit to the Commonwealth. . . . Every Convention that has the effect of improving standards in other countries makes better our position in competition for world markets. . . . The Government feels that Australia has much to gain from continued representation at the Conference, and arrangements are now being made for the selection of delegates for 1935.

## ANNUAL REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1934

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued an Annual Review of Building Permits issued by 61 cities in Canada in 1934, with comparative data for the years 1920-1933. The report, containing charts and numerous tables, presents full information as to the extent of building activities throughout the Dominion, statistics being shown for building activities by provinces and cities and by types of buildings. Some paragraphs from the report are as follows:—

The partial recovery in business generally characterizing 1934 extended moderately to the building industry, according to revised statistics of building authorizations furnished by 61 leading cities to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value of permits issued for construction was \$27,457,524; compared with the 1933 aggregate of \$21,776,596, this was an increase of \$5,681,028 or 26.1 per cent. The aggregate for last year, however, was considerably lower than in any of the years, 1920-1932. On the average, the value of the building permits issued in the preceding fourteen years for which data are available was \$136,065,161, of which the 1934 authorization constituted little more than a fifth. The wholesale prices of building materials during 1934, though higher than in the years, 1933-31, were decidedly lower than in any other year since 1920. The average index number of wholesale prices of construction materials, as compiled in the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 83.0 in 1934, compared with 78.3 in 1933, but with an average of 101.3 in the years, 1920-1933. Labour costs showed a further decline in 1934, according to the Labour Department's index of wage rates in the building trades, based on the 1913 average as 100. This index was 154.8 for the year under review, compared with 158.0 in 1933, 178.2 in 1932, 195.7 in 1931 and 203.2 in 1930, the maximum in the fifteen years for which building permits figures are available for the 61 centres.

The *MacLean Building Review* makes a monthly tabulation of the value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion; during 1934, these totalled \$125,811,500, compared with \$97,289,800 in 1933, \$132,872,400 in 1932, \$315,482,000 in 1931, \$456,999,600 in 1930, \$576,651,800 in 1929, \$472,033,000 in 1928, \$418,951,600 in 1927, \$372,947,900 in 1926 and \$297,973,000 in 1925. There was, therefore, an increase of 29.3 per cent in 1934 as compared with the preceding year, but the 1934 total was lower than that for any other year since 1918. The value of the building permits

issued in the 61 cities in 1934 constituted 21.8 per cent of the total value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion, while in 1933 this proportion was 22.4. The percentages in these two years were lower than in any other of the fifteen years for which figures for the cities are available. In 1921, when the 61 cities reported their highest proportion of total building work in the country, the percentage was 48.6, while the average percentage in the years 1920-1934 was 39.4.

Cities in four of the nine provinces (viz., Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia), showed a falling-off in the value of the building permits issued as compared with 1933; the largest decrease was in Quebec, where the 1934 authorizations were lower by \$1,011,098, or 14.4 per cent. On the other hand, there were increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The greatest gain, amounting to \$5,234,637, or 57.4 per cent, was in Ontario, while New Brunswick also reported a considerable increase of \$882,819, or 223.8 per cent.

Some 57 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued nearly 2,580 permits for dwellings estimated to cost about \$8,590,000, and approximately 13,700 permits for other buildings at a proposed cost of almost \$14,407,000, while engineering projects valued at about \$555,000 were also reported during 1934. The average estimated cost per dwelling was therefore about \$3,334, while the average for other buildings was not quite \$1,051. The former category includes houses and apartments, and in many but not all cases, repairs and alterations. Permits for garages usually constitute a large proportion of the total number of buildings other than residential, but in most cases have a low valuation. During 1933, nearly 3,050 permits were granted for dwellings at a proposed cost of \$7,217,300, an average of \$2,370; some 14,200 permits were also issued for other buildings valued at \$12,628,000, giving a mean of not quite \$890 per building. There were also engineering projects undertaken, valued at about \$243,000.

### Hours of Work Act (British Columbia)

The *British Columbia Gazette* of February 28 contains notice of regulation No. 20 issued by the Board of Industrial Relations under the Hours of Work Act, 1934, whereby the occupation of elevator operator is added to the schedule.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1935

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of February, 1935, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming in the Maritime Provinces remained quiet, except for the cutting and hauling of firewood and other seasonal chores. Some logging camps throughout the Miramichi district were gradually closing, as all contracts for cutting were filled, but others, elsewhere, were running as usual, or were busy preparing for the spring drive. Fishing was fair. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three to five days. Manufacturers of foodstuffs and confectionery reported business improving and saw-mills were busy, while other plants showed little change. A considerable drop was noted in the number of men employed in the steel industry, due to the close of the rail mill and shipping piers, however, with the opening of navigation a number of these workers would be re-employed. Building construction remained quiet, but relief work on highways and various other projects continued. Transportation, both passenger and freight, was good. Trade was fair. The customary demand for workers in household service was in evidence, with placements made accordingly.

Very little activity was reported in farming in the Province of Quebec, but the demand for loggers in certain sections of the province was very active. A slight change was noted in manufacturing. In Montreal, all trades, except clothing, were quiet; in Quebec City, although some factories were operating on reduced time, others showed some improvement, and in Three Rivers, a gain was noticeable in the paper industry. Little building construction was being carried on and at Montreal the demand for building labourers had declined, but snow removal, sidewalk cleaning and other work of a casual nature provided employment for a large number of idle men. Transportation was satisfactory and trade fair. Placements of women workers in domestic service were not as high as usual, for although orders in some centres were numerous enough, the registration of applicants was somewhat smaller.

Employment for farm workers in the Province of Ontario remained quiet, but enquiries were coming in regarding help for early spring work. Milder weather was having its effect in the logging group, as some operators were putting on extra men in order to assure delivery of logs to the mills before the spring

break-up of the logging roads. Mining was fairly active and reports from different areas indicated a busier time as soon as the snow disappeared. Many manufacturing firms reported business much improved over that of a year ago. Activity in the automobile industries was steadily increasing; iron and steel companies showed improvement; manufacturers of foodstuffs were also busy and textile factories were running well. Building construction remained at a low level, with little work being carried on other than that of a casual nature, repair jobs, or relief projects sponsored by the Government. Highway camps also received their quota of men. Requests for workers in the women's division remained steady, with wages slightly better.

Throughout the Prairie Provinces there was a good recovery in the demand for farm workers, although some sections reported a decline in placements, which was largely due to the fact that the men were unable to pay their fares. Logging was active, with the call for experienced men exceeding the supply. Milder weather had decreased coal orders considerably, so that some of the larger mines had started to reduce the number of their employees. Outside of Winnipeg, little building construction was underway and relief camps were still receiving their quota of men. Trade showed no noteworthy change, although a slight improvement was noted in the sale of hardware, automotive supplies and dry-goods. An increase was shown in vacancies, applications and placements in the women's division, with no difficulty found in filling city orders.

There were not many calls for farm help in British Columbia. Logging camps and saw-mills, however, were active and lumber export excellent. Prospects were good in the metal mining areas, but coal mines were not so busy, due to milder weather. No improvement of any importance was recorded in manufacturing. Little building construction was in progress, except that done as relief work by the Government, although Vancouver reported the outlook better than at the corresponding period last year. Relief camps also were in operation and receiving numbers of men. Shipping and longshoring were active at Prince Rupert, but not so good at New Westminster, while at Victoria, although the shipyards were quiet, work on the waterfront was good. Merchants reported a reasonable amount of business. Little change occurred in the women's section, except for a decline in the registration of new applicants.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 8,992, the employees on their payrolls numbering 885,556 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 1,783 having an aggregate membership of 161,713 persons, 18.1 per

cent of whom were without employment on February 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 65 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1935, as reported by Employers

Employment on February 1, 1935, showed some recovery from the seasonal contractions indicated at the beginning of January, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,992 firms whose payrolls aggregated 885,556 persons, compared with 883,525 in the preceding month. This increase of rather more than 2,000 workers since January 1, was smaller than the average gain indicated on February 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decline of slightly over one point. It is significant, however, that the seasonal recession on January 1 had been decidedly smaller than usual for that date, and a revival of less-than-normal-proportions on February 1 might therefore be regarded as not out of the ordinary. The seasonally adjusted index, at 99.9 at the latest date, was higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1931, with the exception of January 1, 1935, when it stood at 101.2. The crude index, (based on the 1926 average as 100), rose from 94.4 on January 1 to 94.6 at the beginning of February, as compared with 91.4 at the same date in 1934. On February 1 in the other years for which data are available, the unadjusted index was as follows:—1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery on the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 13,749 workers, or 3.1 p.c. as compared with January 1, 1935; this improvement, like the year-end loss which preceded it, was below the average indicated on the same date in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile, leather and non-ferrous metal divisions showed the largest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal and metallic ore mining, steam railway transportation and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in railway construction and maintenance was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations following severe storms. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups; local transportation, services, communications, building and highway construction reported moderate reductions in personnel, while there were very large, seasonal losses in retail trade, succeeding the intense activity of the holiday season. The contraction in retail establishments on February 1, like the gains which had been made in the preceding month, substantially exceeded the average for the years since 1920.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Improvement was recorded in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The advance in Ontario was considerable. Employment was more active than at the beginning of February of last year in each of the economic areas, except the Maritimes, where the index was slightly lower.

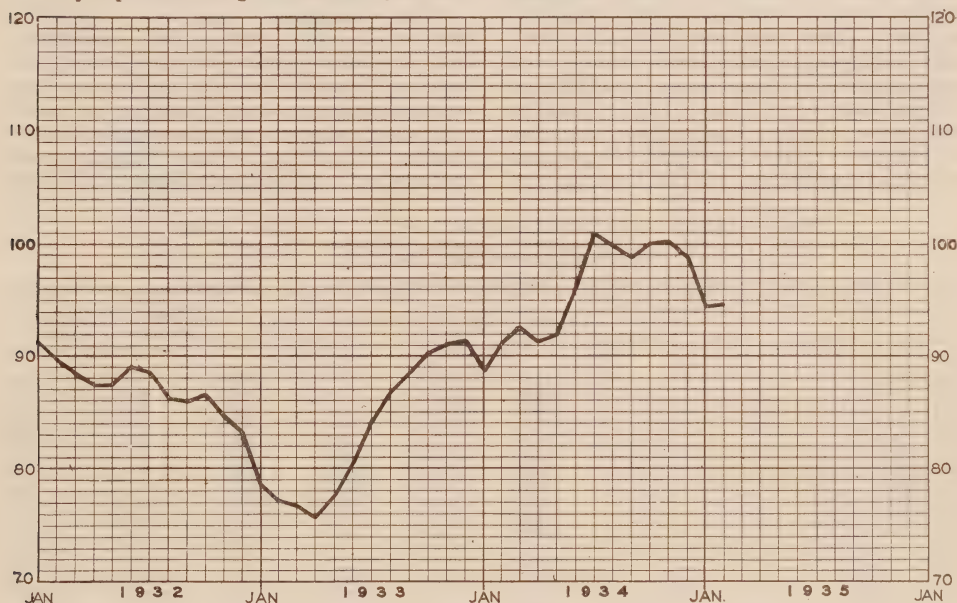
*Maritime Provinces.*—The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the fourteen preceding years of which employment data are available. On

ported largely increased staffs and there were smaller gains in leather and some other factories. The additions to payrolls in construction occurred in railway and highway work and were chiefly due to snow-clearing operations occasioned by severe storms. A greater increase had been recorded on February 1 in 1934, when the level of employment was slightly higher; the index at the beginning of February, 1935, stood at 100.1, as compared with 101.3 on the same date of last year.

*Quebec.*—Contrary to the favourable movement recorded in Quebec on February 1, 1934, there was a decrease on the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,142 co-

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



February 1 of the present year, however, activity showed a moderate increase, 758 persons having been added to the reported payrolls; statistics were received from 628 firms, employing 71,236 workers, compared with 70,478 at the beginning of January. Manufacturing, logging, communications and retail trade reported curtailment, but substantial improvement took place in transportation and construction and maintenance, while coal-mining was also rather brisker. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, textile and electric current plants showed reduced activity, but iron and steel works re-

operating employers aggregated 245,493, as against 250,469 on January 1, 1935. There were large gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, lumber, textile and iron and steel plants, while pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage factories were slacker. Logging also showed improvement. On the other hand, important curtailment in services, transportation, trade and construction reduced general employment in the province. The index on February 1, 1934, stood at 89.5, as compared with that of 88.5 indicated at the same date of last year; a considerable advance had then been reported, which



was due in part to extra staffs put on to clear the roads and railway tracks following heavy snow-falls; however, manufacturing had then also shown increases on a larger scale, while the seasonal declines in trade had involved the release of fewer workers than at the latest date.

*Ontario.*—Substantial improvement was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery was made in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal, lumber and leather factories; logging, mining and construction also recorded considerably greater employment. Trade, on the other hand, showed pronounced seasonal reductions, following the intense activity of the holiday season. Part of the gain in construction represented the absorption of additional men in the unemployment relief camps, but in general the numbers added to such staffs were decidedly smaller than at the first of February of last year. Data were received from 3,970 firms employing 382,083 persons on the date under review, as compared with 373,734 at the beginning of January. This increase of 8,349 workers, though smaller than that noted on February 1, 1934, exceeded the average increase at midwinter in the fourteen pre-

ceding years for which statistics are available. The index at 100.2 at the latest date, compared favourably with that of 95.3 at the beginning of February last winter.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined on February 1 in the fourteen years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable on the date under review, when 1,329 co-operating employers reduced their staffs by 2,754 persons, to 112,234 on February 1. Manufacturing, particularly of animal food products, communications, construction and trade showed lowered activity, but mining and logging reported improvement. The general loss was rather larger than the average decline indicated on February 1, in the years, 1921-1934. The index, at 89.2 on the date under review, was 4.5 points higher than at the beginning of February of last year.

*British Columbia.*—There was a moderate increase in employment on February 1, this took place mainly in construction, but manufacturing (notably in pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works), coal-mining and shipping also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, logging, trade and services were slacker. Though not par-

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921.....	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922.....	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924.....	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926.....	91.8	95.5	83.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1.....	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1935.....	100.0	8.1	27.7	43.1	12.7	8.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



ticularly large, the additions to staffs exceeded the average increase reported in the last fourteen years. The working forces of the 923 reporting firms aggregated 74,510, a gain of 654 persons as compared with their pay-rolls in the preceding month. Greater improvement had been indicated on February 1, 1934, but the index, at 84.1, was then several points lower than at the beginning of February in the present year, when it was 89.6.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, the tendency was favourable, the gains in the Border Cities being especially pronounced.

*Montreal.*—Manufactures showed considerable recovery, on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco and beverage factories were slacker. Transportation, trade and construction and maintenance also reported curtailment, to a considerable extent of a seasonal character. Data were received from 1,251

firms employing 121,642 workers, or 4,820 fewer than on January 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced on February 1 in the years since 1923 when statistics for that city were first segregated. The index at the latest date, standing at 81.6, was fractionally higher than at the beginning of February in 1934.

*Quebec.*—Returns tabulated from 161 employers in Quebec City showed that they had enlarged their staffs from 11,640 in the preceding month to 11,761 persons on February 1, the index rising from 88.9 on the former to 90.0 on the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in leather-using plants, and transportation was also busier. Trade and services, on the other hand, were seasonally dull. The index was fractionally higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when a rather larger gain had been noted.

*Toronto.*—Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and transportation and construction also reported curtailment; on the other hand, manufacturing showed pronounced improvement, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 3,519 in the number employed by the 1,326 co-operating firms, who had

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922.....	74.6	.....	90.4	.....	.....	.....	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	87.3	.....	95.9	101.9	85.8	.....	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924.....	88.2	.....	93.6	95.5	88.7	.....	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925.....	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	.....	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	94.1	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	93.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Ci- ties as at Feb. 1, 1935	13.7	1.3	12.7	1.4	3.1	1.7	4.0	3.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

112,589 employees. This decline was decidedly larger than that indicated on February 1 of a year ago, but the index of employment then was lower by over three points than on the date under review, when it stood at 93.0.

*Ottawa.*—There were seasonal declines in retail trade and building, but manufacturing and road construction and maintenance were rather more active; the gains in the latter were largely due to snow-clearing operations. One hundred and sixty-nine employers in Ottawa had 12,615 workers, or 64 more than on January 1. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of February, 1934, when a greater increase, on the whole, had been noted.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton showed an important advance, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which large gains were shown by iron and steel plants. There were, however, losses of seasonal character in trade. Statistics were tabulated from 263 firms employing 27,029 persons, compared with 26,466 in the preceding month. The index, at 84.6, was nearly four points higher than on February 1 of a year ago; more marked improvement had then occurred.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, while other industries in the Border Cities showed little general change. The 163 co-operating firms reported 14,752 workers, as against 11,973 on January 1. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date in 1934, when the trend had also been upward, although the advance was on a smaller scale; the index then stood at 90.9, compared with 109.1 at the beginning of February in the present year.

*Winnipeg.*—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a large contraction, mainly in retail trade, while manufacturing reported a slight falling-off, and there were also small losses in construction and communications. Returns were compiled from 439 firms with 35,213 employees, compared with 36,504 in the preceding month. Employment was rather brisker than on February 1 of last year, when the curtailment indicated had been less extensive.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing on the whole reported moderately increased employment, particularly in the lumber, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal groups, while iron and steel plants were slacker; transportation and

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921.....	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922.....	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923.....	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924.....	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	82.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925.....	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	89.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926.....	91.8	93.0	145.5	95.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927.....	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1.....	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1935.....	100.0	50.9	5.8	6.2	2.3	10.2	11.5	2.7	10.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

trade also released employees. The 390 reporting firms employed 27,767 persons, as against 27,948 on January 1. The index at 88.0, was some four points higher than at the same date in 1934, when a gain had been reported.

Index number of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

Considerable improvement was noted in factory employment on February 1, 1935, when the 5,319 co-operating manufacturers reported 451,195 operatives, compared with 437,446 in the preceding month. This increase of 13,749 persons raised the index from 87.4 on January 1 to 90.1 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, so the seasonally adjusted curve dis-

played a slightly downward trend from January 1, although, with that exception, it was higher than in any other month since July, 1931. Last month's review of employment pointed out that the experience of the manufacturing industries in the last fourteen years has shown on February 1 a substantial measure of recovery from the regular year-end losses; approximating, on the average, 51 p.c. of the preceding decline. The January bulletin also remarked that the seasonal contractions on January 1, 1935, (involving the release of 19,530 workers), were considerably below the average; while the revival on February 1 was likewise less than the average, the number reinstated nevertheless constituted over 70 p.c. of those laid off in the preceding month. This compares favourably with the average proportion of reemployment during the years for which statistics are available, although it was decidedly smaller than

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1935	Jan. 1 1935	Feb. 1 1934	Feb. 1 1933	Feb. 1 1932	Feb. 1 1931	Feb. 1 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	50.9	90.1	87.4	84.2	75.0	85.9	96.1	110.2
Animal products—edible.....	2.2	102.9	105.1	95.3	88.1	92.1	94.2	101.5
Fur and products.....	2	78.4	83.0	74.1	65.8	76.9	86.5	73.8
Leather and products.....	2.3	98.7	86.8	89.2	82.2	86.2	77.7	93.0
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	103.0	84.7	92.9	88.9	93.1	79.6	94.7
Lumber and products.....	3.4	58.4	57.1	57.0	44.4	57.8	70.6	86.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.7	45.9	45.0	45.5	31.2	41.8	52.8	70.5
Furniture.....	7	71.3	69.9	73.0	64.1	91.0	104.8	118.0
Other lumber products.....	1.0	86.9	84.4	80.4	69.3	80.4	96.8	109.0
Musical instruments.....	1	31.1	26.1	32.5	22.3	59.7	51.0	72.0
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	94.0	92.4	89.1	89.3	91.1	95.9	101.6
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	92.4	92.3	87.1	83.3	88.8	97.4	109.6
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	79.5	81.0	74.3	67.7	73.4	85.0	102.4
Printing and publishing.....	2.9	105.6	100.7	98.2	94.5	93.4	96.6	109.5
Rubber products.....	1.3	104.8	100.4	100.4	100.4	107.9	114.4	119.1
Textile products.....	10.1	90.7	89.8	86.6	72.3	90.9	104.3	128.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	105.0	102.5	102.4	89.2	96.3	99.7	103.5
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	121.0	121.2	119.4	99.3	103.8	102.2	98.1
Woollen yarn and cloth.....	1.8	82.2	86.9	84.5	69.4	79.4	83.7	86.6
Silk and silk goods.....	9	128.1	118.8	131.2	108.7	107.8	97.4	98.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.1	502.4	493.8	455.2	375.0	344.5	316.5	251.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.0	111.1	109.9	113.9	102.4	106.1	104.9	110.0
Other textile products.....	3.1	92.8	87.0	85.4	77.9	88.8	98.3	106.0
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.0	85.5	82.2	84.2	72.0	80.6	87.6	102.1
Tobacco.....	1.8	122.4	127.7	119.2	114.5	119.2	117.2	130.1
Distilled and malt liquors.....	1.1	123.1	121.4	116.5	116.6	120.9	104.3	123.1
Wood distillates and extracts.....	7	120.5	137.4	122.6	110.6	115.5	137.2	141.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	130.8	126.0	142.2	112.5	97.9	120.8	198.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	121.7	118.9	113.2	103.6	110.3	114.2	120.8
Electric current.....	7	59.7	60.9	55.4	48.6	76.7	91.6	110.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	106.2	110.0	103.6	106.7	115.7	121.1	126.4
Iron and steel products.....	1.3	104.5	105.0	97.6	90.2	124.9	143.2	161.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	11.6	77.9	71.1	68.2	58.2	73.4	93.0	115.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.3	91.1	81.2	81.9	46.4	67.4	102.5	129.5
Agricultural implements.....	1.1	82.6	83.1	69.5	62.3	81.8	105.0	129.0
Land vehicles.....	5	52.5	45.9	41.8	30.3	29.7	43.9	92.1
Automobiles and parts.....	5.6	82.1	72.7	72.5	66.9	77.9	94.1	109.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	2.0	126.6	92.9	87.3	64.4	70.3	87.9	125.1
Heating appliances.....	2	55.7	47.1	47.0	52.5	68.0	97.8	135.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s....	4	81.0	73.9	68.3	51.7	68.9	79.0	104.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	58.8	58.3	51.5	44.5	84.9	132.4	174.3
Other iron and steel products.....	5	79.6	76.0	68.8	52.9	77.0	89.9	111.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	74.1	70.2	66.9	57.0	75.3	89.1	108.4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2.0	111.5	106.4	97.5	76.8	93.7	115.7	133.9
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	126.6	132.3	127.1	118.0	115.0	121.5	145.1
	5	115.2	113.4	102.5	92.4	104.0	104.3	105.8

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



the February 1, 1934, percentage of recovery, which was nearly 95 p.c. of the contraction at the first of January in that year.

The February 1, 1935, index of employment in manufacturing stood at 90.1, compared with 87.4 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in the last fourteen years it was as follows:—1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 98.2; 1926, 93.0; 1925, 85.8; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 92.0; 1922, 79.0 and 1921, 91.8.

The most pronounced improvement on February 1 over the preceding month occurred in iron and steel plants, in which more than 9,200 additional workers were reported by the firms furnishing data, this gain being larger than the average increase between January 1 and February 1 in the years since 1920. There were also important gains in leather and textile factories, with smaller additions to staffs in the lumber, vegetable food, rubber, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, animal food, fur, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current and mineral product plants showed curtailment.

The record for past years shows on March 1 a continuance of the upward movement indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of February.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—There was a considerable decrease in employment in this group at the beginning of February, comparing unfavourably with the moderate gain noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index, at 95.3, was between seven and eight points lower. Statements were tabulated from 251 firms employing 19,343 workers, as compared with 19,789 in the preceding month. Dairies, meat and fish-preserving plants reported losses.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe factories very substantially increased, while other branches of the leather industry experienced only slight general changes. A combined working force of 20,021 persons was reported by the 276 co-operating manufacturers, who had 17,644 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. Activity was decidedly greater than on February 1 of a year ago, the index at the latest date standing at 98.7 compared with 89.2 on the same date in 1934.

*Lumber and Products.*—Moderate expansion was indicated in sawmills and in container, furniture, vehicle and other lumber-using factories; 573 workers were taken on by the 790 firms making returns, who had 30,570 on their

staffs. This increase was much smaller than that registered at the beginning of February, 1934, when the index of employment was slightly lower. The gains in Quebec and Ontario were most extensive, while the tendency in British Columbia was downward.

*Musical Instruments.*—Thirty-five manufacturers of musical instruments (not including radios) reported partial recovery on February 1 from their seasonal declines in the preceding month; their staffs numbered 889 persons, as compared with 744 on January 1. The index stood at 31.1, as against 32.5 on the same date of last year, when contractions had been indicated.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was important improvement in the vegetable food group, according to the 420 reporting establishments, which employed 26,815 workers, compared with 26,393 in the preceding month. Starch and glucose plants showed losses, while other branches of the industry reported increased activity. A larger gain had been made on February 1 of last year, when the index stood at 89.1, as compared with 94.0 on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Pulp and paper mills were slacker, while printing and publishing and paper product factories reported moderate gains. The general index was over five points higher than on February 1, 1934, when additions to staffs had been recorded. Data were received from 583 employers of 55,901 workers, as against 55,827 at the beginning of January, 1935; improvement in Ontario and the Western Provinces was nearly offset by declines in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

*Rubber Products.*—The trend of employment in rubber factories was upward, 52 of these enlarging their payrolls from 11,395 persons on January 1 to 11,565 on February 1. The index, at 90.7, was over four points higher than on the same date in 1934, when a greater gain had been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was not so pronounced as that noted on February 1, 1934, when activity was, however, at a rather lower level than at the date under review. Silk, woollen, headwear, garment and personal furnishing and knitting establishments registered important increases in personnel, while cotton factories were decidedly slacker; the working force of the 924 co-operating firms aggregated 89,351 persons on February 1, 1935, as compared with 87,179 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed marked improvement.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a reduction in employment in this division, occurring mainly in beverage works. Returns for the beginning of February were tabulated from 162 manufacturers with 15,957 employees, or 689 fewer than in their last report. Employment was brisker than on February 1 of a year ago, when a rather larger number of workers had been laid off.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Statements were compiled from 181 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 9,480, as compared with 9,245 at the beginning of January. Employment was more active than in the winter of 1934.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—A downward movement was recorded in this group on the date under review, according to 187 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 6,518 workers, or 177 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment generally was brisker than on February 1, 1934; an improvement had then been indicated.

*Electric Current.*—Curtailement was noted in electric current plants at the beginning of February; the 98 co-operating manufacturers reported 13,375 employees, compared with 13,880 at January 1. Activity was greater than on February 1 of last year, although the declines which had then taken place were on a smaller scale.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Employment in electrical appliance works showed little general change from January 1, but the index was almost seven points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when the tendency had been favourable. Data were received from 105 establishments employing 11,417 operatives, as against 11,447 on January 1, 1935.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There were particularly important increases in employment in iron and steel factories, where the gains were larger than the average indicated on February 1 in the years since 1920. The recovery was most noteworthy in automobile and other vehicle and crude, rolled and forged works, while the agricultural implement, machinery, boiler, engine and tank, heating appliance, small hardware, sheet metal, foundry and machine shop and some other groups were also busier. The improvement in Ontario was most pronounced, but the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 819 firms, whose staffs stood at 102,493, compared with 93,250 on January 1. The index, at 77.9, was nearly ten points higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when rather larger advances had been indicated.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Smelters and refineries and lead, tin, zinc, copper and other

works in this division recorded heightened activity. The gain in the group as a whole was not quite so large as that noted on February 1, 1934, when the index, at 97.5, was several points lower than at the date under review (viz., 111.5). The working force of the 150 co-operating manufacturers included 17,641 employees, or 803 more than at the beginning of January, 1935. The increase took place largely in Ontario and British Columbia.

*Mineral Products.*—One hundred and twenty-one establishments in the mineral products group reported 12,679 workers, as compared with 13,312 in the preceding month. Employment on the whole was slightly less than at mid-winter in 1934, when only a small decline had been indicated.

### Logging

A moderate increase was recorded in logging, in which employment was brisker than in any other month since February 1, 1930, except December 1, 1934. Statements were received from 317 operators employing 51,209 workers, as against 50,628 on January 1. The trend of employment was downward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but elsewhere improvement was reported.

### Mining

Coal and metallic ore mining showed heightened employment, while quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were slacker. On the whole, there was an increase of 557 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 325. Their staffs aggregated 54,987 employees, of whom 25,616 were engaged in the mining of coal, 24,222 in metallic ores and 5,149 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. A greater gain had been indicated in the groups as a whole on February 1, 1934, when the index was many points lower than on the date under review.

### Communications

The working force of the companies and branches reporting stood at 20,605 persons, compared with 20,795 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telephones. The number employed was rather greater than on the same date in 1934, when larger declines had been recorded.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was a downward trend in employment in this division on February 1; the losses exceeded those noted on the same date in 1934, and the index then was fractionally higher. The 199 co-operating employers had 23,783 persons on their payrolls, or 409 fewer than



in the preceding month. There were small losses in all economic areas except the Maritimes where no general change occurred.

*Steam Railways.*—Improvement was noted at the beginning of February, when 410 persons were added to the operating staffs of the steam railways, mainly in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. Returns were compiled from 101 companies and branches in this group, whose working forces aggregated 55,743 employees, as compared with 55,333 on January 1. Smaller gains had been noted on February 1 of last year, when the index stood at 69.9, as compared with 70.1 at the late under review.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Employment in water transportation showed a slight falling-off; 95 employers released 43 workers from their payrolls, bringing them to 10,481 on February 1 of the present year. The index was fractionally higher than on the same date in 1934; the losses then recorded had been rather larger.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction declined on February 1; the index, at 43.3, was nearly nine points higher than at the beginning of February a year ago, when an advance had been recorded. Statistics were received from 630 contractors, with 17,345 persons in their employ on the date under review, as against 18,248 on January 1, 1935. There were fairly small gains in the Western Provinces, but elsewhere the tendency was unfavourable.

*Highway.*—The number of persons reported by 315 employers in the highway construction and maintenance group was 59,586, or 1,476 fewer than in the preceding month. Activity advanced in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, while there were decreases in Quebec and the Prairies!

*Railway.*—Considerable additions to staffs were noted in railway construction and maintenance, due to track-clearance after the heavy

snowfalls. Greater gains had been recorded on the same date in 1934, when the index was five points higher. Statements were tabulated from 34 employers in this group, with 24,954 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 23,639 in the last report. Increases in personnel were registered in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, the greatest gain being in the Maritimes.

### Services

Employment in services was not so active as in the preceding month; 440 establishments had 24,067 employees, or 691 fewer than on January 1, 1935. The index, at 111.9, was some three points higher than on February 1 of last year, when smaller declines had been noted in this group.

### Trade

Following the heightened activity resulting from the Christmas and holiday season, there was a considerable falling-off in the number employed in trade on February 1. The losses, like the gains in the preceding month, were on a larger scale than these noted on the same date in 1934, and any other year of the record. The index of employment stood at 116.6 on February 1, 1935, compared with 111.6 on the same date of last year. The 1,132 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 102,470 employees on January 1, 1935, to 91,601 at the beginning of February. There were marked decreases in retail stores, while wholesale establishments showed a slight decline.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1935.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1935

THE term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of

unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

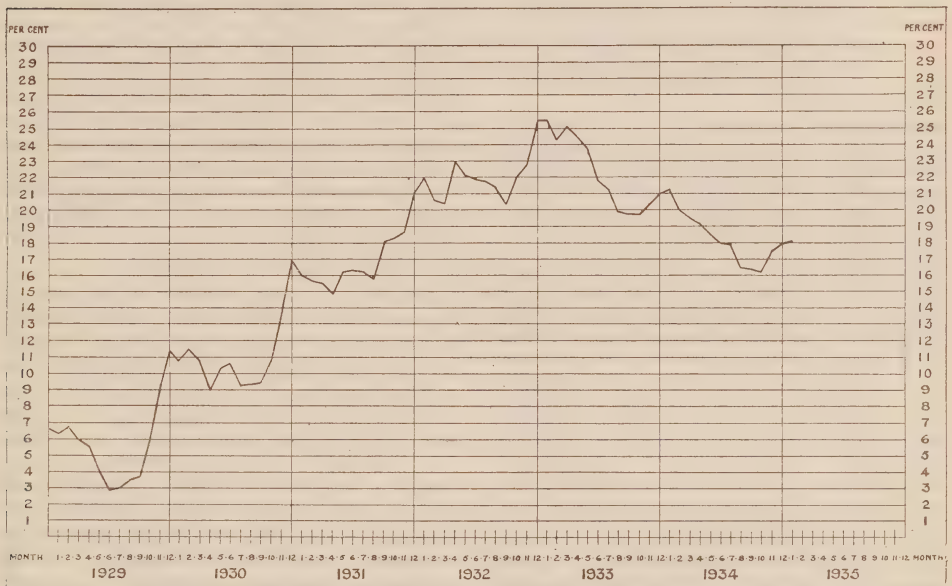
The local trade union situation at the close of January remained practically unchanged from the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 18.1 in comparison with 18.0 per cent in December. The percentage for January was based on the returns tabulated from a total of 1,783 labour organizations, with a membership numbering 161,713



persons, 29,284 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Employment generally was more plentiful than in January, 1934, when 21.2 per cent of idleness was reported. Throughout the provinces there were fluctuations in conditions from December of varying degrees, though not of particular importance in any one province. Nova Scotia and Alberta, chiefly owing to retarded activity in coal mining, reflected a less favourable movement than in December, and in Ontario also there was a small drop in work available, the manufacturing industries and building and construction trades being responsible for this adverse change. On the other hand, the manu-

Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. Of these, Vancouver members were afforded a somewhat greater volume of work during January than in December and the situation in Winnipeg and Montreal was slightly better. Curtailment of activity from December to a marked degree was apparent, however, among Saint John unions and recessions of lesser importance, though noteworthy, occurred in Edmonton and Halifax. Toronto members suffered losses in activity on a more moderate scale, and in Regina the situation was but nominally adverse. Vancouver unions alone reported a lowering of the employment volume available from

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



facturing industries in Quebec, particularly the garment trades, were a deciding factor in the better employment trend noted in that province during January. In British Columbia the improvement from December was small, and of rather general distribution among the various trades and industries, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan showed gains of less than one per cent. All provinces shared in the employment advances noted over January, 1934, the most pronounced of which were reported from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Ontario and Nova Scotia gains on a smaller scale were indicated while conditions in New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia improved moderately.

The returns on unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of

January, 1934, which was of rather small proportions. Conditions in Winnipeg, however, were much improved, and fair-sized gains in activity were registered by Toronto and Halifax unions. Employment expansion on a smaller scale was noted by Saint John, Montreal, Regina and Edmonton unions.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the unemployment trend by months from January, 1929, to date. The curve during January remained at almost the same level as in December, what very slight change was reflected being in an unfavourable direction. In this tendency was continued the general course of the previous two months when the projection of the curve was also upward. At the close of January the curve rested at a point below that of the corresponding month

in 1934, showing that unemployment was less prevalent during the month under review.

Conditions in the manufacturing industries were very slightly better during January than in the preceding month as manifest by the reports tabulated from 482 local unions, comprising a membership of 50,523 persons. Of these, 8,637 were unemployed at the end of the month, a percentage of 17.1 compared with 17.8 per cent in December. Heightened activity on a more pronounced scale was apparent from January, 1934, when 21.9 per cent of the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.2	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
Jan., 1919.....	1.3	8	3.9	4.6	3.6	5.7	2.0	5.1	3.9
Jan., 1920.....	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Jan., 1921.....	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Jan., 1922.....	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	14.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Jan., 1923.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	5.8	16.6	7.8
Jan., 1924.....	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Jan., 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.0	4.2	6.9	8.1
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.8	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.4	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.8	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.8	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.1	22.2	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	18.0
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	18.0
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1

members reported were unemployed. Wood workers, and bakers and confectioners whose combined membership was small, reported noteworthy employment gains from December, and the situation for garment, hat and cap, leather, and iron and steel workers, and printing tradesmen improved rather slightly. On the other hand, cigarmakers, fur workers, metal polishers, and textile and carpet workers were considerably slacker than in December, and moderate curtailment was evident among papermakers. Declines in activity of lesser degree were shown also by brewery and glass workers, and general labourers. In making a comparison with the returns for January, 1934, in the manufacturing industries, employment recovery on a large scale was shown during the month reviewed by cigarmakers, metal polishers, glass, leather, hat and cap, and fur workers, and general labourers. The situation for iron and steel workers, bakers and confectioners, and brewery workers was also considerably better, and papermakers and printing tradesmen were afforded a somewhat greater volume of work. Much quieter conditions prevailed, however, for wood and garment workers than in January a year ago, and among textile and carpet workers there was a moderate falling off in work available.

Activity for coal miners at the end of January eased off to some extent, the 54 unions making returns with a total of 16,970 members showing that 1,169 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 6.9 in contrast with 3.9 per cent in December. Some slight improvement was evident from January, 1934, when 7.8 per cent of members reported were idle. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all participated in this less favourable employment movement noted from December, Alberta unions showing the most pronounced drop in activity. When contrasting with the returns for January, 1934, British Columbia members suffered severe losses in work afforded during the month under survey, and declines on a small scale were manifest by Nova Scotia miners. These contractions in employment, however, were slightly more than offset by the recovery shown in Alberta.

From unions in the building and construction trades during January 211 reports were received, covering a membership of 17,247 persons, 10,621 of whom were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 61.6 in contrast with percentages of 58.6 in December and 69.2 in January, 1934. Bridge and structural iron workers and granite and stonecutters were afforded a much better volume of work than in December, and among hod carriers and building labourers the tendency was favour-



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	50.5	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
January, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
February, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
March, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
April, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
May, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
June, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
July, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
August, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
September, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
October, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
November, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
December, 1920	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
January, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
February, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
March, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
April, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
May, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
June, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
July, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
August, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
September, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
October, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
November, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
December, 1921	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
January, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
February, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
March, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
April, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
May, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
June, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
July, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
August, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
September, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
October, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
November, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
December, 1922	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
January, 1923	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
February, 1923	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
March, 1923	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
April, 1923	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
May, 1923	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
June, 1923	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
July, 1923	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
August, 1923	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	...	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.9
September, 1923	24.2	0.0	5.1	2.																												



able. On the other hand, substantial curtailment of activity was evident among electrical workers, while painters, decorators and paperhangers reported declines on a much smaller scale, though noteworthy. Among plumbers and steamfitters, and steam shovelmen, there was a moderate falling off in employment from December, and activity for carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and tile layers, lathers and roofers also subsided slightly. Electrical workers were the only tradesmen to indicate a slowing up of activity from January a year ago which was rather pronounced. Decidedly better conditions, however, were reflected by hod carriers and building labourers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and carpenters and joiners. The improvement reported by plumbers and steamfitters, bridge and structural iron workers, and steam shovelmen was of considerably lesser degree, while bricklayers, masons and plasterers and granite and stonecutters showed slight gains.

The trend of employment in the transportation industries during January was more favourable than in the previous month, and increases in activity of somewhat larger proportions were recorded from January, 1934. Returns for the month reviewed were furnished by 793 organizations of transportation workers with an aggregate of 53,888 members, 5,739 or 10.6 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month in contrast with percentages of 11.3 in December and 13.8 at the end of January, 1934. Unemployment for navigation workers during January eased off considerably from the previous month, though conditions were still quite slack and the tendency for street and electrical railway employees was toward increased activity. Steam railway employees, whose returns embraced nearly 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were afforded practically the same volume of work as in December. Among teamsters and chauffeurs there was but nominal adverse change. Compared with the situation in January a year ago steam and street and electric railway employees, and navigation workers were all more actively engaged during the month reviewed. The unemployment percentage indicated by teamsters and chauffeurs was small, while in January last year all members were reported at work.

The situation for retail shop clerks showed improvement during January over the previous month, unemployment standing at 4.4 in contrast with 7.8 per cent in December. The January percentage was based on the reports received from 5 associations covering a membership of 1,737 persons, 76 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. In January a year ago no inactivity was reported among these workers.

The 77 organizations of civic employees making returns at the close of January with a membership total of 7,530 persons indicated that 124 or a percentage of 1.6 were without work at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 3.8 in December and 2.1 in January, 1934.

The miscellaneous group of trades showed little variation in conditions during January from the previous month, though the trend was toward lessened activity, while improvement on a moderate scale was reflected from January, 1934. This was apparent from the returns compiled from 114 local unions with 3,742 members, 585 of whom, or a percentage of 15.6, were out of work on the last day of the month as compared with 15.4 per cent in December and 18.6 per cent in January a year ago. Barbers reported a drop in employment of around 5 per cent from December, and hotel and restaurant employees a fractional decline. On the other hand, there was a 3 per cent gain in work available for unclassified workers, and employment advances on a somewhat smaller scale were recorded by theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen. The level of activity for hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers was considerably higher during January than in the corresponding month of 1934 and slight improvement was noted by theatre and stage employees. Barbers alone reported some employment cessation.

Slackness continued very marked among fishermen during January, the 3 unions from which reports were tabulated with an aggregate of 722 members showing an unemployment percentage of 91.8, in contrast with 88.8 per cent in December. Pronounced curtailment was evident from January, 1934, when 27.0 per cent of idleness was registered.

Lumber workers and loggers indicated a more favourable employment movement during January than in the previous month, according to the returns furnished by 3 unions, involving a membership of 1,384 persons. Of these, 659 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 47.6 as compared with 50.6 per cent in December. The situation was much quieter, however, than in January of last year when 21.8 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

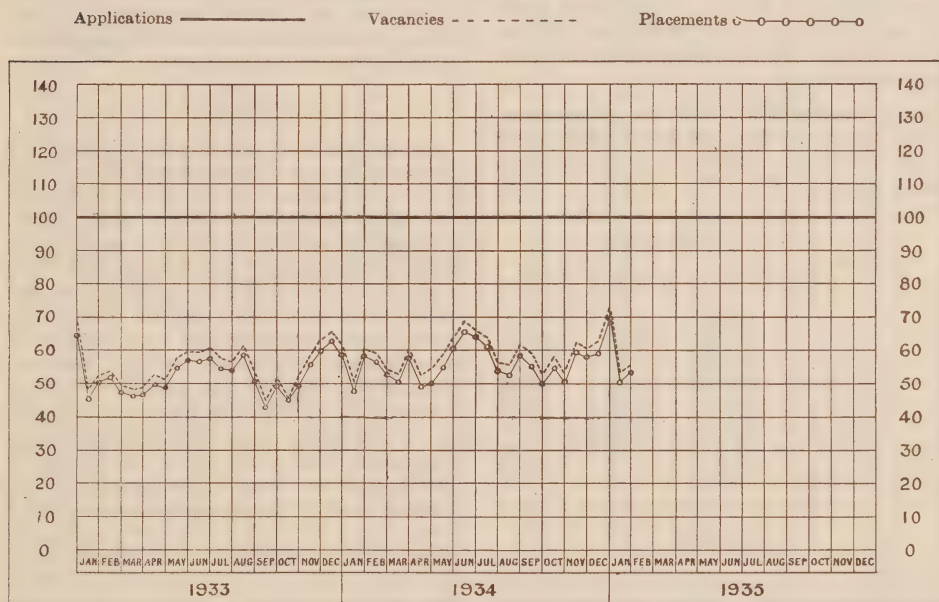
Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1935

During the month of January, 1935, the volume of business as shown by the average daily placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada was over 11 per cent less than that transacted during the previous month and more than 22 per cent below that of the corresponding period a year ago. Under both comparisons, January with December and January, 1935, with January, 1934, manufacturing, services, mining and trade showed gains and construction, farming, logging and transportation declines, the most outstanding changes being the losses in construction and maintenance and farming from December, and that in construction and main-

relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of the month and showed an upward trend during the latter half of the period under review, but at the close of January both levels were about five points lower than those recorded at the end of January a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 53.3 and 55.6 during the first and the second half of January, 1935, in comparison with ratios of 50.3 and 60.3 during the same periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 50.6 and 53.4, as compared with 47.6 and 58.2 during the corresponding periods a year ago.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



tenance from January, the decline in the last named group being greater than the net loss for the Dominion as a whole and resulting from the curtailment of placements on relief work.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1933, represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Services throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices throughout Canada during January, 1935, was 1,134, as compared with 1,287 during the preceding month and with 1,456 for January, 1934.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,085, in comparison with 1,910 in December and with 2,633 during January last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1935, was 1,082, of which 605 were in



regular employment and 477 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,221 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 1,393 daily, consisting of 665 in regular and 728 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 29,962 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,131 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,717, of which 11,590 were of men and 4,127 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,414. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 21,632 for men and 7,835 for women, a total of 29,467, while applications for work numbered 54,190, of which 40,419 were from men and 13,771 from women. Reports for December, 1934, showed 32,165 positions available, 47,746 applications made and 30,513 placements effected, while in January, 1934, there were recorded 37,856 vacancies, 68,442 applications for work and 36,215 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1925, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (1 month).....	15,717	12,414	28,131

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During January, Employment Offices in Nova Scotia received orders for over 5 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but 14 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a nominal increase in placements when compared with December, but a decline of over 19 per cent in comparison with January, 1934. The decrease in placements from January a year ago was mainly due to the curtailment of relief work on road construction, although a moderate loss in services and small declines in all other groups, except farming, contributed to the adverse change under this comparison. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 62; construction and maintenance, 680; and services, 224, of which 181 were of

household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 253 of men and 83 of women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a gain of nearly 18 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 36 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 14 per cent higher than in December, but nearly 37 per cent less than in January a year ago. A large reduction in relief work placements on road construction was mainly responsible for the decline from January, 1934, as the losses reported in all other groups were quite small, with the exception of that in services. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 279, while there were 473 placements in services: of the latter 362 were of household workers. During the month 99 men and 57 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during January, was nearly 7 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 24 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 7 per cent less than in December, but nearly 23 per cent above January, 1934. Substantial gains in placements over January of last year were reported in services, construction and maintenance and manufacturing and accounted for the increase under this comparison. These gains were slightly offset by a reduction in bush placements, but changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 342; logging, 379; construction and maintenance, 455; trade, 113; and services, 1,930, of which 1,776 were of household workers. There were 1,139 men and 1,434 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Orders received at Ontario Employment Offices during January called for over 16 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 38 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of 17 per cent when compared with December and of over 37 per cent in comparison with January of last year. A very large reduction in relief placements on road and sewer construction was responsible for the decline from January, 1934, as losses



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>278</b>
Halifax.....	413	105	365	276	153	123	1,232	171
New Glasgow.....	132	5	161	172	127	19	373	97
Sydney.....	528	0	582	572	56	515	203	10
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>103</b>
Chatham.....	40	0	34	39	10	29	100	2
Fredericton.....	143	15	151	131	62	69	86	.....
Moncton.....	256	3	311	252	44	208	119	46
Saint John.....	346	0	367	346	40	306	466	55
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>7,386</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>2,267</b>
Chicoutimi.....	168	0	316	166	166	0	74	.....
Hull.....	416	7	988	450	252	171	428	384
Montreal.....	1,834	151	3,413	1,796	998	251	1,481	1,018
Quebec.....	894	92	1,590	1,307	667	136	478	636
Rouyn.....	69	2	94	65	65	0	17	48
Sherbrooke.....	231	4	493	297	193	29	162	76
Three Rivers.....	310	7	492	445	232	80	117	105
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>11,929</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>26,157</b>	<b>11,801</b>	<b>4,297</b>	<b>7,082</b>	<b>63,062</b>	<b>5,532</b>
Belleville.....	154	0	153	153	131	22	200	73
Brantford.....	122	3	277	120	98	22	3,216	88
Chatham.....	264	0	397	262	50	214	785	47
Fort William.....	503	0	914	503	294	209	411	353
Guelph.....	52	12	165	72	20	23	869	20
Hamilton.....	386	30	1,107	413	169	170	4,160	217
Kingston.....	263	21	344	241	112	129	592	112
Kitchener.....	640	0	1,028	652	54	586	1,523	67
London.....	2,820	10	3,551	2,858	214	2,606	3,221	993
Niagara Falls.....	70	4	261	76	33	31	1,807	40
North Bay.....	120	0	150	119	91	28	579	102
Oshawa.....	1,420	0	1,826	1,419	90	1,329	543	223
Ottawa.....	742	7	2,597	763	464	258	1,836	434
Pembroke.....	502	0	590	501	363	138	36	103
Peterborough.....	165	9	85	108	59	32	446	64
Port Arthur.....	649	0	584	584	565	19	740	454
St. Catharines.....	123	10	289	110	71	39	2,201	62
St. Thomas.....	137	12	184	138	65	73	943	64
Sarnia.....	195	1	439	200	101	96	974	53
Sault Ste. Marie.....	90	2	499	89	37	45	187	62
Stratford.....	64	0	257	64	39	25	199	33
Sudbury.....	169	5	955	161	125	36	422	86
Timmins.....	269	0	748	267	105	162	825	256
Toronto.....	1,450	175	8,047	1,388	625	572	32,006	1,392
Windsor.....	560	39	710	540	322	218	4,361	128
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>13,890</b>	<b>3,091</b>
Brandon.....	185	2	281	182	179	3	1,046	161
Winnipeg.....	2,939	0	4,320	2,980	2,614	365	12,844	2,930
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,726</b>
Estevan.....	223	0	243	221	132	89	47	100
Moose Jaw.....	548	99	599	546	179	346	391	279
North Battleford.....	133	12	119	124	119	5	21	75
Prince Albert.....	226	33	267	198	158	40	59	263
Regina.....	501	70	663	517	461	56	621	359
Saskatoon.....	303	52	312	291	253	38	375	321
Swift Current.....	87	58	100	78	55	23	69	97
Weyburn.....	65	0	73	54	33	21	22	51
Yorkton.....	218	30	232	213	143	70	15	181
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>9,451</b>	<b>2,358</b>
Calgary.....	566	2	2,131	579	552	27	4,326	632
Drumheller.....	108	1	300	101	82	19	169	113
Edmonton.....	1,064	51	1,288	1,115	1,021	87	4,081	1,501
Lethbridge.....	288	11	405	277	121	156	681	54
Medicine Hat.....	203	0	234	202	58	144	194	58
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7,109</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>1,715</b>
Kamloops.....	185	0	238	184	122	60	15	185
Nanaimo.....	510	0	537	510	453	57	177	329
Nelson.....	306	4	324	313	171	142	8	73
New Westminster.....	129	4	240	125	68	57	143	45
Penticton.....	116	9	176	118	87	23	97	60
Prince Rupert.....	182	0	230	182	11	171	172	7
Vancouver.....	1,490	8	3,964	1,556	1,180	819	2,344	912
Victoria.....	1,183	0	1,400	1,181	103	1,078	350	104
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>29,467</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>54,190</b>	<b>29,962</b>	<b>15,717</b>	<b>12,414</b>	<b>96,665</b>	<b>17,292*</b>
Men.....	21,632	412	40,419	21,637	11,500	9,947	83,716	13,486
Women.....	7,835	765	13,771	8,325	4,127	2,467	12,949	3,806

\* 222 placements effected by offices since closed.

in logging, transportation and farming were more than offset by gains in services and manufacturing. The increase in services was quite substantial. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 513; logging, 806; farming, 302; construction and maintenance, 6,328; trade, 266; and services, 3,067, of which 1,949 were of household workers. There were 2,987 men and 1,310 women placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

There was a decline of nearly 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during January when compared with the preceding month and of over 2 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 8 per cent less than in December and over 10 per cent below January, 1934. There was a small increase in placements in trade over January of last year, but losses were reported in all other groups. None, however, was large, except in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 197; farming, 1,208; construction and maintenance, 1,073; trade, 53; and services, 604, of which 518 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,406 of men and 387 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during January, were nearly 17 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 10 per cent when compared with December and over 8 per cent in comparison with January a year ago. The decline from January, 1934, was due to a reduction in relief placements on road construction, as small losses in logging, manufacturing and transportation were more than offset by gains in services and mining. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 52; farming, 732; mining, 110; construction and maintenance, 510; and services, 738, of which 567 were of household workers. There were 1,083 men and 450 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

During January, positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta were nearly 18 per cent less than in December and 31 per cent below January, 1934. There was a decline of over 11 per cent in placements when com-

pared with the preceding month and of nearly 28 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. The large decrease in placements from January, 1934, was almost entirely due to the curtailment of relief work and road construction, although small losses were also reported in farming, manufacturing and mining. These latter, however, were almost offset by gains in logging and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 352; farming, 544; construction and maintenance, 902; and services, 355, of which 258 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,638 men and 196 women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received in Employment Offices in British Columbia during January, were nearly 29 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 6 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of improvement were reported in placements under both comparisons. All industrial divisions, except logging, in which a nominal decline only was reported, participated in the increase in placements over January, 1934. Construction and maintenance and services showed the largest gains. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 36; farming, 40; construction and maintenance, 3,253; and services, 668, of which 363 were of household workers. There were 1,985 men and 210 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,717 placements in regular employment, 7,694 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 433 were granted the Employment Service' reduced transportation rate, 372 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 61 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to proceed to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during January numbered 227, all of whom were bound for provincial employment. The movement from Port Arthur included the

transfer of 139 bush workers, 8 mine workers, 4 fishermen, 4 restaurant waitresses, 2 domestics, one constuction carpenter, one choreman, one diamond drill helper and one kitchen girl to various centres within its own zone, while from the same centre 3 bushmen were conveyed to Timmins. For employment within their respective zones Fort William transferred 32 bush workers and one mine cook, and Sudbury 24 bush workers and one cook. From Hamilton one dairy man proceeded to Timmins and one moulder to Windsor, the Timmins office being instrumental in the despatch of 2 miners to Sault Ste. Marie, and one mine machinist within its own zones. Transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during January were 62 in number and effected by the Winnipeg office. Provincially 8 workers travelled to employment within the Winnipeg zone, included among whom were 3 bushmen, 3 tractor operators, one lumber mill labourer and one hospital ward maid. Of the 54 persons going outside the province, the Port Arthur zone was the destination of 48 bush workers, 2 farm hands and 2 hotel generals, while the Regina and Saskatoon zones each received one farm hand. At Saskatchewan offices 13 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during January, 6 of whom went to provincial centres and 7 to points outside. The latter were bushmen for the Winnipeg zone, 5 of whom travelled from Yorkton and 2 from Saskatoon. Within the province the Regina

office assisted in the transfer of one bushman to Yorkton and 3 teachers within the Regina zone, while to employment within their respective zones Yorkton transferred one bushman and Saskatoon one farm domestic. Alberta offices issued 116 certificates for reduced transportation during January, all to points within the province. Of these, 114 were granted at Edmonton to 97 bush workers, 4 farm hands, 5 farm housekeepers, 4 hotel workers, one mine cook, one sawmill engineer, one hotel worker and one construction foreman going to employment within its own zone. The remaining 2 certificates were secured at the Calgary office by farm hands, one of whom went to Edmonton and one within the Calgary zone. In British Columbia during January the labour movement was entirely to provincial centres, and comprised the transfer of 15 workers. These all received their certificates at Vancouver and included 8 miners and one mining engineer journeying to Kamloops, one farm hand and one steel sharpener to Penticton, one miner to Nelson, and 3 miners within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 433 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January, 307 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 112 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8 by the Northern Alberta Railway, 3 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada in January, 1935

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, but the total was slightly higher than in January, 1934; the co-operating municipalities reported permits for buildings estimated to cost \$786,544, compared with \$2,521,820 in December, 1934, and \$707,812 in January last year. There was, therefore, a reduction of 68.8 per cent in the first comparison, but an increase of 11.1 per cent in the second and more significant comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted some 75 permits for dwellings valued at about \$310,000, and about 375 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$330,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 125 dwellings and 450 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$400,000 and \$1,900,000, respectively.

Saskatchewan was the only province to report an increase in the value of the building authorized during January as compared with

December, 1934, there being a gain of \$10,360 in this comparison. Of the declines elsewhere recorded, the greatest were those of \$1,366,506 or 74.9 per cent in Ontario, and of \$182,559 or 88.4 per cent in Alberta.

As compared with January, 1934, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases; these were in each case on a small scale, that of \$29,622 or 35.2 per cent in British Columbia being largest. There were percentages declines of 54.8 and 84.4 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively, but the reduction in the actual value of the authorized building was small, amounting to \$17,040 in Nova Scotia and \$15,967 in New Brunswick.

In Winnipeg and Vancouver there were increases in the value of the building permits granted over the preceding month, and also as compared with the same month of last year, while in Montreal and Toronto, there were declines in the former, but increases in the latter comparison. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons—Syd-



Year	Value of permits issued in January	Indexes of value of permits issued in January (1926=100)	Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in January (1926 average=100)
	\$		
1935.....	786,544	16.7	81.8
1934.....	707,812	15.0	82.1
1933.....	1,185,961	25.1	75.7
1932.....	2,761,929	58.5	79.4
1931.....	8,401,456	178.0	84.0
1930.....	7,217,397	152.9	97.4
1929.....	8,416,880	178.3	98.0
1928.....	7,716,587	163.5	95.2
1927.....	5,676,537	120.3	96.8
1926.....	4,719,534	100.0	102.3
1925.....	5,447,270	115.4	101.9
1924.....	4,460,579	94.5	112.4
1923.....	4,139,498	87.7	109.8
1922.....	3,326,537	70.5	109.4
1921.....	2,595,564	55.0	143.0
1920.....	4,017,024	85.1	134.5

ney, Quebec, Three Rivers, Guelph, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and New Westminster.

*Record for January in the years 1920-1935.*—

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during January of each year since 1920. Index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The 1934 and 1935 figures for January were the smallest in this record of sixteen years, but it should also be noted that the wholesale costs of building materials were lower in January of these two years than in the winter of any other year since 1920, except 1932 and 1933.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

**E**MPLOYMENT at January 28, 1935, showed a substantial decline as compared with December 17, 1934. The decline was mainly in those industries which usually experience a seasonal set-back in January, including the distributive trades, the building and allied industries, road transport, dock and harbour service, hotel and boarding-house service, the wool textile, hosiery and clothing industries, printing and bookbinding, the furniture trades, and some of the food preparing industries. In building and public works contracting, employment at January 28 was adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions. There was also a decline in employment in the cotton industry, general engineering, metal goods manufacture, and electric cable and apparatus manufacture. The only industry showing any marked improvement was hat and cap manufacture.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at January 28, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 17.7, as compared with 16.1 at December 17, 1934, and with 18.6 at January 22, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at January 28, 1935, was 14.9, as compared with 13.8 at December 17, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.8, as compared with 2.3. For males alone the percentage at January 28, 1935, was 20.0 and for females, 11.7; at December 17, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 18.5 and 9.7.

At January 28, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,882,034 wholly unemployed, 353,994 temporarily stopped, and 89,345 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,325,373. This was 239,558 more than a month before, but 63,695 less than a year before.

The increase, as compared with December, in the numbers recorded as unemployed, which is usual at this time of the year, was accentuated owing to the spell of unfavourable weather referred to above, and by a large registration of juveniles who reached school-leaving age at the end of the December term: it was also affected by the inclusion, in the total for January 28 of a number of persons, estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000, who would not have registered but for the introduction of the Unemployment Assistance Scheme.

The persons on the Registers included 1,119,054 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 784,242 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 260,709 insured persons (including 27,556 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 161,368 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at January 28, 1935, was 2,397,087.

### United States

*Manufacturing industries.*—Increases in factory employment and pay rolls were shown in January, 1935, as compared with December,

1934. These increases are particularly significant as employment and pay rolls usually decline in January. During the preceding 15 years for which data are available, gains in employment in January have been shown in only three instances (1920, 1923, and 1925) and pay rolls have declined in January of each year with one exception (1920). Pay rolls in January usually decrease more sharply than employment due to inventory-taking and repairs and, in some instances, where the pay period reported covers more than a one-week period, the observance of the New Year holiday.

Employment increased 0.6 per cent from December to January and pay rolls increased 1.4 per cent. Gains in employment were shown in 38 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and increases in pay rolls were also reported in 38 industries. Among the industries of major importance in which gains were reported in January were: automobiles; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundries and machine shops; machine tools; men's clothing; women's clothing; boots and shoes; silk and rayon goods; and woolen and worsted goods.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index of factory employment for January, 1935, is 78.6 (preliminary) and the January index of factory pay rolls is 64.1 (preliminary). Employment in January, 1935, was 7.2 per cent above the level of the January, 1934, index (73.3) and pay rolls were 18.7 per cent above the level of the January, 1934, index (54.0). The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100.

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in the 90 separate industries in January, 1935, with January, 1934, shows gains in employment over the year interval in 68 industries and increases in pay rolls in 80 industries.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in January from 22,941 establishments employing 3,372,912 workers whose weekly earnings were \$67,170,221 during the pay period ending nearest January 15. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The gains in factory employment and pay rolls from December to January were particularly pronounced in the durable goods group of industries in which net increases of

2.6 per cent in employment and 3.8 per cent in pay rolls were shown. Employment in the nondurable goods group decreased 0.9 per cent and pay rolls fell off 0.4 per cent over the month interval.

*Non-manufacturing industries.*—Nine of the 18 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics reported gains in employment from December, 1934, to January, 1935, and 11 of the industries reported increases in pay rolls.

The most pronounced gain in employment over the month interval (2.5 per cent) was in hotels, and was due largely to the opening of winter resort hotels. Employment in the anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries registered gains of 2.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively, while the telephone and telegraph industry reported an increase of 1.1 per cent. The gains in employment in the remaining five industries reporting increased employment (electric railway and motor bus operation and maintenance, laundries, banks, brokerage, and insurance) were 0.2 per cent or less.

The largest percentage decline in employment from December to January (12.2 per cent) was in the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry, which was adversely affected by severe weather conditions. Employment in the building construction industry, in which operations are also regularly curtailed by winter weather, showed a decrease of 12 per cent, according to reports received from 10,285 contractors employing 65,031 workers in January. These reports did not include any workers engaged on building projects financed from P.W.A. funds.

Employment in retail trade establishments showed customary recessions in January, due largely to the release of workers engaged temporarily for Christmas trade. Based on reports received from 55,709 retail-trade establishments employing 858,442 workers in January, employment declined 11.1 per cent. The general merchandising group, composed of department, variety, general merchandise stores, and mail order establishments, showed a decrease of 26.8 per cent in number of workers over the month interval, while employment in the remaining retail establishments reporting, decreased 4.7 per cent.

Employment in the crude petroleum producing industry declined 4.8 per cent dyeing and cleaning, 2.8 per cent; power and light, 1.1 per cent; wholesale trade, 1.0 per cent; metalliferous mining and real estate, 0.3 per cent.



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

REFERENCE was made in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (pp. 24-25) to amendments made to what are known as the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada applicable to contracts made by various departments of the Federal Government for fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores. The fair wages conditions in question were sanctioned by an Order in Council passed on December 31, 1934, and became effective from that date.

The new Fair Wages Clause applicable to all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of the above-mentioned fittings and supplies is as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor, shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours, or as to rates for overtime, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with. By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

### *Schedule of Minimum Wage Rates*

Males (18 years of age or over), 30 cents an hour minimum.

Females (18 years of age or over), 20 cents an hour minimum.

Males and Females under 18 years of age shall not receive less wages than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Scale of the province in which this work is performed.

In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors shall pay to males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

In any province where the Minimum Wage legislation requires payment of wages in excess of those above set out, such higher rates shall apply on this work.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions known as the "A" conditions, for the protection of the work-



men employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any

officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

The Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of extension to Pier No. 9, Richmond Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, February 11, 1935. Amount of contract, \$279,195. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Acetylene burners.....	\$0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Carpenter foreman.....	0 65	8
Compressor operator.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 60	8
Concrete foreman.....	0 60	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Dinkey drivers—Gas.....	0 50	8
Dinkey drivers—Steam.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Hoisting engineer—Steam.....	0 65	8
Hoisting engineer—Gas or Elec.....	0 50	8
Divers.....	1 25	8
Divers' tender.....	0 50	8
Divers' pump man.....	0 40	8
Timbermen.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Labour foreman.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Millwrights.....	0 55	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Stationary engineers.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Pipefitters and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Steam shovel runners.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel crane men.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 45	8
Paving breaker operator.....	0 45	8
Tow boat Captain.....	\$125 per mo. and found	
Tow boat Engineer—1st class.....	125.00	" "
Tow boat Engineer—2nd class.....	100.00	" "
Deck hand.....	50.00	" "
Dump scow men.....	50.00	" "

Construction of concrete deck slab at Berth 23, Ocean Terminals, and of concrete platform at Berth 25, Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, the McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, February 5, 1935. Amount of contract, \$11,560.63. The above-mentioned schedule governed this contract also.

Construction of reinforcing and protecting granite face of quay walls at Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Western Waterproofing Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 5, 1935. Amount of contract, \$8,724.10. The above-mentioned schedule also governed this contract.

Construction of steel sheet piling protection at Sandy Beach, Gaspé Basin, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 30	8
Pile drivers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of February, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods under the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Latrine buckets.....	General Steel Ware Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Nightshirts.....	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Metal windows.....	Geo. W. Reed Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Concrete sewer pipe.....	Dominion Concrete Co., Kemptville, Ont.
Blankets.....	Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, Ont.
Blankets.....	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Lindsay, Ont.
Blankets.....	West Coast Woollen Mills Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

#### NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, remodelling, etc.)*

Insulation of four rooms in the National Research Laboratories' Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,860. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Steel workers.....	0 65	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Plumbers.....	0 75	8
Tinsmiths.....	0 75	8
Pipe fitters.....	0 75	8
Ice machine mechanics.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8

N.B.—In any case, where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The installation of ventilation equipment and plumbing, National Research Laboratories' Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Erskine Smith Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,640. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Installation of electrical services in the National Research Laboratories' Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Fred A. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,475. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of a public building at Beaufort, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Philippe Mathieu, Ange Gardien, P.Q. Date of contract, February 8, 1935. Amount of contract, \$16,365. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 30	8
Concrete mixer operator (steam).....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator (gas).....	0 40	8
Cement finisher.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 50	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Man in charge, felt and gravel roofing.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 60	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 65	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a stock-judging pavilion at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. J. Merrifield, Wolseley, Sask. Date of contract, February 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$7,563. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$ 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Bricklayers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Driver.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of alterations and additions to the Public Building at Hull, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Ed. Brunet & Son, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, February 21, 1935. Amount of contract, \$20,784 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$ 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Mand in charge, felt and gravel roofers.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Marble setters.....	0 80	8
Linoleum layers, waxers and polishers.....	0 55	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Motor Truck driver.....	0 40	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Hamiota, Man. Name of contractors, Imperial Building Supplies, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, February 11, 1935. Amount of contract, \$7,863 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$ 35	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Bricklayers.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 42½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Driver.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a Customs Warehouse Building, Trout River, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Ernest Cunningham, Huntingdon, P.Q. Date of contract, February 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$ 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 60	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 65	8
Plain and ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a closed-face timber protection wall at Pointe Gatineau, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Rodolphe Moreau, Gatineau Point, P.Q. Date of contract, February 7, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,437. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$ 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, adze and auger).....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8



Erection of two Range Marks to indicate the boundary between Canada and the United States on the west side of Boundary Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Baynes & Horie, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 11, 1935. Amount of contract, \$8,734. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Painters.....	0 80	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 50	8
Pile driver foreman.....	1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver boomman.....	0 90	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Pile driver fireman.....	0 65	8
Pile driver bridgeman.....	0 90	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Amqui, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Santo F. Walters, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, February 6, 1935. Amount of contract, \$11,622.02 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 60	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Man in charge roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 45	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a public wharf at Meldrum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. R. F. Harten, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, January 28, 1935.

Amount of contract, approximately \$5,559.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Drivers.....	1 10	8
Hoist operator—Gasoline.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Pile driver operators—Steam.....	0 65	8
Pile driver operators—Gas.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Quarrymen.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, adze, auger).....	0 42	8

Construction of a public building at St. Joseph d'Alma, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Charles Maltais, and Rene Gagne, St. Joseph d'Alma, P.Q. Date of contract, February 20, 1935. Amount of contract, \$24,100 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stone masons.....	0 70	8
Stonecutters (granite, sand and limestone).....	0 60	8
Brick and Hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 50	8
Kalamein metal workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 65	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of repairs to No. 2 Breakwater at Powell River, Vancouver North District, B.C. Name of contractors, Stuart

Cameron & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 21, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,154 (one-half to be paid by Powell River Co., Ltd.). A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	90	8
Pile driver boom man.....	0 90	8
Derrick scow engineer.....	1 00	8
Derrickman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Quarry foreman.....	0 83	8
Powderman.....	0 50	8
Driller.....	0 50	8
Labourer.....	0 40	8

NOTE.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labourers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Mont Louis, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. William Harney, Grand River, P.Q. Date of contract, January 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately, \$34,236.90. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, auger, adze, hammer).....	0 37½	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Motor boat driver.....	0 35	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Installation of fireproof elevator doors, Examining Warehouse, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Western Steel Products, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,300. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 80	8
Electricians (wiremen).....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers (erectors and riggers).....	0 50	8
Teamster with team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster with team only.....	0 80	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers, including 1 ton truck.....	1 50	8
Truck drivers, including 2 ton truck.....	2 00	8
Truck drivers, including 3 ton truck.....	3 00	8
Truck drivers, including 4 ton truck.....	3 50	8

In any case, whereby agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repairs to two passenger elevators in the Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$3,610. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Electricians (wiremen).....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Elevator constructors.....	1 04	8
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	0 73	8
Elevator maintenance.....	0 94	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers with 1 ton truck.....	1 50	8
Truck drivers with 2 ton truck.....	2 00	8
Truck drivers with 3 ton truck.....	3 00	8
Truck drivers with 4 ton truck.....	3 50	8

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of a new steam line and radiation for hutments at Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Weeks & Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,940. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Pipe fitters.....	1 00	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Teamster with team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster with team only.....	0 80	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers with 1 ton truck.....	1 50	8
Truck drivers with 2 ton truck.....	2 00	8
Truck drivers with 3 ton truck.....	3 00	8
Truck drivers with 4 ton truck.....	3 50	8

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hour per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Customs Building at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Redfern Construction Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$547,900 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 75	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Compressor operators—gas.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator—gas.....	0 60	8
Operating and hoist engineers—steam.....	0 80	8
Drill runners.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Elevator constructors.....	0 91	8
Elevator constructors helpers.....	0 64	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 50	8
Hollow metal workers—erectors.....	0 75	8
Kalamein iron workers—erectors.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Lathers, metal (nailed on wood furring).....	0 62½	8
Lathers, metal (tied on metal furring).....	1 00	8
Linooleum layers, waxers, polishers.....	0 55	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble setters.....	1 10	8
Mastic floor layers, kettlemen, etc.....	0 80	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 55	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8
Powdermen.....	0 60	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranimen.....	0 78	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8
Stonecutters.....	0 87½	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Tile setters.....	1 07½	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Yarmouth Bar, Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, February 15, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,933.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### *Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings Supplies, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Dalhousie, N.B. Name of contractors, J. & D. A. Harquail Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B. Date of contract, February 20, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,111. The "B" Labour Conditions (Revised) were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Asbestos, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, February 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$968. The "B" Labour Conditions (Revised) were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at McAdam, N.B. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, January 29, 1935. Amount of contract, \$865.75. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in February, 1935, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	\$ 407 83
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	299 61
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—</i>	
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	2,004 98
Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.....	2,852 10
Maritime Cap Co., Moncton, N.B.....	230 80
Acme Glove Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	39 00
Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.....	492 80
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	4,770 00
Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q.....	477 00
Capital Brass Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	834 82
J. A. Mayer, Montreal, P.Q.....	433 12
<i>Stamping machines, etc.—</i>	
Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	9,786 93
<i>Satchels—</i>	
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	208 02
<i>Cancelling ink—</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.....	181 10



## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934

THE accompanying tables, issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the calendar year 1934, with some comparative figures for 1933.

Out of a total of 12,476 immigrants entering the country during 1934, 2,166 or 17 per

cent were British; 6,071 or 49 per cent were from the United States; 644 or 5 per cent were of Northern European races; and 3,595 or 29 per cent were of other races. The total number of immigrants in 1934 was 13·3 per cent less than in 1933. British immigrants numbered 6 per cent less, United States 28·6 per cent less and Northern European races 3·9 per cent less, while other races showed an increase of 23·6 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS

	Calendar year 1933	Calendar year 1934	Percentages of increase and decrease
British—			
English.....	1,412	1,362	.....
Irish.....	278	298	.....
Scottish.....	561	450	.....
Welsh.....	53	56	.....
Totals.....	2,304	2,166	*6·0
United States.....	8,500	6,071	*28·6
Northern European Races—			
Belgian.....	26	62	.....
Danish.....	46	23	.....
Dutch.....	25	49	.....
Finnish.....	45	63	.....
French.....	76	79	.....
German.....	389	304	.....
Norwegian.....	29	34	.....
Swedish.....	13	15	.....
Swiss.....	21	15	.....
Totals.....	670	644	*3·9
Other Races—			
Albanian.....	.....	4	.....
Arabian.....	.....	1	.....
Armenian.....	7	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	12	5	.....
Chinese.....	1	1	.....
Croatian.....	102	149	.....
Czech.....	52	68	.....
East Indian.....	35	33	.....
Esthonian.....	1	2	.....
Greek.....	29	39	.....
Hebrew.....	420	577	.....
Italian.....	253	320	.....
Japanese.....	106	125	.....
Jugo-Slav.....	65	102	.....
Lettish.....	3	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	42	43	.....
Magyar.....	484	427	.....
Negro.....	16	9	.....
Polish.....	360	392	.....
Portuguese.....	1	3	.....
Roumanian.....	27	40	.....
Russian.....	63	47	.....
Ruthenian.....	378	563	.....
Serbian.....	25	35	.....
Slovak.....	400	588	.....
Spanish.....	7	8	.....
Spanish American.....	4	.....	.....
Syrian.....	13	13	.....
Turkish.....	2	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,908	3,595	†23·6
Grand totals.....	14,382	12,476	*13·3

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1934

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
SEX—			
Adult males.....	1,095	1,903	2,998
Adult females.....	2,816	2,291	5,107
Children under eighteen...	2,494	1,877	4,371
Totals.....	6,405	6,071	12,476
OCCUPATION—			
Farming Class—			
Males.....	317	449	766
Females.....	103	212	315
Children.....	120	241	361
Labouring Class—			
Males.....	143	129	272
Females.....	20	29	49
Children.....	57	33	90
Mechanics—			
Males.....	214	273	487
Females.....	98	85	183
Children.....	53	61	114
Trading Class—			
Males.....	182	516	698
Females.....	81	210	291
Children.....	38	95	133
Mining Class—			
Males.....	12	36	48
Females.....	2	6	8
Children.....	1	12	13
Female Domestic Servants—			
13 years and over.....	389	96	485
Under 13 years.....	65	4	69
Other Classes—			
Males.....	227	500	727
Females.....	2,123	1,653	3,776
Children.....	2,160	1,431	3,591
DESTINATION—			
Nova Scotia.....	348	304	652
New Brunswick.....	68	255	323
Prince Edward Island.....	3	49	52
Quebec.....	1,222	1,234	2,456
Ontario.....	2,981	2,601	5,582
Manitoba.....	211	179	390
Saskatchewan.....	286	233	519
Alberta.....	550	548	1,098
British Columbia.....	734	660	1,394
Yukon Territory.....	1	7	8
Northwest Territories.....	1	1	2

\*Decrease. †Increase.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE YEAR, 1933

	1933				Totals
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European races	Other races	
January.....	96	513	10	81	700
February.....	96	554	36	223	909
March.....	99	732	45	250	1,126
April.....	238	875	67	247	1,427
May.....	251	956	61	206	1,474
June.....	260	871	57	236	1,424
July.....	212	860	60	238	1,370
August.....	264	681	56	246	1,247
September.....	271	792	72	303	1,438
October.....	237	715	107	331	1,390
November.....	181	542	62	311	1,096
December.....	99	409	37	236	781
Totals.....	2,304	8,500	670	2,908	14,382
	1934				Totals
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European races	Other races	
January.....	78	327	39	225	669
February.....	54	305	32	246	637
March.....	115	407	56	372	950
April.....	188	626	80	309	1,203
May.....	302	608	69	329	1,308
June.....	271	551	76	382	1,280
July.....	187	636	48	365	1,236
August.....	208	626	46	277	1,157
September.....	292	643	48	305	1,288
October.....	225	587	35	266	1,113
November.....	170	452	60	285	967
December.....	76	303	55	234	668
Totals.....	2,166	6,071	644	3,595	12,476

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS, FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934, COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1933

1933	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
January.....	707	71	29	807
February.....	610	44	14	668
March.....	720	37	27	784
April.....	940	39	32	1,011
May.....	1,034	35	35	1,104
June.....	1,116	56	31	1,203
July.....	1,059	40	51	1,150
August.....	962	57	68	1,087
September.....	766	37	67	870
October.....	517	14	35	566
November.....	453	14	22	489
December.....	446	13	11	470
Totals.....	9,330	457	422	10,209
1934				
January.....	326	20	19	365
February.....	331	33	13	377
March.....	416	39	25	480
April.....	449	51	18	518
May.....	535	17	30	582
June.....	537	13	30	580
July.....	538	63	25	626
August.....	835	91	133	1,059
September.....	492	61	27	580
October.....	605	129	91	825
November.....	449	103	103	655
December.....	413	119	93	625
Totals.....	5,926	739	607	7,272

### Unemployment, Relief, Fair Wages, etc., in South Africa

The second report of the Department of Labour, Union of South Africa, which has just been received, reviews the administration activities during the calendar year 1933. In a chapter on unemployment and relief measures it was indicated that unemployment "reached proportions unprecedented in the history of the country" during September, 1933, when 50,345 adult males (European and coloured) were unable to secure employment in normal occupations. To cope with unemployment, the Union in that year introduced two schemes—the establishment of the Special Service Battalion and the Local "Armesorg" Committees. These Committees were established by agreement between the Department of Labour and the various charitable organizations acting under the general control of the Dutch Reformed Church, their object being to investigate cases of unemployment and to assist the unemployed in rural areas. The Special Service Battalion is not an employing body, but was conceived as a means of combating the evil results of idleness amongst adolescent boys. The Battalion absorbs many unemployed young men for whom provision would otherwise have had to be made on relief

works. No guarantee of permanent employment is given to these young men, but they are assured of six to twelve months' training and discipline after which every effort is made to place them in permanent employment either private or Government. The cost of the Battalion is shared equally by the Departments of Labour and Defence.

The report deals with the efforts of the Department to ensure the observance of fair conditions on government contracts as follows:

"Complaints have also reached the Department from time to time, that Government contracts are awarded to firms which do not observe fair conditions of labour and the fact is usually stressed that the wage regulation policy of the Government should be correlated with its buying policy. Every Government contract contains what is known as a 'fair wage clause,' in terms of which a contractor is required to observe conditions of employment which have been legalized under the industrial code or, in the absence of prescribed conditions, such conditions as generally prevail amongst good employers."

Included also are the reports of the chief inspector of factories and the Wage Board

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**—THE CONTRACTING PLASTERERS SECTION OF THE TORONTO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PLASTERERS, LOCAL No. 48.

Agreement to be in effect from February 11, 1935, to March 1, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until cancelled or until either party gives notice by December 1 of any year, in which case negotiations for a new agreement to start January 1, and if no agreement reached by February 1, it will be referred to arbitration.

Only union members to be employed, and the union to give preference in supplying men to the employers, parties to this agreement. Employers will accept orders for union dues when signed by the members affected. Business agent of the union may interview men after consulting the employer and he may also inspect specifications. Only union members who have served their apprenticeship in the shop, may be employed as shop hands in the staff shop, if such men are available.

Hours: 8 per day, with a 5 day week of 40 hours. No work on Sundays or holidays. Except in case of emergency, when the consent of both parties is given, no work on Saturdays until 5 p.m. and then only at overtime rates. However when required for the pouring of concrete on Saturdays, this may be done at straight time until noon, and time and one half after noon. Where three shifts are worked and the overtime shifts equal at least two thirds of the regular shift, 8 hours pay for 7 hours work on all shifts.

Overtime: time and one half; Sundays and holidays double time.

Wages for journeymen plasterers: 90 cents per hour.

For work outside the area defined in the agreement, transportation and travelling time

up to 8 hours in a day (except travelling time on Sundays) to be paid by employers.

Foreman must be employed whenever 8 or more plasterers are working on a job, the foreman to be a union member, except when the employer directs the job himself.

When ten or more plasterers are employed, a superannuated man to be employed at not less than 60 per cent of the agreed wage scale.

Apprentices to be governed by the provincial apprenticeship act. One apprentice allowed each firm on shop work, and a second after the first has begun his third year, such apprentices to be indentured for five years.

Certain safety measures are included in the agreement.

A joint arbitration committee to be formed, and no strike or lockout to occur until a dispute has been referred to this committee.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**—THE CONTRACTING PLASTERERS SECTION OF THE TORONTO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL LATHERS UNION, LOCAL No. 97.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1935, to March 1, 1936.

This agreement is similar to the one for plasterers summarized above except the wage scale, and except that a foreman required where five or more lathers are working, and the clause with regard to employment of superannuated men is not included.

Wages per hour: metal lathers on metal furring and tied on work, also corner bead, base screed, picture moulding and metal stripping, 90 cents per hour: on all nailed on work except wood lathing 75 cents per hour; on all wood lathing 62½ cents per hour.

### Quebec Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreements in the Province of Quebec, not previously mentioned in this article have been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as follows:

FUR WORKERS, MONTREAL, January, page 26.  
BAKERS AND BREAD DISTRIBUTORS, THREE RIVERS, February, page 148.

BAKERS, QUEBEC CITY, February, page 148.  
BAKERS, SHERBROOKE, this issue page 238.  
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, this issue, page 238.

PAINTERS, THREE RIVERS, January, page 26.  
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, QUEBEC CITY, February, page 149.

BUILDING TRADES, HULL, this issue, page 240.  
GRANITE QUARRYMEN, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, January, page 25.



## Agreement as to Wages, Hours and Working Conditions for Engine and Train Crews on the Temiscouata Railway

**A**N agreement as to rates of pay and rules governing the employment of conductors, brakemen, baggagemen, engineers and firemen, on trains of the Temiscouata Railway Company, has been signed by the management and representatives of these classes of employees, members of the Canadian Association of Railwaymen, effective from January 16, 1935, until changed or cancelled on thirty days' notice by either party. The railway runs from Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec, to Connors, New Brunswick, a distance of 125 miles.

The rates of pay are on the basis of 100 miles as a day's work, eight hours or less, as follows:—

Steam trains, per mile: engineers, 5·6 cents; conductors, 5·0 cents; firemen, 3·9 cents; brakemen, 3·7 cents; baggagemen, 3·7 cents.

Motor cars, per mile: operator, 4 cents, 5·3 cents (turn around runs), and 4·7 cents; con-

ductors, 4 cents, 5·0 cents (turn around runs) and 4·5 cents, all according to runs; helpers, 3 cents. In turn around passenger service overtime after 8 hours to be paid on the basis of 12½ miles per hour.

For switching at terminals wages are per hour: engineers, 70 cents; firemen, 48 cents; switchmen, 45 cents; with a minimum of four hours.

The agreement contains rules as to extra pay for specified classes of work, payment for time "held off" by the company, travelling for company, watching engines, etc., also for rest periods, meal time, seniority, promotion, leave of absence, investigation into suspension and dismissal, etc.

The right to negotiate with the company and interpret contracts, rules, etc., is vested in the regularly constituted committee of the Canadian Association of Railwaymen.

## Coal Production in Canada in January, 1935

Coal produced in Canada during January amounted to 1,513,209 tons, as compared with 1,290,912 tons a year ago and 1,268,346 tons, the average for the month during the past five years. The January, 1935, output consisted of 860,115 tons of bituminous coal, 68,599 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 584,495 tons of lignite coal. Alberta's output of 680,785 tons was 23 per cent higher than the total for January, 1934. During the month under review 176,095 tons of bituminous coal, 68,599 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 436,091 tons of lignite coal were produced in Alberta; in January, a year ago, 164,580 tons of bituminous coal, 65,597 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 324,496 tons of lignite coal were mined. Nova Scotia mines produced 506,564 tons of bituminous coal; in January, 1934, the output totalled 433,414 tons. An 18 per cent increase was recorded in Saskatchewan's production in January as compared with the output a year ago; the totals were 148,404 tons and 125,535 tons, respectively. Production in British Columbia declined to 143,084 tons from the January, 1934, total of 146,636 tons. New Brunswick operators reported an output of 34,372 tons or 16 per cent above the tonnage mined a year ago. Canada imported 479,026 tons of coal in January; this represented an 11·6 per cent decline from the tonnage brought into this country during January, 1934. The 1930-1934 average for the month was 730,263 tons. Receipts of anthracite coal in January

were made up of 161,808 tons from the United States and 5,826 tons from Great Britain. Imports of bituminous coal included 302,074 tons from the United States and 8,728 tons from Great Britain. Lignite coal importations from the United States amounted to 590 tons in January.

Exports of Canadian coal totalled 28,109 tons as against 17,956 tons in January, 1934, and 39,663 tons, the average for January during the past five years.

The annual report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences for the year ended September 30, 1933, published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows that among convictions for non-indictable offences there were during that period 1,492 convictions for non-payment of wages and 219 convictions for offences against the Masters' and Servants' Act. In 1932 there were 1,852 convictions for non-payment of wages; in 1931, 1,918; in 1930, 1,677; and in 1929, 1,484 similar convictions.

In the House of Commons, on February 20, Mr. J. A. Bradette (North Temiskaming) moved the following resolution, which he later withdrew on the understanding that the subject would be referred to the Committee on Agriculture: "That the Government should take into immediate consideration the establishment of a five-year plan for settlement on the land of the young farmers of this country."

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was slightly upward, the cost per week of the family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices both showing small advances.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.59 at the beginning of February as compared with \$7.51 for January; \$7.63 for February, 1934; \$6.70 for February, 1933; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post-war peak); and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The advance during the month was due mainly to higher prices for meats, butter, cheese, beans, evaporated apples and sugar. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.06 at the beginning of February as compared with \$15.99 for January; \$16.09 for February, 1934; \$16.51 for February, 1933; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 72.0 for February as compared with 71.5 for January. Comparative figures for earlier dates are 72.1 for February, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933; 93.9 for February, 1930; 102.2 for February, 1926; 98.3 for February, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 84.8 for February, 1914.

In the grouping according to chief component materials vegetable products, animal products and iron and its products advanced, while the other groups showed little change. In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were higher, the former mainly because of higher prices for foods and the latter because of higher prices for certain manufacturers' materials, chiefly those used in the furs and leather goods industries and in the meat packing industries.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal,

wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.



### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in

#### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	153	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	146	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	158	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries, 20%

each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were generally higher, increases being more pronounced in the western provinces. Sirloin steak was up from an average of 20 cents per pound in January to 20.9 cents in February, rib roast from 15.5 cents per pound to 15.9 cents and shoulder roast from 10.8 cents per pound to 11.3 cents. Mutton averaged 1½ cents per pound higher at 20.9 cents. Both fresh and salt pork were higher in most localities, the former being up from 19.4 cents per pound to 19.9 cents and the latter from 18.9 cents per pound to 19.2 cents. Eggs averaged substantially lower in practically all localities, fresh being down from an average of 37 cents per dozen in January to 32.9 cents in February, and cooking from 29.5 cents per dozen in January to 27 cents in February. Prices of fresh eggs averaged considerably lower in Ontario than in the other provinces. Dairy butter advanced in the average from 22.2 cents per pound to 24.3 cents and creamery from 25.5 cents per pound to 28 cents. Cheese also was somewhat higher at 19.7 cents per pound as compared with 19.4 cents the previous month. Beans and onions were fractionally higher, the former averaging 5.1 cents per pound and the latter 3.7 cents. Potatoes were 75 cents per ninety pounds in February as compared with 73.2 the previous month. Prices averaged considerably higher in the western provinces than in the eastern. Granulated sugar was slightly higher in many localities, the price averaging 6.5 cents per pound as compared with 6.4 cents in January. Anthracite coal averaged slightly lower, decreases being reported from St. Catharines and Windsor. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16 Windsor, \$16.50; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.75; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$16.50; Peterborough, \$16.50; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$15; St. Catharines, \$14.75; Hamilton, \$15; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$19.50; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

(Continued on page 292)



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1931	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1934	Jan. 1935	Feb. 1935
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.0	65.2	73.2	71.4	55.4	57.2	67.0	69.8	72.6	62.4	41.0	41.8	40.0	41.8
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.6	46.4	47.6	45.6	31.4	31.2	39.2	43.4	46.2	37.0	22.0	22.8	21.6	22.6
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.0	25.7	25.9	26.4	18.8	19.2	22.4	24.3	25.1	21.6	12.2	12.5	12.1	12.9
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	31.9	33.1	32.2	26.2	29.5	29.8	30.5	31.3	27.2	17.3	19.9	19.7	20.9
Pork leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	21.9	34.1	37.0	36.1	27.5	29.1	25.3	27.5	30.1	25.2	12.2	19.4	19.4	19.9
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	34.6	63.2	70.6	70.4	51.6	54.0	50.6	53.0	54.8	52.6	27.0	34.8	37.8	38.4
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.0	45.6	52.2	56.1	39.3	41.7	36.8	37.8	39.6	37.1	17.4	24.4	32.3	31.9
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	67.4	78.4	63.8	41.4	40.4	43.8	45.0	42.8	40.2	23.6	27.2	29.2	29.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	42.6	63.8	83.9	79.4	56.2	50.5	51.8	49.7	59.7	35.1	28.8	35.3	37.0	32.9
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	35.4	49.0	63.5	72.6	47.7	41.5	44.2	41.4	51.8	27.4	22.5	28.4	29.5	27.0
Milk.....	6 qts	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	55.2	71.4	91.2	92.4	78.8	73.8	73.8	75.0	77.4	72.0	56.4	58.2	61.8	61.8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.4	95.4	131.8	108.8	77.0	90.8	84.6	88.0	84.6	67.0	44.6	51.4	44.4	48.6
Butter cream-ery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	30.9	35.3	52.8	73.9	63.5	44.7	49.8	46.4	48.3	46.4	37.7	25.7	29.7	25.5	28.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.8	33.2	40.7	38.9	31.9	\$32.9	\$32.2	\$33.8	\$32.6	\$28.8	\$19.4	\$20.1	\$19.4	\$19.7
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.6	30.4	38.0	36.9	28.7	\$32.9	\$32.2	\$33.8	\$32.6	\$28.8	\$19.4	\$20.1	\$19.4	\$19.7
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	63.0	112.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	\$14.0	\$15.5	\$15.5	\$17.0	\$7.5	\$4.0	\$7.0	\$8.0	\$8.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	65.0	76.0	67.0	47.0	54.0	\$52.0	\$49.0	\$52.0	\$35.0	\$26.0	\$31.0	\$34.0	\$34.0
Roll'd Oats.....	5 "	18.0	18.5	21.0	22.0	21.0	37.5	40.5	35.5	27.5	29.0	31.5	31.5	31.5	25.5	23.0	25.0	26.0	26.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	20.2	31.6	25.4	19.2	\$21.8	\$21.2	\$21.0	\$20.4	\$19.2	\$16.0	\$16.2	\$15.8	\$15.8
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	33.8	23.2	20.2	17.0	16.0	15.6	22.2	20.2	14.2	7.6	8.8	9.8	10.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.6	20.5	27.9	24.0	21.7	20.0	19.4	20.8	20.9	19.3	15.1	15.5	14.8	15.2
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.0	17.2	26.0	23.5	18.5	15.8	13.4	13.6	16.4	12.2	10.6	12.5	12.5	12.6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	42.0	64.4	50.4	35.2	31.6	32.4	30.4	28.8	25.2	22.8	32.0	25.6	26.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.6	19.8	30.4	24.0	16.6	15.0	15.0	14.2	13.8	12.2	11.2	15.6	12.6	12.6
Tea, black.....	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	12.7	16.3	14.5	13.6	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.7	\$17.5	\$14.2	\$10.6	\$11.9	\$13.2	\$13.1
Tea, green.....	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.1	12.2	16.9	15.8	15.0	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.7	\$17.5	\$14.2	\$10.6	\$11.9	\$13.2	\$13.1
Coffee.....	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	10.2	15.0	14.7	13.5	15.3	15.2	15.2	14.9	13.0	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.6
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	40.0	73.7	130.3	69.3	53.3	97.4	54.2	43.9	83.5	41.3	31.6	39.2	24.4	25.0
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	7	8	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>12.54</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>14.08</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>11.03</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>9.44</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.59</b>
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.6	4.7	c.	4.8	4.2	c.	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	c.	3.8
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.8	74.1	90.1	123.2	109.0	118.3	102.8	102.2	101.2	101.4	96.2	95.0	95.1	94.8
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	39.0	58.3	65.9	91.4	70.5	66.2	63.8	63.1	63.1	62.4	58.9	57.9	58.9	58.9
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.9	64.8	76.5	89.4	79.6	76.5	75.4	75.8	76.5	75.4	62.3	59.0	62.1	62.0
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.6	49.4	58.8	68.3	57.9	56.2	56.2	55.2	54.4	54.3	47.0	45.4	46.4	46.2
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.4	25.8	32.4	39.7	31.7	30.0	31.2	31.1	31.1	30.7	29.8	27.4	27.2	27.3
<b>Fuel and light.....</b>		<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.89</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.54</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>9.37</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>14.54</b>	<b>19.89</b>	<b>24.71</b>	<b>24.85</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.25</b>	<b>21.41</b>	<b>22.12</b>	<b>19.78</b>	<b>15.61</b>	<b>16.09</b>	<b>15.99</b>	<b>16.06</b>

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	12.50	15.95	14.36	10.85	11.68	10.65	11.08	11.83	9.84	7.13	7.91	7.73	7.76	7.76
Prince Ed. Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.79	10.97	13.41	12.82	9.77	10.84	9.97	10.83	9.13	7.05	7.43	7.30	7.24	7.24	7.24
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	6.53	12.65	15.52	14.16	10.88	12.00	11.02	10.98	11.58	9.73	7.07	7.87	7.85	7.85	7.85
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.24	11.57	15.11	13.62	10.23	11.25	10.22	10.43	11.09	8.91	6.31	7.08	6.98	7.01	7.01
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.53	12.66	15.86	13.95	10.46	11.59	11.04	11.12	11.77	9.38	6.58	7.66	7.50	7.56	7.56
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.36	12.04	16.06	14.01	10.45	10.51	10.59	10.92	11.59	8.85	6.54	7.24	7.20	7.25	7.25
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.27	12.69	15.34	14.00	10.61	10.92	11.29	11.40	12.00	9.02	6.46	7.54	7.27	7.46	7.46
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.55	12.87	15.87	14.54	10.21	10.85	11.14	11.37	12.07	9.12	6.42	7.39	7.33	7.53	7.53
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.11	12.61	16.66	14.87	11.59	12.11	12.05	12.16	13.02	10.47	7.36	8.32	8.18	8.38	8.38

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	20.9	16.9	15.9	11.3	9.1	12.9	20.9	19.9	19.2	31.9	35.2	47.6
1—Sydney.....	21.1	17.0	15.3	11.7	9.5	11.6	18.0	20.0	19.8	29.8	32.9	47.8
2—New Glasgow.....	23.5	19.5	15.6	12.7	10.2	10	18	20.6	18	28.8	31.3	46.3
3—Amherst.....	22.3	17.7	17	12	9.7	12	.....	21.7	21.7	31	33.4	47.7
4—Halifax.....	18.5	16	11.5	.....	8.2	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	33.7	50
5—Windsor.....	23	17	17.5	11.7	10.9	10	.....	20.5	19.5	30.5	34	46.5
6—Truro.....	20	15	15	12	10	15	.....	18	17.3	28.7	31.2	50
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.3	16	15	10	8	11	.....	20	22.4	30	33.7	46.1
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	22	17.5	17.3	12.8	11.8	.....	.....	20.5	16.3	29	32.6	43.3
8—Moncton.....	23.6	18.2	17.9	11.9	9.8	12.3	20.0	19.8	19.8	31.0	33.9	48.2
9—Saint John.....	20.6	16	16.2	11.6	8.8	15	.....	21.6	19	30.5	34.7	46.2
10—Fredericton.....	23	17.3	18.5	12.8	9.7	9.3	23.3	22	19.6	31.2	35.2	49
11—Bathurst.....	25.6	19.3	18.5	12.3	10.5	12.6	16.7	20.8	19.9	29.1	32.4	49.7
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	25	20	18.5	11	10	10.3	19.8	17.5	20.7	33	35.2	48
12—Quebec.....	18.7	15	16.1	10.4	6.8	10.3	19.8	16.7	17.5	29.6	33.7	47.6
13—Three Rivers.....	20.3	16.3	16.3	11.5	7.5	12.3	20.2	16.9	17.4	28.9	32.9	46.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	18	15.8	17	10.7	6.9	11.6	22.5	16.5	16.2	32	36.2	47.8
15—Sorel.....	21.5	17.4	17.6	12.2	7.3	13	20.7	17.6	18.7	28.5	30.6	50.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18	15	13.5	9.7	6.7	8	16.5	15.2	15.8	30	35	46.7
17—St. Johns.....	15.1	13.5	13.8	9.1	5.8	13.5	18	14.5	15.9	31	32.6	47.5
18—Tatford Mines.....	15	15.8	16.8	10	6.2	10.2	19.5	17.4	16.9	32.2	33.8	48.2
19—Montreal.....	18	12.7	12.7	9	5	10	18	15	19	27	32	47.5
20—Hull.....	23.7	17.5	20.8	10.6	8.1	9.9	22.3	18.7	19	29.9	32.8	48.9
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	18.8	15.6	16.8	10.8	7.6	8.7	20.2	18.5	18.4	29.4	31.4	43.9
21—Ottawa.....	21.2	17.2	16.1	11.7	9.6	14.5	21.8	20.6	19.8	31.0	34.1	47.8
22—Brockville.....	22.9	17.2	19	12.5	8.3	12.8	22.1	19.8	18.8	31.6	32.6	49
23—Kingston.....	24.6	19.2	17.2	11.9	10.1	10.2	21.5	19.2	17.3	31.3	33.6	47.4
24—Belleville.....	23	16.9	17.2	12	8.6	12.6	19.2	20	17	28.6	31.7	44.7
25—Peterborough.....	17.2	13.9	15.2	10.8	7.8	13.7	21	19.8	16.5	33.5	34.4	46.5
26—Oshawa.....	21.5	15.9	15.4	11.4	8.1	14.1	22.5	23	20.8	32.2	36	46.4
27—Orillia.....	19	16.5	15	10.3	9.8	14	20.5	17.3	20.5	29.2	32.5	46.4
28—Toronto.....	19	15	14.5	11	9	16.3	22.5	20	22	30	32.4	47.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	23.6	18.5	18.2	11.8	11.7	15	21.6	22.4	22	33.4	37.3	48.9
30—St. Catharines.....	22.7	18.7	16.3	12.5	10	15.9	19	20.6	18	30.7	33.1	49.2
31—Hamilton.....	19.2	15.8	14.8	11.2	9.3	14.6	20.7	20.3	19	27.7	32	46.3
32—Brantford.....	22.2	18.1	18.3	12.5	11.2	15.6	22.9	20.3	.....	29.5	34	47.7
33—Galt.....	20.9	17.5	18	12.2	9	14.2	24.6	22.1	22.5	29.6	32.6	48.7
34—Guelph.....	23	19.3	18	14.4	11.6	16	23.4	23.3	19	30.3	34	48.1
35—Kitchener.....	20.1	16.8	16.2	12.3	11.6	14.8	22	20.1	21	29	32.6	46.6
36—Woodstock.....	19.1	17.2	14.4	11.8	10.3	14.3	20.5	18.4	17	28	30.9	44.4
37—Stratford.....	21.2	18	15.7	11.7	8.8	14.1	.....	20.5	20	29.5	31.5	48.6
38—London.....	20	17	14.7	10.7	10	13.7	20	20.3	20	30	36.3	49.9
39—St. Thomas.....	22.1	18	16.9	12.5	10.1	14.2	18.5	21.6	19.5	31.3	33.7	46.8
40—Chatham.....	22.4	18	17.7	12	9.8	13.3	.....	19.8	21	30.1	33.3	47.5
41—Windsor.....	20.2	17.4	14.2	11.2	9.6	15.8	19.2	20	18	30.6	34.8	49.1
42—Sarnia.....	19.9	16.2	14.1	11.6	9.8	16	20	20.1	19.3	28	30.4	46.7
43—Owen Sound.....	20.7	17	15.8	11.3	9	13.9	23	19.6	22	29	35.8	47.2
44—North Bay.....	18.2	14.5	14	11.2	9.5	14	.....	19	18	31	32.1	46.2
45—Sudbury.....	21.5	17.5	15	9	8	13.5	25	21	21.7	32	34	48.3
46—Cobalt.....	21.6	17.2	16.2	11.8	8.5	15.7	24	22.6	19	31.2	34.7	47.7
47—Fimmins.....	23.5	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	34.4	37.4	51.2
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	24.6	19.6	18.1	13.8	11.1	17.5	26	25	21.8	33.3	36.6	51.5
49—Port Arthur.....	19.1	16.3	16	11.9	9	15.4	21	20.3	19.8	33.2	35.7	48.8
50—Fort William.....	20.5	17.1	17	11	9.3	15	22	22.5	21.7	35.2	38.7	48.9
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	21.8	17.1	14.6	12	10.3	14.2	23.7	22.2	20.1	36.1	39.9	60.2
51—Winnipeg.....	17.7	13.9	14.1	9.3	7.9	11.1	16.0	19.3	18.0	33.3	38.8	46.2
52—Brandon.....	20.3	15.2	16.1	9.6	8.7	11.2	17	21.6	18	33.5	36.9	47.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	15	12.5	12	9	7	11	15	17	18	33	36.6	45
53—Regina.....	19.4	15.4	14.1	9.5	7.2	9.9	18.2	18.8	15.9	36.7	49.7	48.8
54—Prince Albert.....	18.7	14.7	14.1	9.1	7.1	9.3	17.1	18	.....	34.5	39.3	49.4
55—Saskatoon.....	18.3	14	13	8.3	6.2	9.3	18.3	21	15	39	43.1	47.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	18.4	15.2	14	10.3	8.1	10.1	18.6	17.8	16.8	37.8	40.9	48.2
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	22.1	17.6	15.4	10.3	7.5	10.8	18.8	18.4	.....	35.4	39.5	50
57—Medicine Hat.....	18.9	15.2	13.3	10.1	7.0	10.7	18.6	17.9	17.3	33.4	37.4	45.2
58—Drumheller.....	19.5	15.7	13.7	10.3	6.8	11.3	17.8	16.6	15.5	34.2	39.1	44.5
59—Edmonton.....	20	16	13	12	6	12	20	20	20	33.7	37.6	46.7
60—Calgary.....	18.2	14.8	13.9	9.1	6.4	10.8	16.1	17.2	16.8	31.4	35.2	43.6
61—Lethbridge.....	19.9	16.2	14.6	10.3	9	11.1	21.3	19.8	17	34.8	39.1	45.8
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	17	13.1	11.5	8.7	6.7	8.2	18	16	.....	32.8	36.1	45.6
62—Fernie.....	23.9	19.5	17.2	12.3	11.5	13.9	23.8	22.2	21.0	36.2	40.1	48.0
63—Nelson.....	22	18.7	16.7	12.3	13.1	12.6	21	22.7	20	38.2	42.4	49
64—Trail.....	22.5	18.5	16	11	9	11	22.5	23	20.8	35	40.6	52
65—New Westminster.....	23	19	16.3	12	10.8	14.7	24.7	23.3	23.3	37.4	42.7	46
66—Vancouver.....	25.3	20.2	15.8	11.9	12.8	11.9	23.7	20.3	20.2	34.6	38.6	49.3
67—Victoria.....	23.6	20.4	18.5	13.1	12.6	15.3	23.8	20.7	22.2	35.4	38.5	47.7
68—Nanaimo.....	25.3	20.9	18.9	13.3	12.2	15	25.6	22.7	21	36.8	39.9	45.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	25.2	20.7	18	13.4	13.1	16.7	25.7	20.7	20	35.8	39.3	46.4
	24.2	17.5	17.7	11.2	8.7	13.7	23.3	23	20.8	36.3	38.6	48

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1935

Fish								Eggs		Milk, in bottles per quart.		Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddock, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.		Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16-5	21-6	13-6	12-5	47-7	18-0	16-8	22-9	14-9	32-9	10-3	24-3	28-0	
10-3	23-9			42-1	12-8	14-3	16-4	14-9	39-0	10-4	25-7	30-8	
7-4	20-7			42	12-5	14-3	16-7	14-7	41-2	12-13	22	28-5	1
12	25			45	13-2	15	20-9	14-4	40-7	10-11	28	30-5	2
11-5				40	12-6	15	14-5	15	35-5	7 c	27-2	30	3
				45	12-9	13	15-3	14-4	39-1	11-8a	25	30-6	4
					12-8		15	15-3	40-8		27	32-6	5
				38-3	12-5	14	15-9	15-7	36-4	10 c	25-2	32-3	6
18				45	12-8		17-1	14-8	29-9		24-1	28-4	7
13-3	23-9			47-2	13-6	15-4	19-3	15-6	35-1	10-4	26-6	29-4	
12-7	22-2			45	13-1	15-8	17-2	19-1	37	9-10	28-2	30-3	8
13	23-7			43-7	13-1	14	23-5	14-7	35-0	12	26-6	30-3	9
14-3	25-8			60	14-9	16-8	21-6	16-6	36-7	10	26-6	28-3	10
				40	12-6	15	15	15	30-7	10	25	28-3	11
11-0	23-2	11-1	7-5	55-0	15-4	15-6	17-3	14-5	33-7	8-9	23-3	26-7	
	23-7	16	8			14-2	17-8	14-1	34-5	10	22-1	26-4	12
8-8	21-5	15	6-5	55		15-8	21	15-5	37-9	9 b	22-5	26-8	13
10	25		8		18-2	15	17-5	13-6	34-3	9	24-2	26-8	14
						15-5	13	14-2	30-7		25	26-4	15
12	21-5	8-5				20	17-1	14-5	32-8	8 b		27-3	16
					15	15	16-4	14-3	33-1	8		26-1	17
10	23	12			15	15	14-3	14-7	31-7		21-5	26-1	18
14-2	24-4	8-2			13-1	15-8	22-3	14-1	34-8	10-11	26	27-6	19
	24					14	15-7	15-1	33-9	9	22	26-4	20
15-7	21-4	17-7	7-9	51-4	16-7	16-4	25-9	14-7	30-1	10-7	24-9	27-9	
	23-2	24	8-1		21-3	16-1	26-8	14-6	34	10	23-8	26-7	21
	25	15	8		16-1	15-5	22-5	14-2	27-9	9	22	27-2	22
13	20	17-5		50	16	15-7	21-8	12-8	31-3	10	23	27-1	23
	21					15-7	20-4	14-3	27-7	9	25-7	27-3	24
	18				15		23-4	15-3	26-6	10	24-9	27-9	25
		17			18-5	17	25-2	14-1	31-2	11	25	27-9	26
12-5		15				15	25-1	14-7	28-7	10	24-8	28-1	27
	22				13-7	17-5	28-2	14-3	32-4	12		28	28
					15-3	15-5	27	15-4	31-5	11	24	28-5	29
					15	16-2	29-8	15	29-8	11	25	28-1	30
	22				15	15	29-7	14-3	29-3	11-5a	26	27-9	31
					15-1	16-5	26-1	14-6	26-1	11	26	27-9	32
					15	15-3	26-6	14-1	24-7	11	24-3	28	33
	21			50	19	16-5	26-8	14-5	30-1	10	26	29-4	34
					18	16	21	14-5	26	11	24-2	27-8	35
20		15		40	15	16-5	24-9	14-7	25-5	10		28	36
					18-5	16-7	28-3	14-7	27-1	10	26	27-1	37
					15	17	31-5	15-1	28-4	10	26	28-1	38
					15-2	15-8	32	15-3	28-8	10	26-6	28-1	39
					15-6	19-2	27-7	14-9	25	10	25	27-8	40
15-5	23-5	22			17-8	15	25-5	13-9	28	12		26-2	41
					15	15	26-8	14-2	30	10		27-7	42
					18	16	27	14-1	25	10	23	26-7	43
					17		26	14-7	36-5	12		27-2	44
	18-5	16			18-2	16-7	21-5	14-8	33-4	12	26	28-3	45
17-5	20			50	18		18-8	15	34	12 b		28-3	46
	23-8	13	7-5	60	20-2	18-1	20-9	15-6	37-8	12-5a		29-1	47
	20	16-2		60	18	17-7	20-1	15-2	37-3	11	25	28-4	48
		13		50	18-1	15-7	27-6	15-2	32-6	11		28-2	49
		18-5			17-1	30-6	17-1	15-8	34-8	11	26-3	29-3	50
18-0		12-9			19-5	16-8	22-9	15-4	35-4	9-1	20-9	26-9	
	20-9	14-7			18-9	16-4	27-6	15-1	35-8	10	19-6	27	51
18	20	11			20	17-1	18-1	15-7	34-9	7-1-9-1a	22-2	26-7	52
20-3	21-1	10-4	12-6		22-6	18-8	21-8	15-3	36-5	9-8	20-8	27-3	
	20				25	16-8	24-9	15-1	35	10	20-3	26-4	53
	20	12-5	10-1		20	20-2	21-4	16	38-3	10	20	28-9	54
13-5	19-4	8-9			21-2	17	20-8	14-3	36-9	10	21-3	27	55
22-5	23-6	12-2	15		24	21-3	19-9	15-7	35-8	10	21-7	27	56
21-2	20-2	10-3	17-5		23-4	19-1	22-3	14-7	35-1	10-0	20-7	26-4	
22-5	22-5	10			25	18	21-2	14-6	38-3	10	20-6	26-1	57
	20	10	18		25	21	23-1	14-9	34-3	10	20-9	25-5	58
21	20-3	9-8			20-8	19	19-5	15-1	32-7	10	20-8	27	59
22-8	20-3	10			23	19	29-6	14-2	34-8	10	20-9	27	60
19-5	17-7	11-5	17		23	18-4	17-9	14-7	35-3	10	20-5	26-3	61
19-5	20-1	13-0	17-1		22-4	19-2	26-5	16-0	33-4	11-3	26-4	29-0	
22-3	22-5	12-2	18-7		23-5	21	31-9	17-5	40-2	10	25	28-5	62
22-5	23-5	12-7	16-5		25	20-7	19-5	17	40-8	12-5a	23	29-2	63
20-7	21-7	14	18		25	22	28-3	17	41-2	12-5a	25-5	28-5	64
					18-5	16-7	23-9	14-6	27-6	10	27	28-5	65
18					21-1	18-1	27-8	14-7	29-1	10		29	66
17-2					21-3	17-2	22-2	14-8	28-3	10-12-5a	28	29-3	67
16						20	31-7	16	28-6	10 a	27-1	28-7	68
						17-7	26-5	16-3	31-5	14-3a	29	30-6	69



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>5.9a</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.4	7.3	15.3	3.4	5.2	7.1	12.9	10.8	12.5	10.8
2—New Glasgow.....	18.7	6.6-7	14.7	3.9	5	7.2	10.8	11.5	11.8	10.9
3—Amherst.....	18.2	6.7	.....	3.6	5	7.7	13.5	10.7	12.3	10.5
4—Halifax.....	18.8	4.6-7	14.6	3.7	5.3	8.4	14	11.4	12.4	11
5—Windsor.....	19.4	6.7	15	3.8	5	7.2	15	12.2	12.4	12.4
6—Truro.....	19.4	6.6-7	13.5	3.8	5.2	7.9	12.6	11.9	13.1	11.6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.7	6.7	16	3.4	5	8	13.4	11.5	12.4	11.8
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>
8—Moncton.....	19.3	7.3	14.6	3.7	5	8.7	12.2	12.1	12.4	11.6
9—Saint John.....	19.7	6.6-7	16.3	3.6	5.5	7.7	12.9	10.6	12.4	10.5
10—Fredericton.....	18.8	6.7	14	3.5	5	7.1	13.7	10.6	13	10.6
11—Bathurst.....	18.3	6.7-7.3	.....	3.8	4.8	6.8	.....	10.7	12.3	11.3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>
12—Quebec.....	18.5	4.8	13.8	3.4	5.1	7.6	10.8	9.7	12.5	10.3
13—Three Rivers.....	18.6	4.7-5.3	12.9	3.4	5	7.3	12.1	9.6	12.9	9.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.1	4.7	11.7	3.5	5.1	6.5	11.3	9.7	12.5	10.7
15—Sorel.....	17	.....	14.1	3.2	5	6.1	9.8	9.6	13.2	10
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.7	.....	14	3.4	5.8	7	11.1	9.9	13.2	10
17—St. Johns.....	15.2	4.7-5.3	11.5	3.2	5	7	10.4	10	13.1	10.7
18—Theftord Mines.....	19.5	4	13.5	3.6	5.3	5.3	10.4	10	12.1	10.2
19—Montreal.....	19.5	4.7-6	13.6	3.6	5	7.6	10.1	9.7	11.9	10
20—Hull.....	16.5	4.7-5.3	12.4	3.5	5.2	5.9	9.7	9.5	11.6	9.7
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>
21—Ottawa.....	17.4	6.7-3	13.5	3.5	5	7.9	10.7	9.8	11.8	10.6
22—Brockville.....	14.8	5.3	12.7	3.3	4.9	7.1	10.3	9.4	11.7	9.7
23—Kingston.....	15.5	5.3	12.8	3.2	5	8.4	10.2	9.7	11.8	9.7
24—Belleville.....	18.5	4.7	12.4	3.1	5.1	7.9	10.4	9.8	11.6	10.2
25—Peterborough.....	17.8	5.3-6.7	13.5	3.1	4.8	7.7	10.5	9.4	11.3	10
26—Oshawa.....	19.3	5.3-6.7	12	3.3	5	8.9	10.8	10	11.7	10.5
27—Orillia.....	20.5	5.3c	14	3.1	5	8.5	12.1	10.1	12	10.2
28—Toronto.....	21.7	5.3-6.7	14.9	3.3	4.9	8.2	9.8	10	11.3	10.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	18	5.3-6.7	13.5	3.4	4.8	8.4	11.4	9.8	12.3	11.5
30—St. Catharines.....	21.1	5.3-6.7	14.4	3.2	5	8	11.1	10.2	11.9	10.8
31—Hamilton.....	23.2	5.3-6.7	14.2	3	5	8.5	10.6	10.2	11.8	10.6
32—Brantford.....	19.6	5.3-6.7	14.8	3.2	5	9.7	10.2	10.2	11.3	10.6
33—Galt.....	21.4	5.3-6	13.6	3	5.5	9.3	10.9	10.5	12.1	10.5
34—Guelph.....	19.4	4.7-6	14.5	2.8	5	10.1	10.9	11	12.9	11.5
35—Kitchener.....	21.4	5.3-6	13.8	3	5.1	9.3	10.8	10.1	11.5	10.5
36—Woodstock.....	18	4.7-5.3	15.3	2.7	4.8	8.7	9.6	10.5	13.1	10.6
37—Stratford.....	17.9	5.3-6	13.8	2.8	4.9	10.1	11.2	10.5	12.3	10.8
38—London.....	19.3	5.3-6	16.3	3	5	9.2	11.1	10.4	12.3	10.8
39—St. Thomas.....	18.8	4.7-5.3	14.7	3	5.5	10.1	12.3	11.3	13	11.5
40—Chatham.....	18	4.7c	15.4	3.2	5	9	10.7	10.9	12.6	11.2
41—Windsor.....	18.9	5.3-6.7	12.9	3.1	4.7	7.9	10.3	10	12.1	10.7
42—Sarnia.....	17.1	5.3	12	2.8	5	8.2	12.1	10.1	12.5	10.4
43—Owen Sound.....	19.2	5.3	14.5	2.8	4.2	8.5	11.5	11.1	12.7	11
44—North Bay.....	21.4	6	15	3.8	5.5	9.1	12.7	11	12.5	12.3
45—Sudbury.....	18	6	12.8	3.6	5	8.2	13.1	10.4	11.9	10.9
46—Cobalt.....	18.8	6.7	15	3.9	5.7	9.3	12	11.7	13.6	12.8
47—Timmins.....	17.4	5.6	13.3	3.7	5.6	9.1	11.8	11.1	13.5	11.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.4	5.3-6.7	11.5	3.4	5	9.7	13.2	10.6	13.3	12.1
49—Port Arthur.....	19.2	4.7-6	14	3.3	4.4	9.2	11.4	10.4	12.2	11.2
50—Fort William.....	18.5	4.7-6	11.7	3.4	5.1	9.1	10.6	11.1	13.2	10.9
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	22.4	5.6-7	15	3.3	5	9.4	10.5	12.4	13.4	13.2
52—Brandon.....	19.2	4.4-4	13	3.4	5.7	9.4	11	12.7	14.1	13.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>
53—Regina.....	20.8	4.8-5.6	11.5	3.2	4.7	9.6	10.3	14.1	14.3	13.9
54—Prince Albert.....	22.3	4.8	15.3	3.1	4.9	7.9	11	13.1	13.9	14.1
55—Saskatoon.....	19.6	5.3	11	3.2	4.8	9.2	10.1	13	13.5	12.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	20.9	6.4	.....	3.2	5.3	9.7	10.9	13.9	14	13.2
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.1	.....	15	3.4	5.9	7.4	10.1	13.4	13.4	13.3
58—Drumheller.....	23.5	6.7	15	3.3	5.1	7.1	10.5	12.7	13.8	13.3
59—Edmonton.....	20.6	6.7b	15.1	3.2	5.1	7.3	10.5	12.6	13.2	13.1
60—Calgary.....	21.3	5.6	15.7	3.2	5.1	7.7	10.3	12.8	13.9	13.7
61—Lethbridge.....	23.8	6.7	.....	3.3	5.8	7.6	10.9	13	14.5	12.6
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>
62—Fernie.....	23.3	.....	15	3.7	5.7	6.7	7.8	13.2	15.7	12.7
63—Nelson.....	21.7	8.3	17	4	6.5	6.5	8.5	12.7	13.4	13.4
64—Trail.....	20.8	7	15	3.6	5.9	6.3	7.8	12	14	13.5
65—New Westminster.....	22	7.7-5	17.8	3.7	5.9	4.9	7.9	11.8	12.4	11.3
66—Vancouver.....	24.3	7.7-5	19	3.7	5.6	6.2	7.2	12.2	12.5	10.9
67—Victoria.....	21.6	7.5	19	3.8	5.7	5.8	7.3	12.1	12.1	11.8
68—Nanaimo.....	24.8	7.5	15	3.5	5.9	5.6	7.6	11.5	11	11.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.7	6.3-8.3	15	3.9	5.9	5	7.7	12.8	13	13.2

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s. per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
5-1	3-7	.750	16-5	23-0	15-2	12-6	16-5	15-4	59-0	20-9	55-1	43-8
5-0	4-1	.688	15-4	17-6	13-2	12-7	16-0	15-3	65-0	20-4	58-9	46-4
4-8	4-1	.646	15-7		13-3	12-7	16-1	15-2		19-5		45-7
4-7	3-8	.775	15-9			12-5	15-3	14-4	55	19-6	55	44-7
5-5	4-2	.73	14-2	18-3		11-5	15-2	14-3		19-6		50-3
5-5	4-2	.699	15-1			13-2	17-3	16-8	75	21-4	67-5	45-7
5-2	4-4	.69	19	15-8		13-7	16-2	15-5		22	53	49-3
5	4	.685	12-6	18-2	13-1	12-7	16	15-6	65	20-4	60	43-6
5	3-0	.433	10-2	18-7		13-3	15-4	15		21		44-3
5-0	4-0	.562	13-6	21-9	13-2	12-8	15-2	14-9	75-0	20-0	54-7	47-6
5-4	4-2	.627	13-5	19-2	13-5	13-5	15-3	15		21	55	51
5-2	4	.582	13-7	20-9	13	11-9	14-8	14	75	20		45-9
4-8	3-0	.57	14	25-6	14-4	13-1	15-5	14-7		19-2	59	45-9
4-7	4	.467	13	12	12-5	15-3	16	16		19-7	50	47-5
5-1	4-9	.666	14-3	23-5	13-7	12-5	16-3	14-1	59-3	21-1	62-0	42-5
5	4-7	.62	14-5	22-2	12-5	12-8	16-9	14-5	69-5	21-2	62-4	41-4
5-9	5-2	.632	14-8	25	15-4	13-2	15-9	14-7	53	21-8	60-5	43-3
4-7	5-2	.647	13-4	23	14	12-5	16-9	14-2		24-4	62	42-9
5	5	.647	14-5		13-8	12-8	16	13-4	50	21-3		43
5	4-7	.715	13-3	27-5	13-7	12-5	16	14-1	50	18-7	59	41-1
5-7	5-6	.644	13-3	22-5	13	12	16-6	15	48-3	20	65	41-8
5	4	.671	14-6	25	14	11-9	16-7	12-6	56-7	22		45-5
5	4-8	.735	14-5	22-4	13-3	12-5	16-4	13-7	87-8	21-2	60-2	39-6
4-7	4-7	.688	15-6	20	13-7	12-6	15	15-1		19	65	43-6
4-8	3-4	.685	15-1	24-0	15-3	12-7	16-7	15-9	59-4	20-6	55-2	40-9
5	4-8	.717	16-2	24-9	15-2	12-8	16-5	16-1	52	20	59-8	40-2
4-8	4-7	.717	15-4	26-5	12-5	11-5	16-7	15-6		21-8	61-3	42-8
4-9	3-7	.799	16-2	24-7	17	12-6	16-2	14-9	55	19-6	59	39-7
5-1	3-9	.636	13-9	32-5		13-1	16-6	15-3		19	48	39-9
4-8	3-2	.60	11-7	22-5	15	12-6	15	15-4	50	19-6	50-3	39-2
4-4	3-1	.593	13-7	20		12-7	16-4	15-6	65	21-3	62	41-6
4-7	2-8	.563	12-3	29-5		12-7	16-7	15-2		19-7	53-7	41-3
4-7	3-4	.617	13-4	25	15	11-8	16-3	15-4		19-4	58-2	38-5
5-2	2-8	.639	14-1	20		12-3	17	15-4	72	20-5	52-5	42-4
5-3	3-1	.564	12	28		12-7	16-4	15-7	60	20-1	49	39
5-1	3-7	.528	13-4	23-7		12-3	16-1	15-4		18-4		40
4-4	2-7	.518	11-6	26-2		12-6	17	14-8		20-6	47-5	38-7
4-7	2-7	.532	12-9	19-7		13-9	17-6	16-4	65	19-9	57-5	40-3
5-2	3-7	.495	12-2	18-2		12-2	17-3	16-6		20-6		41-3
4-8	2-9	.529	13	23	14-1	12-9	16-9	16		19-4	65	40-3
4-7	3	.522	13-4	16-7		12-4	15-8	14-5		20-5		40
4-3	2-9	.538	11-1	22-5		14-2	17-6	15-3		21-1	62-5	39-6
4-6	2-7	.546	11-3	21	13	12-8	15-9	15-1		19-9	57	41-6
4-6	2-9	.559	11-8	17-3		13-3	14	15-1		22-4		39-2
4-7	2-8	.627	13-6	27-7		12-5	15-2	15-8		21-8	58	39-3
4-4	2-4	.713	13-7	20-2		11-3	15-7	13-6		21-8		39-3
5-1	3-2	.524	12	21-8		11-7	16-7	15-7		21		38-5
4-2	3-4	.475	12	22-5	15	12	16	14-2		20	60	39-7
4-8	4	.802	20-4	30		12-7	17-5	18-2		21-5	55	43
4-5	3-3	.853	17-8			18-7	12-3	17-7	64-5	21-7	59-7	43
5-6	4-5	.933	22-5	20		13-3	19-3	16	63	20-7	54-5	46-7
4-9	4-4	1-235	25-4	25	15-8	13-3	18-1	17-7	63-6	21-6	48-7	43-4
5-1	4	.949	20-4	29-4	15	13-8	19	16-9	61-5	22	50	42-3
4-7	3-8	1-127	22-5	28-5	15-2	12-8	16-9	18-2	50	22	47-8	41-1
4-8	3-8	1-117	21-7		13-2	13-2	17-3	17-7	50-1	22-4	47	42-2
5-2	3-1	.760	16-5		14-0	12-2	16-9	16-1	58-7	20-8	50-7	43-4
5-3	2-5	.578	14		13	11-6	16-9	16-2	57-6	20-2	48-2	42-9
5-1	3-6	.942	19		15	12-8	16-8	15-9	59-7	21-4	53-2	43-8
5-4	3-5	1-043	22-8		17-7	13-2	17-2	16-4	59-9	22-7	54-1	47-5
5-3	3-4	.991	22-7		20	14-8	17-4	16-7	61-2	23-3	52-4	47
5-4	3-6	1-04	20-8		15-7	12-3	18-1	17-5	61-6	24-2	55-4	47-6
5-4	3-4	1-09	23-5		15	12-2	15-9	16-1	57-9	21-5	55-1	46-9
5-5	3-5	1-05	24		20	13-3	17-3	15-3	58-8	21-9	53-4	48-4
5-4	3-0	.898	20-2		15-6	12-5	17-8	16-1	58-5	22-5	53-1	49-2
5-7	2-6	.894	20-7		15	12-9	17-7	15-8	58-8	22-8	55	49-3
5-3	3-3	1-20	25		15-5	12-1	17-7	15-6	60-7	21-5	52-2	50
5-9	3-2	.771	16-6		15-1	12-3	17-3	16	57	22-3	51-9	49-2
5-1	2-8	.917	22-5		15	11-7	17-2	15-8	56	22	51-4	47-1
5-1	3-1	.71	16-4		17-5	13-3	19	17-2	60	23-8	55	50-5
5-8	3-3	1-025	22-4		17-7	11-6	16-0	14-5	53-7	20-9	49-7	47-1
6-7	3-7	.933	25		17-5	11-8	18-3	15-8	58-3	20	60	51-7
6-7	3-1	1-11	27-5		15	11-4	16-2	14-7	57-2	22-2	51	53-7
6-5	3-1	1-12	25		20	13-2	17-3	15-3	58-3		50	50
5-3	3-2	.822	15-5		14-5	10-8	15-1	13-3	49-1	21-3	45-4	43
5-5	3-1	.828	15-7			12	15-2	14	50-3	20-4	45	41-6
5-2	3	1-038	23-8		20	10-9	15-3	13-5	52	19-6	48-3	44-4
5-2	3-3	.914	22			11-7	14-5	14	49-7	20-6	47-5	45
5	3-9	1-434	25		19	11-2	16-1	15-2	55	22-4	50	47

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and clesnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	6-5	6-3	38-2	52-4	20-9	14-3	2-9	42-4	49-1	11-5	4-9	15-173b
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	6-6	6-2	41-9	48-4	19-5	10-5	3-0	40-2	38-2	12-2	5-1	15-500
1-Sydney.....	6-7	6-3	39-4	47-8	20-4	13-2	3	41	44-6	12-3	5	
2-New Glasgow.....	6-4	6-2	45-4	47-5	18-4	9-8	2-0	42-4	36-9	12-1	5-2	
3-Amherst.....	6-8	6-2	47-5	50	16-5	10	3		32-5	11-2	5	
4-Halifax.....	6-2	6	41-2	47-1	23-2	10	3-3	40	40	12-9	5	15-50
5-Windsor.....	6-5	6-5	34-7	48-7	21-2	9-4	2-9	40	40	12-2	5	
6-Truro.....	6-7	6-4	43	49-1	17-5	10-4	3	37-5	35-2	12-5	5-1	
7-P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6-2	5-7	44-3	46-1	19-2	14-1	2-8	42-5	37-7	13-1	4-8	13-90
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	6-6	6-4	44-2	49-1	18-0	10-6	2-8	39-9	37-8	12-0	5-2	15-750
8-Moncton.....	6-6	6-3	43-9	50	19-5	10-7	2-9	43	38-5	12-1	5-1	
9-Saint John.....	6-4	6-2	41-4	49-3	18-8	10-2	2-7	38-1	39-2	12-2	4-9	15-75
10-Fredericton.....	6-7	6-4	45-2	48-8	17	11-2	2-8	38-6	36-1	11	4-9	
11-Bathurst.....	6-8	6-7	46-3	48-3	16-5	10-1	2-8	40	37-5	12-7	5-7	
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	6-1	5-9	37-2	53-1	21-1	12-8	2-9	44-4	50-2	10-2	4-4	14-571
12-Quebec.....	6	5-8	37-9	57-9	21-1	15-2	2-7	44-6	55-3	10-2	4-7	14-50
13-Three Rivers.....	6-3	6-1	40-2	61-7	23-2	14-8	3-4	50-7	50	10-5	4-5	14-00
14-Sherbrooke.....	6-2	5-8	34-2	52-2	21-4	12	3	42-8	50	10-6	4-7	15-00-15-25
15-Sorel.....	6	5-8	33-6	51	22-5	10	2-8	38	47-5	10	4-6	14-00
16-St. Hyacinthe.....	6-1	5-8	44-7	48-8	18-9	13	2-9	43-3	50	10-4	4-7	14-00
17-St. Johns.....	6	6	34	39-5	19-6	12	2-9	46	50	10	3-8	
18-Thetford Mines.....	6-2	5-7	37-5	54	19-2	13	3-1	43-3	45	10	3-9	
19-Montreal.....	5-8	5-8	37-6	55-7	21-2	13	2-7	47-4	52-3	10-1	4-6	14-75-15-00
20-Hull.....	6-2	5-9	35-4	57-5	22-4	12-2	2-7	43-3	52	10	4-2	15-25-15-75
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	6-3	6-2	39-0	55-7	20-6	13-0	2-7	41-9	49-8	10-6	4-7	14-998
21-Ottawa.....	6	6	39-7	56-2	20-3	12-8	2-6	51-3	48-3	10-2	4-8	15-25-15-75
22-Brockville.....	6	5-9	36-4	55-8	19-7	11-4	2-7	39-2	47	10-3	4-9	14-50
23-Kingston.....	5-9	5-6	35-9	47-1	18-5	12-8	2-8	40-7	49-2	9-9	5	15-00
24-Belleville.....	6-4	6	38-9	56-1	19-5	12-9	2-9	42-2	52-5	10-7	4-9	14-50-15-00
25-Peterborough.....	5-7	5-6	38-4	53	16-7	14	2-9	40	48-4	10-9	4	15-00-15-25
26-Oshawa.....	6-3	6-3	45-8	58-2	23-3	12-7	2-8	44-2	54	10-7	4-6	13-95
27-Orillia.....	6	5-8	41-6	57-1	22-8	12-5	2-8	40-5	45	9-8	4-4	15-00
28-Toronto.....	5-8	5-8	40-4	54-5	20-4	11-4	2-7	44-6	42-1	9-8	4-2	14-25-14-50
29-Niagara Falls.....	6-4	6-3	39-2	49-6	20-2	12-4	2-3	45	60	10-4	4-2	13-00-13-50g
30-St. Catharines.....	6	6	39-6	55-1	22	13-2	2-6	42	45	10-8	4-9	13-50g
31-Hamilton.....	5-9	5-9	37-2	55-3	22-8	11	2-3	41-4	52-5	9-9	4-9	14-00
32-Brantford.....	6-2	6-2	42-2	57-3	21-2	12-1	2-6	41-7	48-1	10-2	5-3	14-25-14-50
33-Galt.....	5-8	5-7	34-3	53-9	19-3	13-8	2-7	48-6	49-4	10-3	4-8	14-50-14-75
34-Guelph.....	5-9	5-9	37-9	49-9	21-9	11-7	2-7	43-6	46	10-7	4-5	14-25-14-50
35-Kitchener.....	5-9	5-9	31-9	55-9	19-9	11-8	2-7	39-4	45-8	10-2	3-8	14-50
36-Woodstock.....	6	5-9	38-5	57-2	18-5	11-5	2-8	42	51-3	10-5	4-7	14-00
37-Stratford.....	6-6	6-5	44-3	56-3	20-8	12-5	2-8	44-3	52	11-3	5-2	14-50
38-London.....	6-3	6-3	42-5	57-4	17-7	13-1	2-8	40-2	41-7	10-1	4-6	15-00
39-St. Thomas.....	6-5	6-4	41-6	57-2	20	12-8	2-6	44-2	47-5	10-7	5-9	14-50
40-Chatham.....	5-9	5-9	41-4	54-2	19	13-8	3	40	47-5	10	4-2	
41-Windsor.....	6	5-9	35	52-5	17-7	12-5	2-2	40	50	10	4-3	12-75-14-00
42-Sarnia.....	6-4	6-4	37-5	54-7	20-5	12-2	2-8	35-8	45	10	4-7	15-50
43-Owen Sound.....	6-6	6-4	43-7	51-2	22-2	11-2	2-8	37-5	60	9-5	4-5	15-25-15-59
44-North Bay.....	6-6	6-5	44-7	62-5	21-3	15	2-9	41-7	55	11-8	4-7	16-00-16-50
45-Sudbury.....	6-5	6-4	38-4	63	24-4	15-8	2-5	45		11	4-4	16-25-16-50
46-Cobalt.....	7-3	6-7	40	58-3	21-7	13-3	3	36-7	45	12-3	4-5	19-00
47-Timmins.....	7	6-7	34-8	58-7	20-2	14-7	2-6	38-4	44-7	11-5	4-9	18-00
48-Sault Ste. Marie.....	6-7	6-3	34-7	59-9	18-5	15	2-6	42-5	60		5	14-50
49-Port Arthur.....	6-6	6-6	37-5	56-5	23-5	15-5	2-7	41-1	56-7	12	5	15-75-16-00
50-Fort William.....	7-1	6-8	36-7	56-7	23-2	14-8	2-6	42-5	53-3	12	4-7	15-75-16-00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	7-1	7-0	36-7	50-9	22-5	14-5	3-0	37-1	52-2	13-1	6-0	20-000
51-Winnipeg.....	7-1	7-1	35-4	50-6	20-9	14-3	2-9	39-2	53-2	12-2	6-4	18-50
52-Brandon.....	7	6-8	38	51-1	24	14-7	3-1	35	51-2	14	5-6	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	7-1	7-1	35-3	51-3	23-3	19-8	3-4	43-7	55-0	14-4	5-7	
53-Regina.....	7	7-5	32-3	50-1	22-7	18-3a	3-5	43-6	60	13-7	4-9	
54-Prince Albert.....	7-2	6-9	36-3	50-7	25-7	20-6a	3-6	42-8	50	14	6-1	
55-Saskatoon.....	7-2	7-4	32-8	50-9	20-7	19-5a	2-8	40-5	55	14-8	5-7	
56-Moose Jaw.....	6-9	6-7	39-6	53-3	23-9	20-7a	3-7	48		15	6-1	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	7-1	7-1	33-6	48-3	21-8	17-7	3-3	40-4	56-3	14-1	5-5	
57-Medicine Hat.....	7-6	7-4	34	47-7	23-7	20	3	41-4		12-5	5-4	g
58-Drumheller.....	7-1	7-3	32-5	48-7	22-3	17-8a	3-5	41-2	60	15	6-1	
59-Edmonton.....	6-8	6-9	36-5	50-6	21-8	17	a	3-7	42-7	13-9	5-2	g
60-Calgary.....	6-8	7	33-1	45-8	21	16-8a	3-3	40	60	14-8	5-2	g
61-Lethbridge.....	7-1	7	32	48-8	20-2	17-2a	3-2	36-7	57	14-8	5-0	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	6-7	6-3	34-6	48-0	22-3	20-9	3-3	47-0	53-8	11-4	4-7	
62-Fernie.....	7-8	7-3	35	53-3	23	20	a	3-2	50	13-7	4-7	
63-Nelson.....	7	6-7	36-2	51	22	24-3a	3-6	46-2	60	11	4-5	
64-Trail.....	7-2	6-7	31-7	50	19-7	24	a	3-6	46-7	50	11	4-5
65-New Westminster.....	6	5-9	31-9	44-4	19-1	20-2a	2-9	46-4	55	10	4-8	
66-Vancouver.....	6	5-8	35-8	46-2	23-4	16-7a	2-8	45	53-2	10-5	4-7	
67-Victoria.....	6-8	6-4	36-1	46-4	21-9	19-7a	2-9	44-5	54-4	10-6	4-9	
68-Nanaimo.....	6	5-6	35	45-2	23-3	20-7a	3-9	50	55	10	6	
69-Prince Rupert.....	6-5	6-2	35	47-5	25	22-5a	3-1		52-5	11-2	4-7	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50, according to condition. \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per (box 400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord				Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9.423	\$ 12.253	\$ 9.926	\$ 11.717	\$ 7.392	\$ 8.706	\$ 7.585	c.	9.9	\$ 22.174	\$ 15.900	
8.050	10.000	6.667	7.583	5.500	6.500	6.500	30.0	9.8	21.167	14.250	
6.50-7.25	9.50	6.00	7.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	30.4	9.9	15.00-24.00	12.00-15.00	1
6.50-6.75	9.00	5.00	6.00				30	9.9	15.00-25.00	10.00-12.00	2
7.00-9.50	10.50						28.4	9.8	15.00-18.00	10.00	3
8.00-10.50	11.00	9.00	9.75	7.00	8.00	7.00	31	9.8	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00	4
							30	9.7	18.00-25.00	14.00-18.00	5
9.25							30	9.9	18.00-25.00	15.00-17.00	6
8.50-9.40	10.80	9.00	10.50	6.50	7.50	9.00c	28.4	10	20.00-26.00	10.00-16.00	7
11.344	11.583	7.000	8.500	5.500	6.500	7.500	29.1	9.8	22.750	17.375	
9.75-11.75	11.50g	6.00g	7.00g	5.00g	6.00g	7.00g	30.7g	9.5	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	8
10.75-12.00	11.50-12.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	7.00-8.00	27.9	10	18.00-30.00	16.00-22.00	9
9.00-11.00	11.50						27.4	9.7	25.00	18.00	10
9.25							30.3	10	18.00	15.00	11
9.100	11.650	10.799	12.134	8.068	9.068	8.550	23.5	9.7	19.833	13.438	
10.00	11.00	12.00c	12.00c	10.87c	10.67c	6.75c	22.2	9.8	20.00-28.00		12
8.00	11.00	9.00	12.00c	6.00	7.00c	8.00c	26.2	9.6	16.00-25.00	8.00-18.00	13
9.25	13.00	9.00	12.00c	7.00	8.00	8.00	24.8	9.7	20.00-26.00	18.00-22.00	14
							21.3	9.8	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	15
	12.25	11.33c	12.67c	8.67c	10.67c	8.00c	20.7	9.7	16.00-22.00	11.00-15.00	16
							20.7	9.8	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	17
8.00	11.00	12.00-	13.33-14.67c	8.00	9.00	12.00c	25	9.7	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00	18
		13.33c					25.3	9.3	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	19
10.25							25	9.5	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	20
10.194	12.263	10.688	12.534	8.167	10.292	9.229	25.6	9.5	23.107	16.893	
10.25	12.25-13.25	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.50	5.00	25	9.7	20.00-29.00	15.00-22.00	21
8.00-9.00	12.50						23.3	9.1	18.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	22
7.50-8.00	14.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00c	10.00c	25.8	9.8	18.00-23.00	15.00-18.00	23
10.00-12.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00		24.2	9.6	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	24
9.50	13.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	25	8.6	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	25
10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	9.00	23	9.2	17.00-24.00	10.00-17.00	26
9.75	13.00	9.00	10.00				24.8	9.4	19.00-24.00	12.00-19.00	27
11.00	14.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	11.00		24.4	9.2	22.00-32.00	18.00-22.00	28
7.50g	11.50g	g	g	g	g	g	25	9.4	18.00-27.00	15.00-20.00	29
7.50g	10.50g	g	g	g	g	g	25	9.5	22.00-32.00	15.00-22.00	30
9.00	11.50	13.00	15.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	24.5	9.7	21.00-30.00	13.00-20.00	31
11.75	12.25		15.00		13.00	8.25c	25.3	9.6	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00	32
10.00	12.50	13.00	15.00	11.00	13.00	10.00c	24.5	9.8	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00	33
10.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00		24.8	9.8	20.00-26.00	14.00-20.00	34
11.50	12.50	14.00	16.00	11.00	13.00		24.7	9.8	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	35
9.00-11.00	12.50						23.3	9.1	20.00-26.00	14.00-20.00	36
11.50	12.50	14.00	15.00	12.00	14.00		23.6	10	19.00-27.00	14.00-19.00	37
10.00	11.50-13.00		12.00c		10.50c		24.5	9.3	22.00-30.00	16.00-22.00	38
10.50-11.50	11.25-12.50		14.00-16.00c		12.00c		25	9.8	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	39
							24	9.3	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	40
8.00	10.00-10.50		16.00-18.00c		12.00-14.00c	12.00-16.00c	22	9.2	20.00-27.00	15.00-20.00	41
9.00	12.00						24.6	9.7	20.00-27.00	15.00-20.00	42
	11.50						26	9.1	18.00-24.00	13.00-20.00	43
12.75	14.50						29.5	9.6			44
9.00-13.50	13.50		13.50c		9.00c	9.00c	29.5	9.7	23.00-33.00	20.00-23.00	45
			10.50c		8.25-10.50c		31.7	9.4	20.00	14.00	46
14.50	16.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	9.00		35	9.5	p	p	47
7.50-11.00	9.50	6.25	9.00	5.00	6.50c	6.50c	26.2	11	15.00-22.00	10.00-15.00	48
10.50-12.50	12.00	6.75	8.00c	6.25	7.50c		26	9.7	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	49
9.50-12.50	12.00	7.00	7.75	6.00	6.75		28	9.3	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	50
10.150	14.625			6.938	7.688	6.500	27.3	9.9	23.750	16.250	
9.60-12.00	14.00-15.50			5.25-8.75	6.00-9.50	6.50	26.5	10.1	22.00-30.00	13.00-22.00	51
8.50-10.50	12.50-16.50			5.75-8.00	6.25-9.00	6.50	28	9.7	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	52
8.375	16.625			5.250	7.751	8.500	26.6	10.7	23.500	16.750	
8.50-12.25h	14.50f			7.00-8.00			28.3	10.3	20.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	53
8.00-9.00h	19.00			3.50-4.50	5.00-6.00		29.6	12	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	54
6.75-8.50h	17.50			6.25-6.75	6.75-9.50	7.00	29.3	10.4	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	55
5.00-9.00h	15.50			6.25-12.00	8.00-12.00c	10.00c	29.1	10	20.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	56
5.406	10.000			5.500	6.000	4.000	29.9	10.4	22.000	15.375	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32.5g	10.5	18.00-25.00	14.00-18.00	57
6.00h							30	10	r	r	58
2.75-4.25h	g	g	g	5.00g	6.00g	g	30.8g	10.9	18.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	59
7.00-7.50h	10.00g	g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	27.5g	10	17.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	60
4.00-5.75h						4.00	28.5	10.7	17.00-25.00	9.00-15.00	61
9.886	11.300			6.313	6.714	4.887	33.5	11.5	20.938	15.500	
							37.7	15	16.00	14.00	62
9.00-10.50	12.50			6.00-7.50	7.00-8.00	5.50	40	11.7	20.00-26.00	15.00-20.00	63
8.50-9.50	13.50			6.00	7.00-7.50	6.50	40	9.5	20.00-26.00	16.00-20.00	64
9.50-10.50	10.75				5.00	3.50	30.6	11.3	15.00-20.00	10.00-15.00	66
9.50-10.50	10.75				6.50	4.25	29	10.3	15.00-22.00	13.00-17.00	66
8.75-10.75	9.00			4.50-5.50	6.20-7.30c	4.77c	30.9	12.5	17.00-22.00	12.00-15.00	67
7.70-8.20s					4.50		33.7	9	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00	68
12.00-13.50				5.00-10.00i	7.00-12.00i	4.80c	33.3	13	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including tion and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1931	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1934	Jan. 1935	Feb. 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.2	96.8	95.0	93.9	75.5	63.5	72.1	71.5	72.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	102.7	95.2	89.8	88.7	59.0	50.6	65.6	66.8	67.1
II. Animals and their Products.....	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	102.5	106.3	107.8	109.5	85.2	55.6	70.7	67.3	69.4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	103.6	94.3	93.2	87.3	74.1	67.8	73.8	72.6	72.5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.7	98.5	94.0	92.7	81.5	63.1	65.6	64.8	64.8
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.8	94.1	93.3	92.7	87.9	85.2	87.0	86.9	87.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	104.9	90.4	99.7	94.8	67.9	58.4	66.8	64.0	63.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	101.3	93.3	92.6	93.3	88.9	84.8	86.0	86.4	86.4
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	101.1	96.2	94.9	94.3	88.2	81.7	80.6	80.8	80.6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	101.9	96.1	94.2	95.0	80.6	68.7	75.9	73.8	74.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	102.3	99.4	97.5	103.3	78.0	58.0	73.1	68.5	69.9
Other Consumers' Goods..	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	101.7	93.9	92.0	89.4	82.3	75.8	77.7	77.3	77.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	102.4	97.7	95.5	91.8	69.4	58.1	66.9	68.6	68.9
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.9	95.9	94.1	96.2	91.3	87.0	87.9	89.7	89.7
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	102.3	97.9	96.6	91.5	67.0	54.9	64.6	66.2	66.6
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.4	95.4	98.9	96.6	83.5	74.7	82.3	81.8	81.6
Manufacturers' materials.	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	102.3	98.4	94.9	90.4	63.4	51.5	61.6	63.6	64.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	103.8	94.9	89.2	86.5	59.6	51.1	64.0	65.3	65.5
B. Animal.....	70	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	103.5	104.3	105.5	105.5	83.2	57.2	70.8	68.7	70.5
Farm (Canadian).....	105	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	102.8	103.0	98.1	97.5	60.9	42.9	58.0	61.4	62.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	96.3	100.2	104.4	103.1	81.4	56.7	69.8	72.9	72.9
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.7	98.4	93.8	92.4	81.4	63.3	65.7	68.8	68.8
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.5	91.9	92.4	92.0	84.2	79.9	82.7	82.3	82.4
All raw (or partly manufactured). ..	245	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	103.6	99.4	96.2	94.0	65.8	50.6	62.9	64.9	65.2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly) ..	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	102.1	95.4	93.1	92.3	78.6	66.8	74.5	73.8	74.6

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 284)

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged slightly higher in February at 79.5 cents per bushel as compared with 79 cents in January, prices having advanced during the last half of the month in spite of unsteadiness in prices in Liverpool and lower quotations for Argentine wheat. Coarse grains were generally lower, western oats being down from 44.2 cents per bushel to 42.7 cents, rye from 54.3 cents per bushel to 50.7 cents, barley from 50.4 cents per bushel to 46.9 cents and flax from \$1.436 per bushel to \$1.422. Flour at Montreal was 10 cents per barrel higher at \$5.30, while rolled oats at Toronto declined 10 cents per ninety pound bag to \$2.05. Raw rubber at New York was fractionally lower at 13.2 cents per pound. In live stock choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$5.54 per hundred pounds to \$5.95 and at Winnipeg from \$4.17 per hundred pounds to \$5.08. Veal calves at Toronto were down from \$7.72 per hundred pounds to \$7.52, while bacon

hogs on the same market were slightly higher at \$8.60 per hundred pounds. Creamery butter at Montreal rose from 24.6 cents per pound to 26.8 cents and at Toronto from 24.8 cents per pound to 27.5 cents. Cold storage holdings at the beginning of February were more than 50 per cent greater than a year ago but 30 per cent lower than in the previous month. Prices of fresh eggs at Montreal were slightly lower at 30.8 cents per dozen as compared with 31 cents the previous month, while at Toronto the price was up fractionally at 29 cents per dozen. Cold storage holdings were much higher at the beginning of February than at the corresponding date last year but were about 50 per cent less than at the beginning of the previous month. Raw cotton at New York was down from an average of 12.7 cents per pound to 12.6 cents. Visible supplies were considerably lower at the beginning of March as compared with the previous month. A grade of spruce lumber was 50 cents per thousand board feet lower at \$15. The price in February a year ago was \$19. Electrolytic copper at Montreal declined from \$7.48 per hundred pounds to \$7.24, while tin at Toronto was down from 55 cents per pound to 54.3 cents.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afforded information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1934" issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 88.3 for January, an advance of 0.6 per cent for the month. Except for decreases in cereals and iron and steel, all groups were included in the advance.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 83.6 at the end of January, an advance of 1 per cent for the month. Foods were 0.5 per cent lower, due to declines in vegetable food and in the sugar, coffee and tea groups. Industrial materials were 1.7 per cent higher with advances in all groups, of which textiles rose 3.6 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 142 for February, a decline of one point for the month, due to lower food prices.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914 = 100 (gold index), was 71 for January, an increase of 1.4 per cent for the month. Except for a slight decrease in vegetable foods, all groups were included in the advance for the month.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Federal Statistical office index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 101.1 for January, an increase of 0.1 per cent for the month. The changes in the different groups were small in all cases.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 122.4 for January, an increase of 0.2 per cent for the month, due to small advances in food, heat and light and clothing.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 78.8 for January, an advance of

2.5 per cent over the December level, and is the highest point reached since December, 1930. The groups showing advances over the previous month were farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products and chemicals and drugs.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$9.7800 at the beginning of February, a gain of 3 per cent over the previous month.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities was \$176.770 at February 1, an advance of 2.13 per cent for the month, showing an increase in every group except breadstuffs.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913 = 100, was 135.8 for January, an increase of 1.4 per cent, this increase being due entirely to higher food prices.

### Ontario Vocational Guidance Association Organized

In order to give effective organized effort to the problems of vocational guidance and the adjustments attendant upon modern economic tendencies, the Ontario Vocational Guidance Association was recently established. As explained in the introductory circular, for many years the work of assisting individuals to choose, prepare, enter or successfully adjust themselves to occupations had been largely done by welfare bodies and service clubs, etc. It was considered, however, that the time had arrived for centralized and co-ordinated organization to direct the following activities:

To provide a means of exchange of information and viewpoints among those concerned in guidance; to select, organize, and make available to members existing information regarding the occupational world; to aid in the accumulation of new information necessary to adequate guidance through co-operation in research; through group methods to inform young people and parents regarding job requirements, etc.; to develop relations between various guidance and placement agencies; to encourage the establishment of facilities for training of persons in the technique of vocational guidance.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1934

### Analysed according to Industries, Causes, Localities and Months

**A**N analysis of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the calendar year 1934, by industries, causes, provinces and months is presented in the accompanying tables. The accidents recorded are those occurring to persons gainfully employed during the course or arising out of their employment. Also included are fatalities from industrial diseases reported chiefly by provincial workmen's compensation boards. Quarterly statements, each giving a table of the accidents occurring during the period covered, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, August and November, 1934, and February, 1935.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; the Explosives Division of the the Federal Department of Mines; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; the Ontario Chief Factory Inspector; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were also received from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

Table I gives an analysis of accidents by industries and causes, Table II by provinces and Table III by months, these last two also including summary figures for 1933, which are a final revision of the figures published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1934, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1933 which were reported too late for incorporation into

the annual statements. These accidents were included in the supplementary reports in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, August and November, 1934, and February, 1935. The figures for 1934, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1933.

In some industries where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions. For example, in logging there was an increase in the number of fatalities from 91 to 113, in the mining group from 112 to 142, in the construction group from 65 to 114, apparently arising out of increased employment in these industries during 1934, with relative increase in exposure to risk. As compared with 1933, there were no marked changes in the accident figures for 1934 in any industry, due to major disasters.

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the year under review. Four Eskimo hunters perished in a blizzard near Aklavik, Northwest Territories, on or about January 15. On March 1, a motorman was killed at Britannia Beach, British Columbia, when a mine electric locomotive, out of control, ran over the safety blocks at the end of its track and crashed 600 feet down a shaft killing a shift boss and a control chute man as well. On June 18 three coal miners were killed by a rockslide which followed an explosion at Nacmine, Alberta. While fighting a fire following an explosion on an oil barge at Toronto, Ont., on July 23, the fire chief and two firemen were burned to death and the master of the barge died from burns on September 15. On October 28, the master of a schooner, an engineer and a seaman were drowned near Quebec City, when their schooner was swamped in a storm. When a boat was struck by another freighter on Lake Huron, Ont., on November 21, a steward, watchman, second cook and deck-hand were drowned.

### Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 282, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 79, appear under the heading, automobiles and other power vehicles and implements. Also 53 were caused by persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 31 of these being engaged on steam railways; 64 were in connection with water craft (8 of these being in logging, rafts, etc., 30 in fishing and trapping and 22 in water transportation); 36 were caused by animal drawn vehicles and implements (28 of which were in agriculture, accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere); 19 were due to derailments and collisions (18 in steam railways); 18 were caused by mine and quarry cars, 8 by persons falling from or in cars or engines, and 5 by aircraft.

"Falls of persons" caused 166 fatalities, including 48 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 40 falls from elevations, 21 falls from loads, etc., 21 due to collapse of support, 7 from ladders, 7 down stairs and inclines, 7 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc., 6 into holds of vessels, 6 due to falls on the level, and 3 on sharp objects.

Fatalities numbering 142 were caused by "falling objects," of which 50 were due to objects falling in mines and quarries, 47 to falling trees and limbs, 24 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 10 to collapse of structure, 4 to breaking or loosening of straps cables, etc., and 7 to other falling objects.

Next in order as a cause came "dangerous substances," 128 in number, of which 43 were due to explosive substances, 29 to electric current, 25 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 11 to gas fumes, etc., 9 to steam

escapes, boiler explosions or compressed air, 9 to conflagrations, and 2 to mine explosions from gas, coal dust, etc.

Animals caused 42 fatalities, including 23 due to horses. There were 30 fatalities in connection with the handling of heavy or sharp objects; 30 fatalities were caused by striking against or being struck by objects, of which 23 were due to being struck by objects and 7 to striking against objects. There were 20 fatalities caused by prime movers, 20 by hoisting apparatus, 16 by working machines, and 2 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 95 fatalities, of which 4 deaths were following infection, 35 due to industrial disease, strain, etc., 4 to drowning not elsewhere specified, 6 to shooting and violence, 17 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc., 21 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, and 8 accidents as to which no particulars were available.

### Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of fatal accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 367, occurred in Ontario. There were 232 in Quebec, 142 in British Columbia, 81 in Nova Scotia, 46 in Alberta, 37 in Saskatchewan, 34 in Manitoba, 25 in New Brunswick, 6 in Prince Edward Island, and 4 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Ontario the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in transportation and public utilities, where there were 62, with 61 in agriculture, 53 in construction, 51 in manufacturing, 49 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 30 in service, 26 in trade, 17 in logging, 11 in electric light and power, and 7 in fishing and trapping. In Quebec the largest number, 49, was also in transportation and public utilities, with 35 in agriculture, 32 in construction, 31 in logging, 31 in service, 24 in manufacturing, 14 in trade, 11 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in electric light and power, and 2 in fishing and trapping. In Nova Scotia and Alberta respectively there were 34 and 13 fatalities in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in these provinces. In Saskatche-

*(Continued on page 298)*

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
<b>A.—Prime Movers:</b>																					
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....		1							1						1						
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys.....	1			1		1			1		1										
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....	1			3	2		1		2	1					1						
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels.....	2								4	1	1				1	1					
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>					
<b>B.—Working Machines.....</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>
<b>C.—Hoisting Apparatus:</b>																					
1. Elevator.....									2		1					1					
2. Conveyors and others.....		1		5	3	1	1		3						1	1					1
<b>Totals.....</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>
<b>D.—Dangerous substances:</b>																					
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.....	1								3		1						1				1
2. Explosive substances.....	4	1	4	17	12	4	1		1												
3. Electric current.....				1			1		5		1	1					2				1
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....	4								8		1						1		1	1	2
5. Conflagrations.....	3								1												1
6. Gas fumes, etc.....									3								1				
7. Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.).....				2	2																
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>5</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>E.—Striking against or being struck by objects:</b>																					
1. Striking against objects.....	2								4	1						1			1		1
2. Being struck by objects.....	1	6		1	1				7						4	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>F.—Falling objects:</b>																					
1. Collapse of structure.....	3			1	1																
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.....									1												
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles.....	2	6							5								3		2		
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries.....				49	20	29															
5. Falling trees and limbs.....	4	38																			
6. Others.....									2		1										1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>			<b>8</b>		<b>1</b>					<b>3</b>			<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>G.—Handling of objects:</b>																					
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc.....		21	1																		
2. Sharp objects.....	1	1		1	1				2	1									1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>									<b>1</b>		
<b>H.—Tools.....</b>	<b>1</b>																				
<b>I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:</b>																					
1.—Derailments, collisions.....		1																			
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by, or between cars and engines.....	2	1							1						1						
3. Falling from or in cars or engines.....																					
4. Mine and quarry cars.....				18	4	14															
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements.....	7	3		3	3				1	1											
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements.....	28	2							1							1					
7.—Water craft.....		8	30						1							1					
8.—Air craft.....																					
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>3</b>						



CANADA IN 1934, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundry, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	Unclassified	Total	
																				1	1										3	
																				1	1										3	
																				1	1										7	
		1				1																									7	
		1				1														2	2										20	
		2				1	1																1	1							16	
			1																	2	2										6	
		1	1						2	1		1								2	2							1			14	
		2	1				1		2	1		1							4	2	2		1					1			20	
1		13				13			1			1								1	1			3	1			1	1		9	
		1				1		17	1					1						1	1			3	2			1	2		43	
																															29	
2		3	3						1			1											9	3				3		3		25
		2					2		2		1	1							1	1			3				1	1	1		9	
																															11	
																															2	
3		19	3			14	2	17	5	1		3		1					3	3			26	12			6	4	4		128	
		3	3						1	1																					7	
									3	1		1		1									2				2				23	
		3	3						4	2		1	1										2				2				30	
		4	4						1			1											1	1							10	
		2	1			1			1	1																					4	
		5	2			3			2	1				1						3	1	2		1		1					24	
1		1				1																									50	
1		1				1		1															3	3							47	
2		2				1	1		2	2										1	1										7	
		15	7			7	1	1	6	4		1	1						4	1	3		5	4	1						142	
		1			1				1														1	1							25	
																										1					6	
		1			1				1			1											2	1		1					31	
																				1	1										2	
																															19	
		2				2			42	31	2	1		7		1				4	4		1	1							53	
									8	8																					8	
																															18	
		13	3			10		1	15	1	1		12	1					19	6	13		17	11	1		3	2			79	
		2	1			1			1					1																	36	
		2					2		22			22								2	2		1						1		64	
									5				5																		5	
		19	4			13	2	1	111	58	3	23	5	20	1	1			25	6	19		19	12	1		3	2	1		282	

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metallic mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
<b>J.—Animals:</b>																					
1. Horses, n.e.s.	18																				
2. Other animals	19																				
<b>Total</b>	37																				
<b>K.—Falls of persons:</b>																					
1. From elevations	4	1		3	1	1		1	10		2		1		1	1	2		2	1	
2. From ladders	1																				
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.	3	15	2	9	9				2	1									1		
4. Into holds of vessels									1			1									
5. On the level				1	1																
6. From loads, etc.	11	3																			
7. Collapse of support	4		1	4	4																
8. On sharp objects	2																				
9. Down stairs and inclines	1								1			1							1		
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.	2			1	1				4	1	1				1						
<b>Total</b>	28	19	3	18	16	1		1	18	2	2	3	1		2	1	2		4	1	
<b>L.—Other causes:</b>																					
1. Infection, n.e.s.				14	13		1		2	1						1			4	1	4
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.									12								1				
3. Drowning, n.e.s.		2																			
4. Shooting and violence	1																				
5. Cave ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.	1	1		2			2		1												1
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	10	1	7	1	1																
7. No particulars	1			3	1	2															
<b>Total</b>	13	4	7	20	15	2	3		15	1					2	1	1		4	1	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	150	113	45	142	80	54	7	1	98	10	2	8	5	1	17	4	15	1	14	4	14

(Continued from page 295)

wan the largest number, 19, was in agriculture. In Manitoba and New Brunswick the largest numbers were in transportation and public utilities, there being 9 and 6 respectively in this group. In British Columbia there were 54 fatalities in logging, 31 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and 13 in transportation and public utilities.

### Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 974, being classified under the various groups of industries as follows: transportation and public utilities, 162, or 16.63 per cent of the total; agriculture, 150, or

15.40 per cent; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 142 or 14.58 per cent; construction 114, or 11.71 per cent; logging, 113, or 11.60 per cent; manufacturing, 98, or 10.06 per cent; service, 82, or 8.42 per cent; trade, 48, or 4.93 per cent; fishing and trapping, 45, or 4.62 per cent; electric light and power, 20, or 2.05 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest points to have been reached in July and October, 107 being recorded in each of these months, with 104 in May and 100 in August, the average per month being 81.17. The low point for the year, 57, was reached in April. The table gives the number of persons gainfully employed in most of the

## CANADA IN 1934, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundry, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	Unclassified	Total
		2				2																	2	1	2						23
		2				2																	3	1	2						19
		14	10		1	3			4	2		1				1			1	1			3	2				1			40
		5	5				2		11			10			1				1	1			1	1					1		7
		3																					1	1							43
		1				1			6			6							1		1		2					2			6
		2				2			2										1		1		2								6
		6	5			1			5	3	1			1			1		1	1	1		2	1							21
									1	1									1	1	1		3					3			21
																			1												3
																			1												7
		31	20		1	7	3	1	29	6	1	17	2	1	1	1	1		7	3	4		12	4				6	2		166
		6	3		3			1	1					1									2	1			1				4
																							2	2							35
		10					7	3															1	1							4
		2	1				1												1		1		5	5							6
		1							2	2									1	1			1	1							17
		19	4		11	4			4	2				2					2	1	1		11	10							21
3	114	42			2	56	14	20	162	74	4	47	5	27	2	2	1		48	16	32		82	45	4	1	12	13	7		974

industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, construction, trade, finance and service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census of 1931; for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1932, for mining, fishing, electric light and power, steam railways, street and electric railways, telegraphs and telephones, and express, from the annual census of industry for 1933.

Prior to 1932 figures had been included showing for each industry the accident frequency, that is the number of fatalities per 1,000 persons employed, while the figures as to numbers employed were not in any

instance those for the year under review, it was considered that they afforded a reasonably accurate estimate for this purpose, namely, to show the accident ratio in each industry as compared with the others. In the case of 1932, 1933 and 1934, however, the difference in numbers employed has been so marked that figures for earlier years, though the latest available, do not afford even approximate estimates and frequency rates based on them would be misleading and are therefore not given. The latest figures available as to numbers employed, however, are included for general comparative purposes.



TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1934											1933 (b)										
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	3	7	4	35	61	5	19	9	7	.....	150	1	4	3	22	39	6	20	12	4	.....	111
<b>Logging</b> .....	.....	4	4	31	17	1	1	1	54	.....	113	1	2	10	30	13	.....	.....	3	32	.....	91
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	1	16	2	2	7	1	2	.....	10	4	45	3	15	1	.....	5	1	.....	1	9	1	36
<b>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying</b> .....	.....	34	1	11	49	2	1	13	31	.....	142	.....	19	1	13	39	6	4	9	19	2	112
Metaliferous mining.....	.....	1	.....	7	48	2	.....	.....	22	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	8	37	.....	.....	.....	15	2	68
Coal mining.....	.....	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	7	54	.....	18	1	.....	.....	6	4	9	.....	4	36
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Structural materials.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	.....	5	5	24	51	2	.....	3	8	.....	98	.....	5	3	40	30	.....	4	4	17	.....	103
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9
Animal foods.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Textiles and clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Leather, fur and products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saw and planing mill products.....	.....	.....	4	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	2	2	7	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	36
Wood products.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Printing and publishing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Iron, steel and products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	3	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-metallic mineral products.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Chemical and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Miscellaneous products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Construction</b> .....	.....	5	2	32	53	4	2	5	11	.....	114	.....	6	2	16	28	.....	3	4	6	.....	65
Buildings and structures.....	.....	.....	.....	13	18	4	.....	3	4	.....	42	.....	1	.....	8	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	26
Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highway and bridge.....	.....	4	2	12	30	.....	.....	2	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	28
Miscellaneous.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9

Electric Light and Power.....	1	1	3	11	3	1	1	20	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	15					
Transportation and Public Utilities....	1	7	6	49	62	9	6	162	15	15	36	47	8	6	7	23	4					
Steam railways.....	1	2	4	16	31	3	5	74	3	8	13	25	4	3	4	8	161					
Street and electric railways.....				2	2						1	1	1				68					
Water transportation.....		3	2	22	13	1		47	10	7	12	9		1	1	9	2					
Air transportation.....						3		5					1			2	50					
Local transportation.....		2	9	11	2	1		27	2		7	10	2	1	1	2	4					
Storage.....				1				2									24					
Telegraphs and telephones.....				2		1		2			2	2	2	1	1	1	4					
Express.....				1				1									6					
Unclassified.....								1							1		1					
Trade.....			14	26	3	3		48	1	3	11	20	2	3	3	5	48					
Wholesale.....			6	7	1	1		16			3	9	1		3	3	19					
Retail.....			8	19	2	2		32	1	3	8	11	1	3		2	29					
Finance.....																	3					
Service.....	1	2		31	30	4	3	82	2	2	14	27		12	4		63					
Public administration.....			16	21	2	1	1	45	2	4	6	15	8	4	2		37					
Recreational.....	1		1	1				1			1	5				1	7					
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....			1																			
Custom and repair.....		1		3		2		12			1	1		1			3					
Personal, domestic and business.....	1		4	4	2			13			4	3		3		1	11					
Professional establishments.....			5	1				7			2	3					5					
Unclassified.....																						
Total.....	6	81	25	232	367	34	37	46	142	4	974	7	72	35	187	255	24	52	48	121	7	808

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered, and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country. For quarterly reports of accidents see the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November, 1934, and February 1935.

(b) Revised figures for 1933.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1934, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1934	Per cent of total	Total fatalities in 1933 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Number gainfully employed, latest census
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	7	8	10	11	13	12	19	22	9	12	14	13	150	15.40	111	13.74	(a) 1,128,188
<b>Logging</b> .....	8	4	9	8	20	6	8	10	4	7	13	16	113	11.60	91	11.26	(a) 49,960
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	6	2	1	5	3	5	7	...	4	4	6	2	45	4.62	36	4.45	(d) 65,506
<b>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying</b> .....	14	13	8	6	13	10	12	9	12	15	21	9	142	14.58	112	13.86	(c) 63,334
Metalliferous mining.....	9	6	7	1	6	5	8	6	7	10	11	4	80	8.21	68	8.42	25,443
Coal mining.....	3	7	1	5	5	1	2	5	5	10	5	5	54	5.55	36	4.45	25,375
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	.72	6	.74	5,157
Structural materials.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.10	2	.25	7,359
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	8	11	7	7	14	4	10	12	6	9	5	5	98	10.06	103	12.75	(b) 480,003
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	3	1	10	1.03	9	1.11	62,065
Animal foods.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.20	2	.25	26,287
Textiles and clothing.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	8	8	.82	4	.50	102,116
Leather, fur and products.....	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	.51	4	.49	23,666
Rubber products.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.10	1	.12	10,325
Saw and planing mill products.....	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	17	1.75	36	4.46	25,672
Wood products.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	.41	10	1.24	17,778
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	2	1	2	1	...	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	15	1.54	9	1.11	31,800
Printing and publishing.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.10	...	...	32,584
Iron, steel and products.....	...	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	14	1.44	10	1.24	74,214
Non-ferrous metal products.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	.41	...	...	26,704
Non-metallic mineral products.....	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	3	1	1	14	1.44	10	1.24	20,342
Chemical and allied products.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	.31	7	.87	15,295
Miscellaneous products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.12	11,155
<b>Construction</b> .....	7	4	8	4	12	7	18	16	10	18	4	6	114	11.71	65	8.04	(a) 256,282
Buildings and structures.....	...	1	5	1	3	5	7	8	4	7	1	...	42	4.31	26	3.22	164,977
Railway.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.21	2	.25	6,312
Shipbuilding.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway and bridge.....	...	4	3	3	1	9	2	9	6	5	9	...	5	.56	5	.75	...
Miscellaneous.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	14	1.44	9	1.11	...
<b>Electric Light and Power</b> .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	4	1	2	2	1	20	2.05	15	1.86	(c) 14,717
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b> .....	20	13	17	6	11	15	12	13	12	23	16	4	162	16.63	161	19.93	...
Steam railways.....	15	8	11	4	6	6	2	4	5	6	4	3	74	7.60	68	8.42	(c) 121,923
Street and electric railways.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	.41	4	.50	(c) 14,883
Water transportation.....	...	...	1	1	2	5	5	4	6	11	9	1	47	4.83	50	6.19	(a) 38,887
Air transportation.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	5	.52	4	.49	(a) 745
Local transportation.....	2	3	4	1	1	4	5	2	1	2	2	...	27	2.97	24	2.97	(a) 71,423
Storage.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	.20	4	.50	(a) 35,195
Telegraphs and telephones.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	.20	6	.74	(c) 24,059
Express.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.10	...	...	(c) 3,998
Unclassified.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.12	(a) 1,631
<b>Trade</b> .....	2	5	...	3	4	7	6	5	3	6	5	2	48	4.93	48	5.94	(a) 387,315
Wholesale.....	2	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	3	2	1	16	1.64	19	2.35	326,528
Retail.....	...	3	...	1	4	6	4	4	3	3	3	1	32	3.29	29	3.59	60,787
<b>Finance</b> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.37	(a) 93,317
<b>Service</b> .....	3	3	6	6	13	7	8	9	7	11	7	2	82	8.42	63	7.80	(a) 767,705
Public administration.....	2	2	4	1	8	4	6	4	4	5	4	1	45	4.62	37	4.58	116,839
Recreational.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	.41	7	.87	16,225
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	.10	...	...	20,468
Custom and repair.....	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	12	1.23	3	.37	61,142
Personal, domestic and business.....	1	1	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	13	1.34	11	1.36	309,365
Professional establishments.....	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	.72	5	.62	243,666
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 169,263
<b>Total</b> .....	75	63	66	57	104	74	107	100	68	107	93	60	974	100.00	808	100.00	...

(a) Decennial census of 1931. (b) Annual census of industry, 1932. (c) Annual census of industry, 1933. (d) Fishermen only, annual census of industry, 1933. (e) Revised figures for 1933.

### Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in Canada Recorded by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only in-

formation of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the records of the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except that in manufac-



turing, mining, and steam and electric railway operation accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commissions, and these are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the Labour Gazette, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 AND 1934,  
REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS.

Province	Medical aid only (a)	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
<b>1929</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	2,201	6,729	480	64	9,474
(b) New Brunswick.....	2,458	4,700	313	36	7,507
Quebec.....		18,728	2,497	152	21,377
Ontario.....	34,582	32,920	3,372	417	71,291
Manitoba.....	4,817	5,278	283	71	10,449
Alberta.....		14,681	146	72	14,899
British Columbia.....		19,045	893	151	20,089
Total.....	44,058	102,081	7,984	963	155,086
<b>1930</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	2,250	6,047	460	55	8,812
(b) New Brunswick.....	1,821	3,476	297	30	5,624
Quebec.....		16,755	2,927	168	19,850
Ontario.....	29,189	25,613	3,147	394	58,343
Manitoba.....	3,488	4,488	295	39	8,310
(c) Saskatchewan.....	1,102 (c)	1,468 (c)	52 (c)	17 (c)	2,639 (c)
Alberta.....		12,418	140	49	12,607
British Columbia.....		16,718	940	255	17,913
Total.....	37,850	86,983	8,258	1,007	134,098
<b>1931</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	1,728	4,172	388	61	6,349
(b) New Brunswick.....	2,243	3,328	253	17	5,841
Quebec.....	6,294 (d)	16,578	2,901	148	25,921
Ontario.....	21,970	20,543	2,495	281	45,239
Manitoba.....	3,132	3,310	196	33	6,671
Saskatchewan.....	1,732	2,125	98	14	3,969
Alberta.....		9,893	123	33	10,049
British Columbia.....		12,705	756	121	13,582
Total.....	37,099	72,654	7,210	658	117,621
<b>1932</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	1,441	3,221	326	36	5,024
New Brunswick.....	1,536	2,582	250	18	4,386
Quebec.....	15,711	13,482	1,285	165	30,643
Ontario.....	17,320	15,466	1,805	167	34,758
Manitoba.....	2,558	2,939	175	23	5,695
Saskatchewan.....	1,166	1,569	69	13	2,817
Alberta.....		8,845	98	31	8,974
British Columbia.....	9,211	9,066	651	83	19,011
Total.....	48,943	57,170	4,659	536	111,308
<b>1933</b>					
Nova Scotia (e).....	1,279	3,468	141	38	4,926
New Brunswick.....	2,700	3,606	351	26	6,683
Quebec (e).....	14,129	10,659	1,115	117	26,020
Ontario.....	17,258	14,235	1,511	159	33,163
Manitoba.....	2,655	2,680	160	10	5,505
Saskatchewan.....	1,082	1,139	22	13	2,256
Alberta.....	2,242	5,840	57	21	8,160
British Columbia.....	10,100	7,575	502	97	18,274
Total.....	51,445	49,202	3,859	481	104,987
<b>1934 (e)</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	1,755	5,717	212	51	7,735
New Brunswick.....					8,254
Quebec.....					33,638
Ontario.....	24,155	20,669	1,719	169	46,712
Manitoba.....	3,303	3,245	178	15	6,741
Saskatchewan.....	1,502	1,568	26	8	3,104
Alberta.....	3,212	6,284	77	35	9,608
British Columbia.....		9,427	451	116	9,994
Total.....					

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation. The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some Boards.

(b) The province of New Brunswick Board reports 1,774 minor accidents in 1929, 1,580 in 1930, and 442 in 1931, involving no compensation or medical aid.

(c) Saskatchewan from July 1, 1930.

(d) Cases of "medical aid only" included only after Sept. 1, 1931.

(e) Preliminary figures.

several Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1933 were summarized in the following issues: New Brunswick, April, 1934, page 331; Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, May, 1934, pages 428-432; Nova Scotia and Manitoba, June, 1934, pages 523-524; Alberta, July, 1934, pages 646-647; Quebec, October, 1934, pages 920-922.

None of the provincial Boards have jurisdiction over all industries, so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but including to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Provincial Workmen's Compensa-

sation Boards for 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and also gives some preliminary figures for 1934. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show 808 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during 1933, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year was 481, these figures including none for Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not include accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Board's records include only accidents to employees, while the Labour Department's records include accidents to all persons when occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, and there are many such, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

### **Selection of Employees' Representatives for Collective Bargaining in U.S.A.**

A study of the use of employee elections to meet special situations developing under the National Industrial Recovery Act in the United States is given in the January issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The device of elections, in which wage earners were given opportunity to indicate their choice of representatives for collective bargaining, was extensively used by the National Labour Board, it is stated. During the life of the Board—from its establishment on August 5, 1933, to its dissolution and replacement by the National Labour Relations Board on July 9, 1934—some 183 elections were conducted in 546 separate plants or other industrial units. Held under the direct supervision of the National Labour Board or of some of its 19 regional labour boards, these elections took place in 36 States and 50 industries, and were participated in by over 100,000 employees. In the larger number of cases they offered a choice between a trade union and some form of non-union employee representation; in a smaller number of cases they offered an opportunity simply to accept or refuse a trade union as representative; and in a few cases a choice between rival trade unions. Among 546 plants or other units in which elections were held, in 408 cases or 74.7 per cent, a trade union won the election. Of 103,714 votes counted, 71,931 or 69.4 per cent, were cast for trade union representation.

Recent experience proves, in the writer's opinion, that Government-sponsored employee

elections may be a useful device in promoting the end of peaceful and stable industrial relations through collective bargaining. Through holding an election, a Government agency as umpire may clarify a situation in which real doubt exists as to who are the representatives of the majority of the employees. It may also through these elections educate both groups in industry in useful techniques in collective bargaining, and thus promote constructive industrial relationships.

As recorded in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 100, Dr. I. D. Cotnam (North Renfrew) introduced a resolution in the House of Commons that the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act should apply to blind people over forty years of age. This resolution, on motion of Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, was referred to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations. On February 21, this Committee heard the submissions of representatives from organizations of the blind. During the hearing, statistics were presented which placed the number of blind in Canada between the ages of forty and seventy years, estimated as eligible for pension consideration, at 2,614. A subcommittee of five was appointed to go into the representations made and report on same.

Following this action of the Federal Government in thus referring the question to the Committee, a resolution was introduced in the Legislature of Manitoba to reaffirm its action of 1931 in unanimously favouring a pension scheme for blind persons.



## LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

**Time spent awaiting employer's instructions held to be time "on duty"**

A Winnipeg Taxi Company (the defendant in this case) was charged in the magistrate's court that it did unlawfully pay a cab driver in its employ less than the minimum wage required by the city by-laws. In a statement of admitted facts to the magistrate it was indicated that the driver was required, after completing a trip with a passenger, to report to the defendant, from one of a number of telephone stations maintained by the defendant and having direct communication with the defendant's office; and that, upon reporting his intentions, he was free to leave his car (cab) and to return later, or to wait with his car at the telephone station until he received instructions to make a trip. The statement also showed that the employee was paid for the time he was actually engaged in making his trips and until he informed the office by telephone that he had completed the trips and had returned to a telephone station, but was not paid for time spent waiting at a station between trips.

The charge was dismissed by the police magistrate, who in referring the case for the opinion of the Court Appeal asked:

"Was I right in holding that the time spent by the said taxi driver with his cab at the Company's telephone stations was not time 'on duty' within the meaning of that term as used in the taxi-cab by-law?"

It was argued by counsel for the taxi-cab company that it was agreed that when the driver completes his trip and takes his car to a telephone station, and reports that he is there, his employment ceases until a new contract of hiring is made, for he may desert his car or wait in it for further orders.

However, Mr. Justice Dennistoun in his judgment declared that:

"It is hard to accept the statement that a driver may leave his car at a distant point to freeze up in winter or as a temptation to thieves or trespassers at all times, at his pleasure, without any responsibility whatsoever for so doing. A man who did so once would in all probability never be employed again.

"It is more reasonable to hold" he stated, "that so long as a man is in charge of a motor car at a telephone station waiting for order he is 'on duty,' as the by-law puts it, and opinion is expressed that that is what the by-law means."

The decision of the Appeal Court was that the time spent by the taxi-cab driver awaiting

instructions at the company's telephone station was time spent on duty within the meaning of the by-law prescribing a minimum wage for taxi drivers.

*Rex versus Moore Taxi Company Limited (Court of Appeal, Manitoba) Western Weekly Reports, 1935, Vol. 1, page 316.*

**Night Watchman Cannot Claim Fireman's Wage When Firing not his Main Duty**

An action for the difference between the wages of a night watchman and of a fireman, according to the scale approved by the Dominion Government for work undertaken by the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec, was dismissed with costs in the Superior Court of Quebec in November, 1934, on the ground that the plaintiff's duties were those of a night watchman and not those of a fireman.

The contract for the work between the defendant and the Quebec Harbour Commissioners required that the schedule of wages to be paid to all workmen should conform to the Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government. Under the wage scale established, a fireman was paid 45 cents an hour and a labourer 40 cents an hour. The plaintiff, after working for some days as a labourer, was offered and accepted the job of night watchman at \$21 a week. Labourers worked when the weather permitted but the watchman was continuously employed and received his wage regularly from January 25 to June 21, 1933. Later, he claimed \$577.45 as the difference between the amount he received and the amount alleged to be due to a fireman, basing his right to action on section 14a of the Professional Syndicates Act as amended in 1931. Section 14a reads:—

"If it be stipulated in any contract that workmen, or the members of the syndicate, union or federation of syndicates shall receive a stated wage, such workmen or members, although not a party to the contract, are entitled to the rate of wages therein stated, notwithstanding any renunciation thereto afterwards agreed upon by them, whether express or implied."

The evidence showed that firemen working during the day fixed the fires for the night so as to maintain only sufficient steam to keep the boilers and pipes from freezing. The watchman had only to add enough coal to keep up the fire during the night. Comparatively little coal was required. The plaintiff had a fireman's certificate but neither the defendant nor the foreman had required such a certificate from him. He had freely



accepted the job of night watchman at the rate of \$21 a week knowing what work he would have to do. The Court held that on the evidence the plaintiff had been hired as a watchman and not as a fireman and that there was no ground for awarding him the amount claimed.

*Michaud v. Nolin et Commissaires du Havre de Quebec* (1935) Vol. 73 *Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec, Cour Superieure*, p. 85.

#### **Court Awards Wage Claim Under Collective Agreements Extension Act (Quebec)**

In the Superior Court of Quebec a painter claimed wages of \$57.10 from his employer, a building contractor, according to the terms of an agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act which provided a wage rate of sixty cents an hour for painters in the district of Montreal, and which was in effect since July 21, 1934. The plaintiff further stated that he was a qualified painter and that the defendant refused to pay him the wages stipulated in the agreement, and that he was therefore entitled under the Act to recover from the defendant the amount representing the difference between the agreement rate and the actual wages received.

The defendant claimed that he was not covered by the Act, Order in Council, or wage rates referred to; that the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act and the Order in Council putting into effect the agreement, constituted a restriction of, and an infringement upon, citizens' rights; that he was not

a construction contractor, but simply engaged in construction and repair work (for himself in this case); that the Order in Council was not compulsory at the time the work was begun; that it did not apply to private undertakings; that the rate of 20-25 cents paid to the plaintiff was the only one agreed to between the parties; that the plaintiff was a casual inexperienced worker (then unemployed); and that the rate of 20-25 cents per hour paid him was a fair and reasonable rate.

The Court held that a contractor building for himself, and on his own property, a certain number of houses remains an "industriel" and is covered by the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. It also ruled that should such a contractor not award a contract for the painting work, but himself employ painters at a rate of 20-25 cents per hour, he cannot claim the exception provided by article 5 of Order in Council 1780 (legalizing agreements made between associations of employers and unions of workers). The argument of the plaintiff's inexperience, concluded the Court, is unacceptable in view of the fact that he was issued a competency certificate by the board of examiners created by the Act.

The defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$57.10 with interest from October 5, 1934, plus costs.

*Michaud versus Forest* (1935), Vol. 73 *Les Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure*, p. 42.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

FURTHER improvement was recorded in employment at the beginning of March, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,062 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 902,301 persons, as compared with 885,961 in the preceding month. This increase was considerably above the average gain recorded in the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available; it also exceeded that noted on March 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922. The index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 96.4 as compared with 94.6 in the preceding month, while on March 1 in the last fourteen years it was as follows:—1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

At the beginning of March, 1935, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 18.2, in contrast with 18.1 per cent at the beginning of February, 1935, and with 20.0 per cent at the beginning of March, 1934. The percentage for March was based on the reports forwarded by 1,721 labour organizations, involving a membership of 160,929 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines in the volume of business transacted during February, 1935, when the average daily placements were compared both with those of the preceding month and also with those of February a year ago, construction and maintenance, farming, services, and logging being mainly responsible for the loss in the first instance, and construction and maintenance and farming again registering the heaviest declines under the second comparison. Vacancies in February,

1935, numbered 25,453, applications 41,487, and placements in regular and casual employment 24,138.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was \$16.10 at the beginning of March as compared with \$16.06 for February. The slight increase during the month was due to the higher cost of foods, mainly meats and butter. Some comparative figures for the cost of the budget are \$16.51 at the beginning of March, 1934; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 72.0 for March as compared with 71.9 for February; 72.0 for March, 1934; 91.8 for March, 1930; 101.3 for March, 1926; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 308. The index of the physical volume of business was higher in February than in the preceding month and higher also than in February, 1934. Of the principal factors in the index those used as indicators of mineral production, manufacturing, construction, trade employment, car loadings and exports were higher than in the preceding month, while electric power output and imports were lower. Comparing February, 1935, with the same month in 1934 all these factors were appreciably higher in the former period. Information available for March shows contracts awarded to be lower than in February but higher than in March, 1934. Wholesale prices have showed little movement in recent months, the index being at the same level in March, 1934, and 1935. Employment was at a higher level both as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month last year. The number of cars loaded during four weeks in March was considerably less than in February but greater than in March a year ago.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935			1934		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		84,721,128	81,603,021	105,884,703	71,956,457	79,509,522
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		37,043,710	37,229,405	47,496,955	33,591,884	32,391,424
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		46,719,461	43,901,821	57,661,621	37,842,403	46,652,017
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,321,299	6,166,164	8,560,650	5,831,373	5,770,944
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,089,041,085	2,682,050,218	2,488,913,660	2,089,346,484	2,597,015,425
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		125,977,687	124,732,528	140,910,153	125,707,707	121,218,816
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,428,323,176	1,412,377,612	1,366,528,531	1,354,764,769	1,350,903,682
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		815,362,236	819,381,139	874,774,952	839,125,576	878,748,673
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	84.4	87.8	88.6	88.0	83.5	81.6
Preferred stocks.....	71.2	73.8	73.5	67.3	66.5	64.1
(1) Index of interest rates.....	79.5	78.3	76.2	90.1	96.0	97.2
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.0	71.9	71.5	72.0	72.1	70.6
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.10	16.00	15.98	16.51	16.08	15.95
Business failures, number.....			107	140	141	153
Business failures, liabilities.. \$			1,502,107	2,057,492	2,039,134	2,009,188
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures....	96.4	94.6	94.4	92.7	91.4	88.6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	20.0	18.1	18.0	20.0	21.2	21.0
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	171,998	179,225	157,903	168,292	165,620	156,697
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,842,281	12,423,833	12,110,286	14,278,648	11,525,217	11,562,577
Operating expenses..... \$			10,944,045	10,721,847	10,540,975	10,630,042
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		8,656,020	8,266,645	9,946,321	8,570,515	8,970,335
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,805,875	8,062,330	8,427,391	7,751,994	8,081,346
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,575,962,007	1,985,612,526	1,629,341,460	1,681,831,291
Building permits..... \$	4,009,675	3,598,449	786,544	1,109,055	894,102	707,812
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	8,499,000	10,672,200	10,220,100	7,517,500	5,635,100	6,702,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	44,727	37,259	44,416	12,101	12,199	30,677
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	57,840	56,006	59,526	72,923	57,999	60,787
Ferro-alloys..... tons	2,715	2,700	2,807	1,413	1,620	1,814
Lead..... lbs.			22,672,565	22,174,753	27,651,190	28,322,117
Zinc..... lbs.			26,171,826	22,774,662	19,150,013	21,767,490
Copper..... lbs.			33,480,418	30,832,982	24,515,502	26,514,543
Nickel..... lbs.			9,390,437	10,436,852	7,268,537	9,268,292
Gold..... ounces			249,029	249,310	222,937	231,288
Silver..... ounces			1,243,545	1,049,961	1,469,244	1,489,694
Coal..... tons		1,009,538	1,513,209	1,031,366	1,009,864	1,290,338
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		53,580,000	59,950,000	73,440,000	44,370,000	57,600,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,491,000	5,981,000	7,640,000	4,153,000	3,854,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		6,193,000	11,068,000	14,346,000	11,109,000	8,499,000
Wool, raw, imports.....		1,378,000	1,382,000	3,126,000	1,988,000	2,076,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		92,937,309	63,711,506	118,189,149	104,125,292	131,770,258
Flour production..... brls.		941,417	1,024,958	1,064,428	1,102,043	1,042,505
(6) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	24,415,180	25,678,831	29,801,281	21,363,155	19,844,708	22,657,000
Footwear production..... pairs.		1,580,041	1,329,880	1,686,235	1,326,216	1,030,906
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		64,408,000	64,945,000	57,931,000	57,658,000	55,653,000
Sales of insurance..... \$			32,716,000	32,764,000	29,288,000	27,726,000
Newspaper production..... tons		180,310	201,960	210,130	174,450	188,370
Automobiles, passenger production.....		13,885	8,266	12,272	7,101	4,946
Index of Physical Volume of Business.....		100.6	97.5	93.1	86.4	86.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		101.1	97.8	92.0	84.0	84.5
Mineral production.....		143.5	140.4	149.0	117.0	120.6
Manufacturing.....		92.5	88.9	88.8	83.2	80.7
Construction.....		76.9	73.4	35.7	33.7	47.4
Electric power.....		188.9	189.7	176.0	168.9	162.9
DISTRIBUTION.....		99.4	97.1	96.3	93.1	93.2
Trade employment.....		120.7	118.9	119.2	116.3	113.8
Carloadings.....		78.3	75.8	74.3	71.4	73.6
Imports.....		70.7	71.8	64.7	64.0	62.8
Exports.....		79.2	70.1	73.0	63.7	75.4

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 30, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending March 23, February 23 and January 26, 1935, March 24, February 24, and January 27, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.



During March there were on record thirteen strikes and lockouts, involving 3,276 workers, resulting in a total time loss of 21,043 man working days, as compared with seven disputes involving 1,545 workers with 16,116 days' time loss in February. In March, 1934, there were twenty-nine disputes, involving 7,098 workers, with time loss of 88,642 days. The more important of the disputes during March included strikes of coal miners at Corbin, B.C., coal miners at New Waterford, N.S., and millinery workers at Montreal, P.Q. The only dispute of importance in February involved coal miners at Springhill, N.S., for a few days. In March last year three disputes involved most of the workers and caused nearly all of the time loss, namely loggers in Vancouver Island, B.C., coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., and millinery workers at Montreal, P.Q. Of the thirteen disputes in March, nine were recorded as terminated, two resulting in favour of the employers concerned, two in favour of the workers involved with the results of five being recorded as compromises. The disputes unterminated at the end of the month numbered four and involved some 1,850 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Progress of federal program of social legislation**

Additional measures in the Dominion Government's program of social legislation were introduced in Parliament during the past month. Reviews and summaries of legislation in process of enactment in the pursuance of the Government's social policy have already appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE as follows: Employment and Social Insurance Act (February, 1935, pages 135-139); Limitation of Hours of Work Act and Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act (March, 1935, page 233-234); approval of certain Draft Conventions of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations (February, 1935, page 94).

The first of these enactments—that providing for employment and social insurance—has received its three readings in the House of Commons and its first two readings in the Senate. It was then referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce in order to permit of representation being made from interested parties. These representations are still being heard.

**Minimum Wages.**—On March 15, the House of Commons gave approval of the Draft Convention of the International Conference con-

cerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 751). Four days later a measure to provide for minimum wages, pursuant to this Convention was introduced and given its first reading. The Bill has now received its three readings in the House of Commons.

**Eight Hour Day.**—The Limitation of Hours of Work Act was amended in two important respects, sections 9 and 10 being redrafted. As explained (during its passage through the House of Commons) by Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, under the amended section 10 "power is given to make a regulation which will cover cases of exceptional pressure of work," and "such activities as cannot be strictly adjusted to the eight hour day principle."

Section 9, as amended, gives a period of one year for railway workers in the running trades and the railway companies, who have made agreements on the mileage basis to adjust working conditions under the Act. After pointing out that for many years these agreements had been negotiated on a mileage basis, the Minister of Labour summarized the necessity for the amendment as follows:

"These agreements are extremely complex, they are as complex as the transportation system itself. Having grown up over that long period of time, the representatives of all parties, both the railway companies and the brotherhoods and the labour congress, recognized that it was physically impossible to readjust within a shorter period than twelve months, agreements that would probably have to be entirely changed to an hourly basis rather than a basis of mileage or a combination of both."

#### **Functions of Economic Council of Canada**

In addition to the above, the Dominion Parliament has adopted a Bill (introduced by Right Hon. Sir George H. Perley, Acting for the Prime Minister) providing for the establishment of a national economic council for Canada. According to the Bill, the Council is to consist of the Prime Minister as chairman and fifteen members appointed by the Governor in Council and selected from specialists in social and economic problems, seven of whom are to be drawn from the public service and five from organized bodies, together with three additional members having similar qualifications.

Outlining the purpose and functions of the Council, Hon. Sir George H. Perley, referred to the two broad types of such bodies now established in some thirty countries, i.e. "those having more or less definite executive

functions and those created for advisory purposes alone." The body proposed for Canada was in the latter category. As stated by Sir George: the "economic advisory council is primarily an agency for inquiry and report. It is desirable to emphasize the point that it is not an agency for determining policy; policy must be determined by the government. It is not an agency for administration; administration must be the work of departments and commissions and does not fit in well with the central purpose of the advisory council, namely that of inquiry. While it should contribute towards a more considered and ordered planning of governmental affairs, it is not an agency for controlling the economic activities of the nation."

He further considered that the machinery provided will "solve for some time to come what has undoubtedly developed into a prime need of government—that of keeping abreast of economic thinking in general and of being continuously equipped with the materials required in the formulation of its broader economic policies"....

#### **Report of Royal Commission on Price Spreads**

With recommendations resulting from a comprehensive survey of practically every phase of the country's business and industrial life, the report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads and Mass Buying was tabled in the House of Commons on April 12. This body was appointed by Parliament on February 2, 1934, as a special select committee to inquire into the causes of price spreads etc., the scope of the inquiry being defined in a resolution moved by the Prime Minister. By Order in Council of July 7, 1934, the committee was constituted a Commission under the Inquiries Act, and on November 19 a second Order in Council clarified the scope of the inquiry and authorized the Commission to continue the investigation, and report on all or any matters referred to it.

The recommendations, embodied in the report now submitted, are contained in a number of major sections, and these will be reviewed (with special reference to the labour features) in a subsequent issue. Broadly, it is recommended that there be more strict control in all avenues of finance, business and industry with greater government participation in industrial relations.

#### **Totals of Dominion relief expenditure**

In the House of Commons debate on the third reading of the Relief Act, 1935 (the text of which is given on page 321 of this issue) the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, replying to a question,

stated that for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, the total amount which the Dominion will have distributed in relief would be approximately \$32,000,000 as compared with \$41,000,000 in the previous year. During the past five year period, he stated that the Dominion had spent \$170,000,000 in relief of various forms, including grants to the dried out areas, the wheat bonus, etc. Analyzing the basis of the advances to provinces for 1935 the Minister stated in part, as follows:—

"Up to the end of July, 1934, a percentage of all relief in municipalities was assumed by the Dominion—one-third. In unorganized territories the percentage assumed by the Dominion was fifty per cent with the provinces. After July 31, and after the conference was held between the Dominion and the provincial premiers; .. a lump sum grant in aid was given to each province. There were discussions with the representatives of the provinces and the amounts were arrived at after a review of what the situation had been in the years prior to 1934 and what the provinces thought they needed and the Dominion considered it could give to them. I do not think that in any instance there was at first unanimity of opinion because it does not need much argument to show that that could scarcely happen, having regard to what had taken place in the years before the grants in aid to the provinces were determined."

#### **Rehabilitation of western drought areas.**

A project for the rehabilitation of drought areas in western Canada was introduced in the House of Commons on April 10 and the Bill given its first reading. In sponsoring this measure, Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, reviewed the immediate objectives sought in this program of reclamation.

While some experimentation had been made in small areas, the Minister explained that such were too localized, and that the efforts attempted had been nullified by surrounding conditions. Continuing, the Minister stated:—

"It is proposed to set aside five very much larger areas, corresponding to a township or thirty-six square miles, three in Saskatchewan, one in Alberta and one in Manitoba. We propose to carry on these investigations and at the same time demonstrate what can be done in the way of reclaiming areas that have been abandoned entirely and given up as well nigh hopeless.

"In addition to that a program is being undertaken to increase as quickly as possible the development of the best grass seeds, grains and clover seeds, and to make them available in these areas, if it is demonstrated in the present year that they will do what we hope



may be done with them. Further, tree planting will be carried on to a limited extent in the first year, increasing in extent from year to year. Careful plans have been drawn up in an effort to assist the farmers and the ranchers in the conservation of the water in the district. Throughout the whole program it is our purpose to assist the farmers, and to demonstrate whether or not the people in these areas can continue to live there with only very little more moisture than they are now receiving. Our first aim is to do everything possible to make these people self-sustaining. Secondly we must decide which areas are best suited for grain growing, which are best suited for ranching, and the best way to handle those areas which are intermediate."

**Senate  
Committee  
recommends  
health  
conference.**

The Senate Standing Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Food, in its second report submitted on April 3, recommended:—

1. The early convening of a conference of Provincial Ministers of Health with the object of ascertaining the general conditions of health throughout Canada.

2. That the Government co-operate with provincial authorities in co-ordinating the most effective measures to maintain and improve health conditions in Canada.

3. That this conference consider the advisability of continuing federal grants to divers bodies and associations which make it their concern to educate the public in the field of social health and prevention of disease and of re-establishing certain grants which have been discontinued, namely: those to the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

**Summary of  
mothers'  
allowances  
in Canada.**

A recent compilation prepared by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare indicates that the six Canadian provinces in which mothers' allowances systems are in effect, viz.—Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan—are expending \$5,200,000 to \$5,300,000 per annum for aid to 15,750 families, having in care approximately 40,200 children. Of the remaining three provinces, no such legislation exists in Quebec or Prince Edward Island, while in New Brunswick an Act was passed in 1930 but never proclaimed. Detailed information on the administration of this legislation in each of the provinces where it is in force is published annually by the respective provincial authorities, and these reports are reviewed in The LABOUR GAZETTE.

**Industrial  
Standards Bill  
in Ontario  
Legislature.**

With the purpose of permitting "the Government to promote and encourage agreements between employers and employees in the various industries and to permit such agreements to be given the force of law for a period of one year," the Industrial Standards Act was introduced in the Ontario Legislature on March 22. By industrial standards is meant the schedule of "the maximum number of hours in each day or of days in the week, or both, which an employee shall be permitted to work;" and the schedule of minimum wages paid to an employee.

Administered by the Minimum Wage Board, the Act is to apply to every business and industry except mining and agriculture, and the term "employee" is all inclusive with the exception of domestic servants. The Minister of Labour is empowered to establish zones within which, upon petition of employees or employers of any industry, a conference may be convened for determining the standards applicable to such industry. Upon agreement on schedules of wages and hours, the Minister is empowered to declare such schedules in force throughout the industry within the defined zone or zones. Local boards in each zone are to hear complaints of employees and employers to whom the schedules apply.

An employer who violates any of the regulations is liable to a fine of not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$100, and in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding three months, besides paying the full amount of wages unpaid. Employees who agree to work for less wages or more hours than contained in the schedules will be faced with penalties ranging between \$1 and \$10, or imprisonment for not more than ten days.

**Limitation of  
working hours  
in Nova Scotia.**

As intimated in the Speech from the Throne, there has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature a bill respecting the limitation of the hours of work in certain industrial undertakings. The bill, which was given its first reading on March 14, defines the term "industrial undertakings" as including:—

(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including ship-building and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;



(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

The Act is to be administered by a Board of Adjustment, consisting of the Deputy Minister of Labour as chairman, and two other appointed members. This Board is authorized to determine the number of working hours per day or per week, the categories of workmen employed in the establishments covered by the Act, and the districts to which the provisions shall apply as well as the duration of time. It is also provided that the limit of working hours may be exceeded in cases of accident or urgency, etc. Records of wages and hours, and a register of all employees are to be maintained.

#### **Recent trends in United States legislation**

In an article elsewhere in this issue there is given a summary of several measures introduced in the United States Congress.

Though varying in specific purpose, collectively they represent a cross-section of recent developments in the program for industrial recovery instituted by President Roosevelt. At this writing, only one of these measures—the Works Relief Bill—has been finally adopted. Three have advanced through committee, while others are still in committee stage, with representations being heard for and against. An outline is also presented of the effect of the codes on hours of work and earnings.

#### **Employment situation in various countries.**

The March issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (Great Britain) contains a review of statistics of employment and unemployment in various countries for the period 1929 to 1934. While noting that comparisons based on the statistics presented are subject to qualification owing to variations in the statistical bases of the different countries, yet it is stated that the figures "provide a broad indication of the nature and direction of the changes in the amount of unemployment in each country."

An analysis of the statistics indicates that only in Great Britain, South Africa and Japan were the numbers in employment in 1934 at or near the level of 1929. However, in Canada, United States, Sweden, Germany and Poland

the figures for 1934 showed substantial improvement over those for 1932 and 1933, while in France and Switzerland no improvement was registered, and in Italy the gain was slight. In Czechoslovakia, the last three quarters of 1934 showed a marked increase in employment over the first quarter of the year, the same being also true of Italy.

#### **Registration of Canadian ratifications.**

It has been announced at Geneva that the formal ratification by Canada of the Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919, and the Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921, was registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations on March 21, 1935.

Meeting in conference at Montreal on March 26, Mayors and representatives from approximately one hundred Canadian municipalities unanimously adopted a resolution "that from and after April 1, the Dominion Government assume the entire cost of unemployment relief in the Dominion of Canada." This recommendation was subsequently presented before members of the Dominion Cabinet and the delegation was informed that their representations should be made to the provincial governments.

An item in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* on page 304 referred to a resolution introduced in the House of Commons by Dr. I. D. Cotnam which called for the application of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act to blind persons over forty years of age. On motion of Hon. W. A. Gordon, that resolution was referred to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations. The Committee in its report to the House unanimously recommended the application of the Act to blind persons reaching 40 years of age. However, in view of the fact that this legislation is not yet in force in New Brunswick and Quebec (as pointed out in the committee report), Dr. Cotnam moved that the resolution be referred back to the Committee with power to bring in a recommendation for a special act covering the nine provinces.

Replying to questions in the Quebec Legislature respecting the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act, Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour stated that the number of claims approved for compensation in Schedule I industries in 1934 totalled 14,242. Medical aid only was required in 15,181 other cases. From January 1, 1934 to November 30, 1934, a total of \$436,662.74 was expended in medical assistance in Schedule I.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for March, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Mar. 1935...	13	3,276	21,043
*Feb. 1935...	7	1,545	16,116
Mar. 1934...	29	7,098	88,642

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts during March shows a considerable increase over the number during February, with increases in the numbers of workers involved and in the time loss incurred, but considerable decreases from the figures for March last year. The increases for the past month were due chiefly to strikes involving coal miners at Corbin, B.C., and at New Waterford, N.S., and millinery workers in Montreal, P.Q., while the only strike of importance in February involved coal miners at Springhill, N.S., for a few days. In March last year strikes of loggers in Vancouver Island, coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., and millinery workers at Montreal, P.Q., involved comparatively large numbers of employees and resulted in considerable time loss.

Five disputes, involving 297 workers, were carried over from February, including a dispute of men's clothing factory workers employed by one firm in Winnipeg, Man., not reported in time for inclusion in the table in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Eight disputes commenced during March. Of the thirteen disputes on record, nine terminated during the month, two in favour of the employers involved, two in favour of the workers concerned, while compromise settlements were

reached in five cases. At the end of March, therefore, there were four disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Corbin, B.C.; compositors, Calgary, Alta.; millinery workers, Montreal, P.Q., and furniture factory workers, Chesley, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934; compositors, London, Ont., March 1, 1934, two employers; and hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., March 5, 1935, one employer, this last being added this month. The dispute involving shoe factory workers employed by one firm at Preston, Ont., commencing September 13, 1934, and carried in this list for some time, is recorded as lapsed by the end of March and has consequently been removed from the list.

In connection with the strike of printing compositors in two newspaper establishments at London, Ont., which commenced on March 1, 1934, the strikers being replaced from time to time (shown in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as removed from the statistical record to the above paragraph), the department was informed during March that negotiations had been resumed with prospects of a settlement.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A dispute involving deckhands on two steamships at Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C., on February 25 and 26, was noted in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports from the parties involved show that forty-five men ceased work for one and one-half days, securing their demands for payment of overtime wages at 50 cents per hour after eight hours per day or on Sunday, and increases in wages for firemen from \$60 per month with board, etc., to \$67.50. The strikers were supported by longshoremen refusing to unload the ships. The employer stated that as a re-



sult of these increases in operating costs, it was necessary to lay up two of the ships in operation.

A minor dispute involving deckhands, etc., on a steamship at Vancouver, B.C., on March 25 has been reported in the press. The men ceased work for a few hours, securing payment of wages for overtime work after eight hours, increases in wages for some classes, and one day in seven off.

A similar dispute on another ship at Vancouver on March 26 was also reported, demands for payment of wages for overtime work being conceded, with no cargo to be handled by the crew while in the port.

A stoppage of work for a few hours in two dressmaking establishments in Montreal, P.Q., on March 19 has been reported in the press. It appears that this was done in order to negotiate changes in piece rates.

A minor dispute involving bricklayers and carpenters on two buildings in Toronto for a short time early in March was reported in the press, increases in wages being secured.

A dispute involving coal miners at Princeton, B.C., in February was noted in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports secured by the Department show that one mine was closed on February 19 owing to financial difficulties, wages not having been paid that month. The management stated that operations under an agreement with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, to be in effect until November 30, 1935, had involved great losses, due to interference by union officials with the management of the mine, particularly in the hiring of men and placing them in the mine. Arrangements were made to pay the wages due.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.**—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March a settlement of this dispute affecting one employer was reached early in March, only union members to be employed after certain fixed dates, replacing those taken on during the dispute.

**LEATHER JACKET MAKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—This dispute as to wages, distribution of work and alleged excessive overtime under the agreement in effect was settled through the mediation of a conciliation officer of the Provincial Department of Labour. Work was resumed under the terms of the agreement, some of the rates for piece work being adjusted.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute involving one factory, not reported in time for inclusion in the

March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, commenced on February 25, against the discharge of one employee for alleged inefficiency, and was reported terminated at the end of the month, in favour of the workers.

**PRINTING COMPOSITORS, CALGARY, ALTA.**—Compositors in one newspaper establishment, involved in a cessation of work since January 10, 1935, as a result of a reduction in wages, were joined by five compositors in the job printing department on March 6. The dispute was reported unterminated at the end of the month.

**COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.**—Employees in one mine ceased work on March 14, demanding full pay for time lost through a breakdown of equipment. Work was resumed on the next regular working day. As a result of discussions later between the management and representatives of the miners it was decided to make a complete check of operations in the mine for one week.

**HAT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—A number of workers in one establishment ceased work on March 5, demanding recognition of the International Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union and the observance of union wages and working conditions. The employer stated that only eight out of fifty employees ceased work and that operations were being carried on in full, also that he had a verbal agreement with another union. Following intimidation and threats by the strikers a temporary injunction against this was secured in the courts. By the end of the month employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected.

**MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in thirty-five establishments in Montreal ceased work on March 29, the agreement between the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union and the Millinery Manufacturers' Association having expired and not been renewed with changes proposed by the union, namely wage increases the forty hour week and employment of union members only. On April 1 a settlement was reached for most of the establishments providing for the forty hour week, the "closed shop" and certain wage increases. Negotiations as to the other establishments were to follow.

**UPHOLSTERERS (FURNITURE), TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 1 against the discharge of one employee. The union alleged that this was an attempt to break the agreement in effect until August. Work was resumed on March



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1935

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to March, 1935.</b>			
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, Corbin, B.C.....	200	14,000	Commenced Jan. 21, 1935; against dismissal of worker and for certain changes in conditions; unternminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Vegetable Foods—</i> Bakery employees, Toronto, Ont.....	14	28	Commenced Jan. 2, 1935; against discharge of employee; terminated Mar. 2, 1935; compromise.
<i>Fur, Leather, etc.—</i> Leather jacket makers, Ham- ilton, Ont.....	23	391	Commenced Jan. 24, 1935; for increased wages, reduction of overtime and equal distribution of work; terminated Mar. 20, 1935; compromise.
<i>Textiles, etc.—</i> Men's clothing factory work- ers, Winnipeg, Man.....	10	200	Commenced Feb. 25, 1935; against discharge of worker and for recognition of union and shop committee; terminated Mar. 31, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors, (printing), Cal- gary, Alta.....	30	780	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages; unternminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during March, 1935.</b>			
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.....	1,000	1,000	Commenced Mar. 14, 1935; for full pay during repair period; terminated Mar. 15, 1935; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Hat factory workers, Mont- real, P.Q.....	8	100	Commenced Mar. 5, 1935; for union recognition, wages and working conditions; strikers replaced and employment conditions no longer affected by the end of the month.
Millinery workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	1,400	2,800	Commenced Mar. 29, 1935; for renewal of agreement with increased wages, 40 hour week and "closed shop;" unternminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Furniture upholsterers, Tor- onto, Ont.....	6	84	Commenced Mar. 1, 1935; against discharge of worker; terminated Mar. 16, 1935; compromise.
Furniture factory workers, Chesley, Ont.....	200	1,200	Commenced Mar. 25, 1935; for reinstatement of union employees; unternminated.
<i>Metal Products—</i> Washing machine factory workers, Brantford, Ont.....	40	60	Commenced Mar. 15, 1935; against dismissal of worker and for increase in wages; terminated Mar. 16, 1935; compromise.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	200	100	Commenced Mar. 1, 1935; for a two months' renewal of union agreement; terminated Mar. 2, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i> Ship builders, riveters, etc., St. John, N.B.....	125	300	Commenced Mar. 5, 1935; for increased wages; terminated Mar. 7, 1935; compromise.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

18, all strikers being reinstated, the union agreement continuing in effect, but the discharged employee was not reinstated.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, CHESLEY, ONT.**—Employees in two establishments ceased work on March 26, demanding the reinstatement of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners discharged from time to time following the organization of a local in November, 1934. In a demonstration, in which workers from other towns participated, windows in one factory were broken. The municipal authorities discussed the situation with officials of the Provincial Department of Labour toward the end of the month with a view to securing a settlement.

**WASHING MACHINE FACTORY WORKERS, BRANTFORD, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work at closing time on March 14, demanding increases in wages and the reinstatement of the chairman of the employees' committee, who had been dismissed when an increase was requested. Following negotiations between union officials and the employer, work was resumed, the chairman being reinstated and an adjustment in the wage pay-

ment system made. Prior to the strike the employees had written to the Department regarding the dispute and they were informed that the conciliation service of the Department was available if desired.

**PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Workers employed by eighteen painting contractors ceased work on March 1 for one day demanding a two months' renewal of an agreement with the painters' local of the Building Trades Industrial Union which expired on February 28, this being conceded. It is not reported that all of the 200 painters affected were employed at the time.

**SHIPBUILDERS, RIVETERS, ETC., ST. JOHN, N.B.**—Boilermakers, riveters, welders, angle-smiths, etc., in one establishment ceased work on March 5, demanding increases in wages, changes in working conditions, and a signed agreement. As stated elsewhere in this issue the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour brought about a settlement providing for increases of 2½ cents to 10 cents per hour, and changes in working conditions. Other classes of employees, machinists, etc., were later given increases and the agreements reached are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only one each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in February was 43 and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 58 disputes in progress during the month, involving 14,800 workers with a time loss of 75,000 working days for the month. Of the 43 disputes beginning in February, 6 were

over demands for increases in wages, 6 over proposed wage reductions and 12 over other wage questions, one over working hours, 14 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 3 over other questions; one other stoppage was due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached during the month in 41 disputes, of which 11 were settled in favour of workers, 18 in favour of employers and 12 resulted in compromises; in 5 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Irish Free State

Two strikes of transport workers began March 2, one a partial strike of railway workers at Dublin and other points, which was caused by a dispute between two rival unions, terminated March 12 through the mediation of government officials; the other was of bus and tram workers in Dublin, caused by the dismissal of an employee and also to secure higher wages, was still in effect at the beginning of April.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in December was 114 and 132 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 246 disputes in progress during the month, involving 70,000 workers and resulting in a time loss of 509,000 working days for the month.



## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO MARCH 31, 1935

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period from December 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935. (An article covering the period August 1, 1934 to November 30, 1934, appeared in the Labour Gazette, December, 1934, page 1086).

*Compositors, Calgary Alta.*—Early in January, 1935, a dispute arose between the management of the Albertan Publishing Company, Limited, and the compositors in their employ, members of Local No. 449, International Typographical Union, over a proposed wage reduction of 10 cents per hour. The employers stated the financial condition of the company made such reduction imperative, while the employees contended that the Union had a similar agreement with other publishing companies in Calgary and therefore they could not waive the provisions of the existing agreement with the Albertan Company, which agreement would not expire until May 15, 1935. Negotiations between representatives of

the employees and the employing company were not successful and the men ceased work on January 10th. A few days later a mediator of the federal Department of Labour interview the president of the Company and also the International representative of the Typographical Union but was unable to find any basis of settlement. Approximately 20 men were stated to be involved.

*Metal Miners, Flin Flon, Man.*—In January, 1935, the Employees' Welfare Board of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Flin Flon, Man., brought to the attention of the Department of Labour certain misunderstandings between that Board and the management of the Company relating to an agreement which was at that time under discussion, and asked for certain information on the subject. The Departmental letter in reply, a copy of which was forwarded to the General Manager of the Company, proved of material assistance to the parties in their negotiations.

*Coal Miners, Corbin, B.C.*—On January 21, 1935, approximately 220 coal miners, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, in the employ of the Corbin Collieries, Limited, Corbin, B.C., ceased work, demanding a number of concessions. A mediator of the Federal Department of Labour arrived in Corbin on February 7th and held a conference with the strikers' committee, when all points at issue were discussed. Following this conference the mediator had a lengthy discussion with officials of the Company, which led to a joint conference being held. As a result of this conference the management agreed to concede all of the main demands of the miners but stipulated, however, that the miners must refrain from pit-head strikes and in future deal with disputes in the manner provided for by agreement. A mass meeting of the miners followed but the men declined to ratify this arrangement and instead increased their demands, which were refused by the Company. The departmental mediator found that he was not in a position to be of further assistance.

*Electrician, Niagara Falls, Ont.*—Early in February, 1935, word was received in the Department of Labour that an electrician in the employ of the North American Cyanamid Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont., had been dismissed because of membership in a union, and a request was made for the assistance of the



Department in having this party reinstated. A mediator of the Department proceeded to Niagara Falls and discussed this question with the manager of the Company at that point. The manager, however, maintained that this man had not been dismissed but had merely been laid off and for other reasons than those alleged, and he willingly agreed to take him back in his former position within a short period. The Department has since been advised that this has been done.

*Optical Workers, Toronto, Ont.*—In February, 1935, a request was received in the Department of Labour from the Optical Workers' Union, Toronto, Ont., for mediatorial assistance to bring about agreements with certain optical companies in that city. Correspondence was exchanged on the subject, and an official of the Department interviewed officers of the union concerned. The Departmental official was finally advised that, if later on it was considered that the Department could be of assistance, advice to this effect would be given, but up to the present no further word has been received. Approximately 70 workers were involved in this matter.

*Compositors, Hamilton, Ont.*—On February 2, 1935, a request for mediatorial assistance was received in the Department of Labour from the secretary of Local Union No. 129, International Typographical Union, to deal with a dispute involving members of that union employed on the staffs of the Hamilton Herald and Hamilton Spectator, and an officer of the Department immediately visited Hamilton for this purpose. It was learned that the men had asked for a substantial increase in wages and the institution of a 40-hour week. The Departmental mediator held separate conferences with the interested parties and eventually a basis of settlement was found which was acceptable to those concerned. This arrangement is not covered by a signed agreement and will expire on July 1st next. Approximately 62 printers were involved in the dispute.

*Ship Builders, Saint John, N.B.*—On the afternoon of March 5, 1935, some 125 steel workers employed by the Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Saint John, N.B., ceased work, demanding an increase in wages and improvements in working conditions. The conference which was held on the following day between officials of the Company and the strikers' committee failed to effect a settlement, and a request was received in the Department of Labour for mediatorial assistance. A Departmental officer proceeded to Saint John at once, arriving there early on the afternoon of the

7th. He immediately held a conference with the strikers' committee, and later on in the day arrangements were made for a joint conference, during which a basis of settlement of all disputed points was found. Following this conference a mass meeting of the strikers was held at which the Departmental mediator was present, and at this meeting approval was given to the concessions offered by the employing Company. Late that evening a new agreement was drawn up providing for a general increase in wages for all classes of workers concerned and a considerable improvement in working conditions. The strikers returned to work the following morning.

In Ontario 4,880 accidents were reported to the Compensation Board during the month of March, as compared with 4,628 during February, and 4,057 during March of 1934. There were the same number of fatalities reported during March as during February, namely, 21. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$511,469.91, of which \$420,524.42 was for compensation and \$90,945.49 for medical aid. The accidents reported during the first quarter of 1935 numbered 13,884, as compared with 11,794 during the same period last year, and the benefits awarded amounted to \$1,430,635.12, as against \$934,922.51 during the corresponding period of 1934.

The Legislature of Manitoba has appointed a special committee of fifteen members—five representing the employers, five the employees, and five the Legislature—to investigate and report upon the application and administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the question of compensation to the families of persons killed while employed in any industry and to the persons injured in employment. The committee is empowered to summon witnesses, take affirmations, and require the production of records, etc. It is to report at the next session of the Legislature.

Following a motion introduced in the British Columbia Legislature to appoint a special committee to examine the Mothers' Pension Act, an amendment was adopted as follows: "That this House approves of the course pursued by the Government in its proposals for the co-ordination of the social welfare services under expert supervision, and is of the opinion that the information which it will be possible to obtain under careful and painstaking administration will result in the protection of the interests of all justly entitled under the provisions of the various acts in that behalf."

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**T**WO new decisions, a supplementary hearing in an earlier case and a satisfactory settlement of another case which had been referred back to the disputants for more complete information were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1934, page 993, and in previous issues; and the fifth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1933.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway Brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### **Case No. 439—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A conductor was disallowed a mileage claim while in charge of a snow plough extra. In compliance with orders, he reported for duty at Ottawa for a snow plough extra to Two Rivers and return to Madawaska. He left Ottawa at 2.40 p.m., reached Two Rivers (33 miles past Madawaska, turned at that point and arrived at Madawaska at 3.25 a.m. He was compensated on the basis of continuous time (Ottawa-Two Rivers-Madawaska) being allowed 227 miles for the trip. A new day was claimed for the trip Madawaska to Two Rivers and return.

Supporting this claim, the contention of the employees was that the conductor was ordered

in turn-around service, Ottawa to Two Rivers and return, a distance of 163 miles. This was stated to be in distinct violation of an understanding wherein "It was agreed that men in freight service may be ordered for turn-around trip between terminals where the distance is less than 100 miles, but the first-in-first-out rule must be observed at the turn-around terminal. . . ."

The employees' statement then adds:

"This crew arrived at Madawaska, the distant terminal for unassigned crews operating on this freight section, at 9.20 p.m. Off duty 9.50 p.m. Total time 8 hrs. 5 min., distance 128 miles, claimed 145 miles. Left Madawaska for Two Rivers at 9.50 p.m. returned to Madawaska at 3.25 a.m., total of 5 hrs. 35 minutes. Claimed 120 miles—a total of 265 miles for both trips. Allowed 227 miles or a shortage of 38 miles."

It was further contended that had there been a crew at Madawaska (the sub-division terminal) the conductor would not have been used beyond that point, but since the Company saw fit to use him beyond his distant terminal, "it could only be done as a new trip and paid for accordingly."

The Railway contended that since April 30, 1933, the unassigned service on the Renfrew sub-division (Ottawa to Cache Lake) had been performed by trainmen with home terminal at Ottawa, Madawaska no longer being the terminal for crews in unassigned service.

With reference to the conductor's action at Madawaska, the statement continues: The conductor "took it upon himself to book off duty at Madawaska when passing through Madawaska westbound en route to the turning point, Two Rivers, without any authority or instructions to do so; he not having completed the trip for which he was ordered. This he evidently did with the intention of submitting two time tickets for the trip for which ordered."

Without deciding whether or not Madawaska was a terminal, the Board sustained the claim of the employees for 38 additional miles.

#### **Case No. 440—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

On February 19, 1934, the crew regularly assigned in passenger service operating Trains Nos. 81 and 82 between Montreal and Massena were delayed en route on Train No. 82, Montreal to Massena, to such an extent that they could not be turned out of Massena on



Train No. 81 on February 20 without violating the U.S. Sixteen Hour Law. In order to get a crew to Massena to bring out Train No. 81 on the morning of February 20, it was necessary to operate a special train movement from Montreal to Massena, and this special crew (consisting of a conductor and two brakemen) were ordered from Montreal to Massena and return.

For this trip the special crew were compensated at passenger rates and the employees' contention was that they were entitled to be paid at through freight rates and in support of this claim, Article 8 (a) and Article 16 of the current schedule were quoted.

The railway's statement declared that the special crew was ordered for passenger service and therefore compensated at passenger rates; that a baggage car or combination car could have been used, but this would not have been as convenient for the crew, and had such a car been furnished there would have been no claim for freight rates; and that Article 16 did not apply in this case.

The claim of the employees was sustained.

**Supplement No. 2 to Case No. 426—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.**

In a supplemental hearing of Case 426 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 406, and August, 1934, page 735) a statement was submitted by the employees' representative asking for a further interpretation of the Board's decision. At the original hearing of the case (which concerned the proper pay for carpenters, bridgemen, painters, etc., laid off from the Bridge and Building Department who take jobs as labourers under a B. and B. foreman) the decision of the Board was that when reduction in staff is made carpenters and bridgemen who take jobs as labourers in bridge and building groups are entitled to 42 cents per hour. It was also recommended by the Board that all claims in question should be analysed between the company and the employees on this basis, and if any questions remain in such cases they would be further considered by the Board upon presentation of specific information.

There developed a difference of opinion in the matter of the presence or absence of other labourers employed in the gang at 42 cents per hour rate, and how this factor would effect the application of the 42 cent per hour rate to bridge and building men who take jobs as labourers.

On this point the Board ruled that "there need not necessarily be other labourers in a

bridge and building gang receiving the 42 cent rate to entitle a demoted carpenter or bridgeman working as a labourer to receive such rates."

It now appears that the employees wish the Board to determine what men should be so paid.

**Case No. 416—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This case was heard originally on August 8, 1933. It concerned the claim of a conductor and brakeman for 100 miles on two days in September, 1932, when trains 447 and 448 were cancelled between Belleville and Ottawa. The case was referred back to the parties for more complete information, and the parties to the dispute have now advised the Board that a satisfactory settlement has been reached. This case is therefore closed.

**Canadian Coal Production Statistics**

As indicated in a bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Canadian coal output during October, November and December, 1934, totalled 4,268,741 tons, an advance of 1 per cent over the tonnage produced in the corresponding period of 1933. During the last quarter of 1934 bituminous coal production amounted to 2,687,355 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 196,332 tons and lignite coal, 1,385,054 tons.

Canada imported 4,010,619 tons of coal during the period under review—an increase of 13 per cent over the tonnage imported in the last three months of 1933—while exports of Canadian coal were recorded at 120,884 tons as against 81,214 tons in the last quarter of 1933.

Canadian coal mines furnished employment to 26,931 men in October, 27,678 men in November and 27,164 men in December. The average output per man during this period was 157 tons and the average production per man-day was 2.7 tons.

During the calendar year 1934 Canada produced 13,795,649 tons as compared with 11,903,344 tons in the preceding year. Imports during 1934 totalled 13,813,657 tons made up of 3,537,309 tons of anthracite coal, 10,273,557 tons of bituminous coal and 2,791 tons of lignite coal. Exports of Canadian coal consisted of 294,886 tons of bituminous coal and 11,449 tons of lignite coal. Canada's coal supply in 1934 totalled 27,302,971 tons or 18 per cent above the 1933 level.



## THE RELIEF ACT, 1935

ON March 19, the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour introduced in the House of Commons a measure providing for unemployment and farm relief. This enactment was generally similar in its terms to the Relief Act 1934 (Labour Gazette, April, 1934, page 341).

The text of the Act which has received all its readings, is as follows:

### AN ACT RESPECTING RELIEF MEASURES

Whereas the Provinces may require further assistance in carrying out the necessary relief measures and in meeting financial conditions as the same may arise; and whereas in such event it is in the national interest that Parliament should support and supplement the relief measures of the Provinces and grant them financial assistance in such manner and to such extent as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and whereas it is necessary to make provision for further expenditure for relief purposes under the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior; and whereas for these and similar purposes the powers necessary to insure the speedy and unhampered prosecution of such relief measures and the maintenance of the credit of the Dominion and the Provinces thereof should be vested in the Governor in Council; now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Relief Act, 1935*.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law the Governor in Council may, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon,—enter into agreements with any of the provinces respecting relief measures therein; grant financial assistance to any province and to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited by way of loan, advance, guarantee or otherwise; and in respect of such loans, advances and guarantees, may accept such security, enter into such agreements and generally do all such acts and things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary and expedient in the public interest.

3. In addition to the powers conferred under the provisions of any statute or law the Governor in Council may, when Parliament is not in session, take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to maintain, within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada; and at all times take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to protect and maintain the credit and financial position of the Dominion or any Province thereof.

4. Without restricting the generality of the terms of the next preceding section hereof and notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law, the Governor in Council may

(a) Provide for special relief, works and undertakings under control and direction of the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior;

(b) Take all such other measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

5. The Governor in Council may pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such moneys as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

6. The Governor in Council shall have full power to make all such orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and intention of this Act.

7. All orders and regulations of the Governor in Council made hereunder shall have the force of law and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by any such variation, extension or revocation.

8. All orders in Council and regulations made under the provisions of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons forthwith after the making thereof if Parliament is then sitting, or if not, said orders in council or regulations or an abstract thereof disclosing their essential provisions shall be published in the next following issue of the CANADA GAZETTE.

9. A report shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of this Act, or if Parliament is not then in session, shall be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour, containing a full and correct statement of the moneys expended, guarantees given and obligations contracted under this Act.

10. Notwithstanding the expiration of *The Relief Act, 1934*, chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1934, on the thirty-first day of March, 1935, and the provisions of the said Act, all undischarged obligations created under the authority of the said Act may be paid and discharged out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

11. This Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, 1936, but any obligation or liability incurred or created under the authority of this Act may be paid and discharged out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund notwithstanding the expiration of this Act on the said date.

The Legislature of Alberta adopted a resolution on March 7, which urged that the age limit for old age pensions should be reduced to 60 years and that the age limit for war veterans be placed at 50 years.

The *Canada Gazette* of March 16, contains the by-laws of the pilotage district of the Restigouche river. The regulations define the boundaries of the pilotage district, sets forth the rates for pilotage, license fees together with sections dealing with apprentices, discipline, disputes, etc. Regulations governing pilots in the district of Saint John were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, page 31.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the industry and district by an Order in Council of an agreement affecting quarrymen and cut stone workers (other than granite and marble) throughout the province, a correction of the Order in Council affecting the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing throughout the province, a request for a change in the Order in Council affecting bakers at Three Rivers and district, and applications for the extension of agreements affecting bakers and confectioners at Hull, building trades at Joliette, building trades at Victoriaville, building trades at St. Hyacinthe, and painters at Quebec.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, the text of which was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by any association of employees or employers which is a party to a collective agreement, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trades and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* beginning in the issue of June, 1934.

#### QUARRYMEN AND CUT STONE WORKERS (OTHER THAN GRANITE AND MARBLE), PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, approved March 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 30, makes obligatory throughout the province the conditions of an agreement between certain owners of limestone, sandstone, artificial stone, and other stone quarries (except granite and marble quarries) and their employees. (The application for the extension was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, page 149.) The terms of the agreement thus made obligatory are:—

1. The rates of wages shall be the following for each of the trades mentioned below:

Trades.	Wage rate per hour. cents.
Stonecutters . . . . .	50
Apprentice Stonecutters:	
First year . . . . .	15
Second year . . . . .	20
Third year . . . . .	30
Fourth year . . . . .	40
Planermen . . . . .	40
Apprentice planermen:	
First year . . . . .	20
Second year . . . . .	30
Sawyeremen . . . . .	35

2. Stonecutters and apprentice stonecutters shall work a maximum of eight hours per day and forty-four hours per week. Planermen, apprentice planermen and sawyers shall work a maximum of ten hours per day and sixty hours per week. It is however distinctly understood and agreed that the second party shall work reasonable and necessary overtime for the completion of urgent business.

3. Overtime work shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter, of the regular rates.

4. The territorial jurisdiction covered by this agreement shall comprise and include the entire province of Quebec.

5. It is hereby expressly stipulated and provided that contracts signed or entered upon before the adoption of the Order in Council approving this request are exempt from and unaffected by the provisions of this agreement.

6. This agreement shall extend and apply to operations in connection with all buildings, bridges, walls, monumental work and other operations.

7. It is agreed, in order to encourage the use of limestone for the field (infilling) of buildings, that piece work shall be allowed for rock face stone commonly known as random ashlar, scotch work or petite course, providing that same is not over eleven and three quarters inches (11¾") high, the rate of pay therefore to be such that a rough cutter may earn at least three dollars per day.

8. The present agreement shall be valid from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the



said request and shall remain in effect until the 31st of December, 1935.

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—The terms of the Order in Council governing conditions in this industry were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, page 238. A correction of this Order in Council was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 9, changing the last paragraph of Article 3 (*LABOUR GAZETTE* page 239) to read as follows:

"Any work performed after the hours hereinabove specified shall be considered as overtime and such work shall be paid at the rate of time and one quarter."

**BAKERS AND BREAD DISTRIBUTORS, THREE RIVERS AND DISTRICT.**—A request for a modification of the Order in Council for this industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, page 148) was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 9. The request is that wages for apprentice bakers be fixed at \$5 per week during first year, \$7 during second year and \$10 during third year.

**BAKERS, HULL.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 23, for the extension of an agreement between certain bakery owners and master bakers and the Association of Employed Bakers and Confectioners, Registered. The minimum wage rates vary with the amount of flour baked per week in the bakery, from \$18 to \$28 per week for first baker and proportionately lower rates for second baker, third baker, etc., with a minimum of \$12 per week for any baker or confectioner.

**BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 16, for the extension of an agreement between the Montreal Builders' Exchange and the Workers' Association of Joliette. The agreement is similar to the one in effect last year, the terms of which were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1934, page 1004, with certain changes in wage rates, the rates for some classes being decreased and other increased.

**BUILDING TRADES, VICTORIAVILLE.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 16, for the extension of an agreement between certain contractors and the Workers' Federation of Victoriaville and District, No. 19865. Among the wage rates included are 60 cents per hour for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 50 cents for carpenters and joiners, 45 cents for electricians and painters, 40 cents for plumbers, steamfitters and tinsmiths, 30 cents for labourers, with a 12½ per cent reduction in these rates for any

contracts of less than \$2,000 in municipalities of a population of less than 4,000.

**BUILDING TRADES, SAINT HYACINTHE.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 23, for the extension of an agreement between the City of Saint Hyacinthe and certain contractors and the National Catholic Union of Building Workers. Among the wage rates included in the agreement are 50 cents per hour for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 40 cents for marble setters, ornamental iron workers (erectors), tile setters, terrazzo layers, sheet metal workers, slate and tile roofers, 35 cents for composition roofers, ornamental iron workers (helpers), carpenters and joiners, cement finishers, electricians, hod carriers, lathers, plumbers and steamfitters and stationary enginemen, 30 cents for painters and labourers.

**PAINTERS, QUEBEC.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 30, for the extension of an agreement between certain painting contractors and the National Catholic Union of Painters of Quebec. The wage rates for journeymen painters are 45 cents per hour in the cities of Quebec and Levis and immediate vicinity and 40 cents in municipalities of a population of less than 5,000 where the general building contract concerned is less than \$5,000. (Last year the wage rate was 40 cents for all work in the city and district.)

The rules and provisions contained in Part I of the Canadian Electrical Code, promulgated by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, have been incorporated (with certain exceptions and variations) in regulations under the Electrical Energy Inspection Act of British Columbia. These regulations "govern the installation, erection and use in any premises of electrical equipment operating or intended to operate at potentials up to 5,000 volts inclusive."

The arrangement under which the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health reimburse provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards and employers of pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards, when such pensioners have met with industrial accidents, was renewed for another fifteen months effective from January 1, 1935. This provision has resulted in the employment of many pensioners who would otherwise have been refused employment on account of their war disabilities.



## EDUCATION AND WELFARE IN DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CAMPS

### Survey of Educational Facilities Provided Under Provincial Authorities

THE following survey of education activities and facilities in unemployment relief camps throughout Canada was prepared in the Department of National Defence:

When the scheme for the care of unemployed, single, homeless men in camps administered by the Department of National Defence was instituted it was realized that provision of facilities to enable these men to retain or improve their mental efficiency was of paramount importance. Steps were taken, soon after the camps were established, to provide teachers either from the relief personnel themselves or through the Frontier College, an organization that is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions from the public generally. By arrangement with the Frontier College, selected men, who were taken on the strength of the projects, worked as labourers with the men during the day and held classes in Elementary and High School subjects during the evenings. This system, within its defined scope, has produced satisfactory results but has suffered through the frequent changes in the labourer-teachers who either returned to Universities to resume their own academic training or secured positions in industry at remunerative rates of wages.

In December, 1933, arrangements were effected with the Minister of Education of British Columbia, Hon. G. M. Weir, whereby the Vancouver Technical School instituted correspondence courses for the men in the relief camps in British Columbia in draughting, engineering, drawing, elementary and advanced electricity, motor mechanics, diesel engines, practical mathematics and geology. In the period 8th January, 1934—30th April, 1934, over 900 men in the camps enrolled for these courses of whom over 30% continued interest in the work and over 25% obtained certificates; these certificates being granted only to those whose work was of a good standard and who were active for the whole course. The educational authorities of Saskatchewan also co-operated during the winter of 1933-34 by supplying lesson outlines, free of charge, to a number of men in the relief camps in that province.

In consequence of the possibilities shown by the excellent results achieved through the co-operation of the Department of Education of British Columbia in the winter of 1933-34, arrangements were made under the Relief Act 1934, so that the system developed in

British Columbia might be extended to other Provinces and to this end all Relief Agreements with the Provinces entered into under authority of the Relief Act 1934 included the following provisions:—

In order to provide for the educational training of men in Dominion Relief Camps the Dominion will—

(1) make available the necessary accommodation for class rooms and will provide light and heat therefor;

(2) provide board, lodging and clothing to the standard relief camp scale for any male teachers, nominated by the Province, who are required and detailed to live in Relief Camps;

(3) provide free transportation for teachers to the Relief Camps on appointment and return on termination of employment thereat;

(4) provide for the transfer of candidates between projects to facilitate the organization of classes.

The Province will be responsible for—

(1) the nomination of teachers and for the payment of their salaries or wages while employed;

(2) the conduct of the classes, whether by correspondence or otherwise; for the setting of examinations, the correction of papers and the issue of certificates of proficiency;

(3) the provision of text books and other educational supplies.

Subject to the aforementioned provisions the details of organization and administration of education in Relief Camps to be arranged by the officers of the Department of National Defence with the Provincial Departments of Education direct.

The educational training carried out during the winter of 1934-35 is summarized as follows:—

*Nova Scotia.*—All men at the Halifax project desiring instruction are accommodated at the Nova Scotia Technical School. Thirty-five commenced courses and 18 are still active.

*New Brunswick.*—Under arrangement made by the Director of Vocational Training, teachers have been furnished for the larger projects and a total of over 200 men are receiving instruction.

*Quebec.*—At present educational activities are confined to the instruction given by Frontier College representatives but the Provincial authorities have undertaken to co-operate fully.

*Ontario.*—No action has been taken by the Provincial authorities, consequently, no instructions beyond that given by the Frontier College representatives is available except at one project in Kingston, where a professor from Queen's University is conducting classes

in shorthand, English and French. His classes have been well attended.

*Manitoba.*—The Provincial Department of Education has instituted correspondence courses in economics, commercial subjects, draughting, electricity, radio, automobile operation and repair, prospecting, etc., and approximately 200 men are enrolled. The Director of Technical Education of Manitoba has expressed himself as very agreeably surprised at the quality of the work sent in by the men.

*Saskatchewan.*—Educational training is being carried out under the supervision of qualified teachers who are on the strength of the camps. Over 300 men are receiving instruction in shorthand, bookkeeping, arithmetic, English, French and Spanish.

*Alberta.*—The Provincial Department of Education authorized the Director of Technical Education to place an educational supervisor on the projects located along and in the vicinity of the Calgary-Banff Highway and are providing correspondence courses for other projects where desired. This supervisor, after a general survey of the situation, arranged appropriate courses and selected capable instructors for the actual camp schools.

The training in the camp schools comprises not only elementary subjects but also courses of study in high school subjects such as physics, chemistry, mathematics, English, botany, etc. Special classes in English have also been instituted for the benefit of non-English speaking personnel.

In the correspondence courses instruction is given in steam engineering, coal mining, mechanical draughting, building construction, practical electricity, prospecting, auto mechanics, mathematics, etc.

At present the enrolments are approximately as follows:—Elementary classes, 120; Correspondence Courses, 155; Special English, 120.

*British Columbia.*—In continuation of the system instituted in the winter of 1933-34 correspondence courses are now established under the Provincial Department of Education in elementary, high school and technical subjects. The elementary subjects comprise English, arithmetic, geography and history, over 220 men being enrolled for this course. The high school course, with over 760 men enrolled, provides instruction in English, history, civics, mathematics, modern languages, biology, agriculture, geography, mechanical drawing, building construction, electricity, commercial subjects, commercial art, etc. Each of the subjects on the High School course is subdivided into 20 lessons and each

lesson averages 8 hours' work. Instruction in Technical subjects is under the direction of the Vancouver Technical School and over 400 men are enrolled in draughting, technical mathematics, automotive engineering, geology, diesel engineering, trigonometry, etc.

In addition to the operation of the correspondence courses, the Provincial Department of Education has provided several instructors at camps where school buildings have been erected by the Department of National Defence.

In addition to the educational classes above described, certain suitable personnel are taken into the relief project offices and trained in typewriting, accountancy, and clerical work generally. Further, where facilities exist at the projects, relief personnel are given the opportunity of securing training in various trades such as carpentry, plumbing, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, motor mechanics, boot repair, etc.

### Welfare and Recreational Activities

It should be added to the above article that provision is also made for recreational facilities through organized arrangement in supplying sports equipment. Canteens have been established in which supplies of tobacco, confectionery, etc., are purchased on the ticket system, charged against the man's allowances. Radio sets have been donated or loaned to a large number of camps, and circulating libraries have been organized, largely on donations from the public. Similarly, newspapers and magazines, in many cases supplied gratuitously by the publishers, are available in all camps.

The spiritual welfare of the men engaged on the various projects is considered a responsibility of the church organizations. Every facility and encouragement is afforded the clergy and church workers to hold services and make contact with the men on the projects. Owing to the fact that many of the projects are at a considerable distance from large settlements, visits of clergy to such camps have not been frequent. But where urban centres are adjacent, services of various denominations are held regularly. Attendance at church services is voluntary.

At the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, a resolution was adopted which recommended that the Workmen's Compensation Board extend the operation of the Accident Prevention Association in preventive and educational work. The resolution was prompted by the results in the planing mills and sash and door factories, etc. having proved so satisfactory.



## LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

### Recommendations of All-Canadian Congress of Labour and Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

**I**N presenting its program of proposed legislation to members of the Dominion Cabinet on March 18, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour commended the government's action in instituting a scheme of compulsory unemployment insurance. The memorandum of legislative recommendations was submitted by the Congress executive, consisting of President A. R. Mosher, Vice-President Z. David, and Secretary-Treasurer W. T. Burford, who were accompanied by representatives of affiliated organizations.

While congratulating the government on sponsoring the Employment and Social Insurance Act—which was declared “the most important measure of social reform ever adopted in Canada”—it was considered that the present scheme “is not as comprehensive as the workers would desire.” It was realized, however, that the Government “contemplates the broadening of the Act's provisions as circumstances warrant.”

In particular, it was hoped that the government would “amplify Part IV of the Bill so as to provide more definite directions to the Employment and Social Insurance Commission to develop a national scheme of insurance against sickness and invalidity, or, if this field of legislation is not within the jurisdiction of the Dominion, that the Government will endeavour to secure the consent of the provinces for the centralization of authority to provide insurance against what are normally the two most important causes of unemployment.”

It was also submitted in connection with the measure: (1) that the rate of contributions as introduced “is beyond the means of workers receiving low wages and that graduation according to age and sex should be replaced by a scale of contributions according to earnings”; (2) that the qualifying period should be reduced from 40 to 26 weeks “at least at the inception of the scheme in order to make the benefits available without unreasonable delay.”

*Collective Labour Agreements.*—In a paragraph dealing with collective labour agreements, it was pointed out that “some of the provincial legislatures have shown a realization of the need to strengthen or supplement labour's bargaining power by enacting laws to make the terms of collective agreements between workers and employers generally applicable, with a view to the prevention of unfair industrial practices.” In view of the “worker's disadvantage in dealing with the employer” and also because of the small percentage of organized workers to the total population, laws to enforce collective labour agreements were regarded as necessary.

*Minimum Wages and Maximum Hours.*—The section dealing with the question of minimum wages and maximum hours was, in part, as follows:

“The All-Canadian Congress of Labour is wholly in favour of a national minimum wage, and ventures to commend the Government's decision to introduce this measure. The Congress hopes that the ratification of the 1919 convention for the 48-hour working week will lead to a limitation of working hours more consistent with recent developments in the productivity of industry, and universally applicable. The Congress, cannot, however, endorse any proposal for the reduction of working hours unless it is accompanied by a proviso that no such reduction shall operate to reduce the weekly earnings of the workers . . . . With respect to the minimum wage legislation, the Congress hopes that as few exceptions as possible will be made on account of either age or sex, in order to check the employment of child labour and to keep both women and children out of the firing line in the industrial struggle, and it recommends the establishment of a national Hours and Wages Board on which labour shall be adequately represented to administer the regulations governing both minimum wages and maximum working hours.”

*Right of Association.*—It was pointed out that there were many obstacles in the way of the “right of association for all lawful purposes,” among which were: the establishment of “Company towns”; the distance separating one industrial centre from another, necessitating hundreds of miles of travel for workers seeking new jobs; the alleged hostility of some employers towards unions in general; and the influx of immigrant labour prior to the depression. The memorandum affirmed that some legislative assistance (in securing collective bargaining and union recognition) had been obtained by the workers through the Trade Unions Act, the Conciliation and Labour Act, and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. With a view to securing further action in this direction, there was a reiteration of the request for an amendment to the Railway Act “to provide that any class, craft, or category of railway workers shall be able, without risk of intimidation, to name the union which they desire to represent them.”

*Housing and Slum Clearance.*—Satisfaction was expressed at indications that the Government contemplated a national housing and slum-clearance scheme, and on this matter the Congress declared itself, in part, as follows:—



"The Congress is convinced that building construction and slum clearance should be undertaken on a national scale both to relieve unemployment and to remedy a building deficit which has become a reproach to a progressive country. Pending the inauguration of the construction program and the reform of the capitalist system it is recommended that relief for the victims of the system's shortcomings shall be continued this year as heretofore and on a more adequate scale."

The Congress also commended the Government on the restoration of a portion of the Civil Service salary deduction, and requested that full salaries, together with former privileges with respect to promotions and statutory increases be restored with least possible delay.

In conclusion the memorandum called for the repeal of Clause 2 of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; the subjection of all foreign insurance companies to the requirements of the Foreign Insurance Companies Act; and the rescinding of what were termed "privileges" according to "foreign" labour unions under the Immigration Act, and the Customs Tariff, etc.

The members of the cabinet who received the delegation were: Right Hon. Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister; Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals.

### Federation of Catholic Workers

At the presentation of its program of legislative requests to members of the Dominion Cabinet on March 12, the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada endorsed Federal legislation providing for unemployment insurance. In so doing, however, the Federation considered that certain classes now exempted—such as longshoremen—should be protected by a clause giving them the right to a proportional indemnity, and that the National Catholic Unions should have representation on any administrative commission to be appointed.

In another section of its memorandum, the Federation requested representation on the National Economic Council, and also recommended the appointment of the Canadian La-

bour delegates to Geneva by rotation each year from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

While commending the Government for the establishment of a central bank, the Federation urged that the employees of such an institution be permitted the "right of association," and also recommended that this should be extended to include employees of all chartered banks.

The memorandum referred to the enactment of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act in Quebec and it was recommended that Federal Government adopt similar legislation "to the advantage of labourers throughout the country."

The Federation requested that the Dominion "do all in its power" so that old people of the province of Quebec could take advantage of the old age pensions legislation.

Among the other recommendations contained in the memorandum were:—

Inauguration of a public works and highway construction program with contracts providing for fair wages.

Protective measures (against hasty action by creditors) for the unemployed on their return to work.

Counter-action against communist propaganda.

Increasing the tariff against imported gloves and shoes, and foreign advertising circulars, etc.

Penalties for infractions of laws regarding wages and hours.

Establishment of a permanent Inquiry Committee to report on conditions in various industries.

Unification of company legislation.

Prohibition of commercial publicity over the Canadian Radio Commission stations and other Canadian stations on Sunday.

Restoration of the half-cent postage rate on circulars.

The Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, received the delegation and assured the members that the Federal Government would rigidly enforce the penal sections of the Government's reform measures.

### Convention of New Brunswick Federation of Labour

The twenty-second annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held recently at Fredericton. In his report, President J. E. Tighe, referred to the Forest Operations Commission Act and while thanking the government for this legislation he believed some amendments were necessary.

The executive's report drew attention to representations made to the Dominion Department of Labour to have the office of Eastern representative re-opened and a fair

wage officer appointed for the Maritime provinces. In connection with relief, the executive recommended the provincial government to take under advisement a comprehensive slum clearance and housing scheme to be effective throughout the Province. The committee further advocated that the government be called upon to set an example to other employers by paying adequate wages and instituting the shorter work day and week on all their work both departmental and that

let out by contract. It was also recommended that the Provincial Government give its full support to the social legislation contemplated by the Federal Parliament, by agreeing to the amending of the British North America Act.

Further matters which the executive committee recommended were: Continued effort to secure the 6-hour day and 5-day week; a provincial fair wage act to apply to all Provincial Government work, and the proclamation of legislation instituting Mothers' Allowances, Old Age Pensions, Minimum Wage for Women, etc., and Childrens' Protection Acts.

The secretary-treasurer's financial statement showed total receipts of \$904.37 with expenditures totalling \$745.89, leaving a balance in the bank and on hand of \$158.48. A special report was made in connection with the issuance of the "History of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour," which resulted in a balance of \$286.38.

The convention was featured by addresses from Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, Premier of New Brunswick, and Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health and Labour. In his address, Hon. Dr. Taylor declared that the placing into effect of the social legislation depended upon the financial condition of the province.

Premier Tilley outlined the Forest Operations Commission Act and the benefits obtained therefrom by the workers in lumber camps during the past winter. He stated "the government had under consideration the amendment of Section 34 (which gives employers authority to employ inexperienced men at wages below the minimum) so that this privilege cannot be abused as it has been in some cases." The premier considered that the government would have to enact legislation whereby farmers and fishermen would receive a just return on their products. He further intimated that a bill would be introduced in the Legislature providing for a provincial housing scheme. In conclusion, Premier Tilley expressed himself as being in favour of Minimum Wage Act for Women and Girls and would be glad to discuss this subject with the Federation committee.

Hon. A. A. Dysart, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, expressed the opinion that, while the Forest Operations Commission Act was a step in the right direction, the minimum wage set by the Commission was likely to become the maximum. He thought the government should thoroughly investigate the whole operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and expressed the opinion that if any additional subsidy is received by the province it should be marked for social legislation.

The recommendations contained in the resolutions adopted were:

Removal of the \$4.00 tax on Canadian export lumber in event of a trade treaty between Canada and the United States.

Immediate establishment of a Provincial Department of Labour.

Enactment of legislation making it illegal for persons connected with the school commission to sell school books.

Fairer manner of relief distribution.

Enactment of legislation ensuring a decent living income to part time workers.

Medical attendance to persons on relief.

Application of the principles of collective bargaining.

Prohibition of unfair competition among the pulp and paper mills of New Brunswick.

Amendments to the Public Health Act governing the examination and licensing of plumbers.

Appointment by the Federal Government of a fair wage officer for the Maritime Provinces.

Reduction of interest rates on homes and farms.

Prohibition of foreclosures of mortgages on farms and dwellings.

Withholding of a licence to all trucks and busses where such transportation parallels a railway.

Opposition to the proposal to add a 5 per cent penalty to unpaid taxes.

Appointment of an examining board for the licensing of moving picture machine operators, such Board to consist of three licensed operators of more than five years actual operating experience.

Amending section 34 of the Forest Operations Commission Act so that employees may not be compelled to work for a lesser rate than that set by the Commission.

Condemning the bonus system of payment of employees.

Proclaiming Old Age Pensions; Mothers' Allowances and Women's Minimum Wage enactments in force.

Free school books to children.

Appointment of an officer to enforce the Compulsory School Attendance Act.

Federal Government assistance for Moncton Railway Shops to permit operation on a five-day week basis.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The officers elected were: President, J. E. Tighe, Saint John; Vice-presidents, A. W. Jamieson, Moncton; J. B. Johnston, McAdam; J. H. Wallace, Reynolds; secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin, Saint John; legislative representative, J. A. Whitebone, Saint John.

Fredricton was selected as the next place of meeting.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY SYSTEM FOR 1934

THE first annual report of the Canadian National Railway system under its new board of trustees shows that the total operating revenues for 1934 were \$164,902,501.66 an increase of \$16,382,759 or 11 per cent over the preceding year. For 1934, the cash deficit was \$10,547,488 less than for 1933, when the total deficit was \$58,955,388.41. The increase of 11 per cent in gross revenue on Canadian National Railways compares with an average increase of 5.7 per cent on United States Class I railroads. Freight revenue increased 12.3 per cent, while passenger revenue increased 8.6 per cent, this latter being accomplished with less passenger mileage than was operated in 1933. Operating expenses, compared with the preceding year, show an increase of \$9,123,519 or 6.39 per cent. It is explained that while the increased passenger traffic was taken care of with slightly less passenger train mileage, the increase of 12.12 per cent in revenue ton miles necessitated additional freight train service to the extent of 11.2 per cent.

One section of the report deals with the co-operative measures, and the estimated economies effected in railway operation, through a Joint Executive Committee, consisting of three Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the three Trustees of the Canadian National Railway. Authority for the study of proposed co-operative measures proceeds from this Joint Executive Committee, and such co-operative measures as are agreed upon are subsequently ratified by their respective companies.

*Wage agreements.*—In dealing with wage agreements, the report referred to the arrangements under which rates of pay were established on a scale 15 per cent below the basic rates in pre-depression years. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, page 1065). The report then outlines the negotiations which led to the agreement in November, 1934, providing that this 15 per cent deduction from basic rates would be reduced (effective January 1, 1935) to 12 per cent, with a further reduction on May 1, 1935, to 10 per cent. (LABOUR GAZETTE November, 1934, p. 991).

*Pension Plans.*—The pension plans, including the recent revision, are outlined as follows:—

During the year the Canadian National Pension Fund, which is generally applicable to Canadian National employees who are not members of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund (closed to new members 1908) or the Inter-

colonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund (closed to new members August 7, 1929), was revised and placed on a new basis which includes the principle of contribution by employees. The revised rules and regulations were made effective January 1, 1935, but pensions granted prior to that date are not affected.

Pension rights which had accrued to employees prior to January 1, 1935, are preserved in the form of a service pension, the amount of which is determined by the employee's allowable service up to January 1, 1935, and by the employee's best 10 consecutive years' compensation for any period prior to the same date. This service pension becomes payable upon retirement if the service requirements are fulfilled. Employees having less than 10 years' service at January 1, 1935, and future employees become entitled to a basic pension of \$300 per year if the service requirements are fulfilled. The service pension and the basic pension are payable entirely at the expense of the Company.

The new plan then makes provision, as an addition to the service or basic pension referred to, for supplemental annuities which the employee may obtain by voluntary contribution of any per cent of employee's compensation up to 10 per cent, the Company undertaking to credit the employee with an equal amount up to 5 per cent, and to accrue interest on both amounts compounded yearly. A limitation is placed upon the Company's portion of the supplemental annuity by a provision that the service or basic pension, together with a simple annuity purchaseable from the Company's contributions shall not exceed 40 per cent of the employee's best average compensation in any 10 consecutive years, but this restriction does not operate to reduce a service pension which may be in excess of 40 per cent arising out of employees having had more than 40 years' service at January 1, 1935.

Employees' funds and accrued interest thereon are kept by the Company in a trust fund and are invested in Dominion Government Securities. Upon retirement these funds and the amount credited to the employee by the Company are to be used for the purchase from the Company of an annuity calculated on an actuarial basis. In the event of the employee dying before pension age or leaving the service, all the contributions made by him are returned with the accruals of interest.



Retirement is compulsory at age 65 for all employees pensionable under the plan. The Trustees, however, may retain in the service beyond that age any executive officer of the standing of a Divisional Superintendent, or higher, or any technical or professional officer whose continuance in the service is deemed to be in the best interests of the Company, but all accruals of pension benefits by the Company cease at age 65. Provision is made for the retirement of employees having the requisite qualifications who may have attained the age of 60 years or more and have become physically or mentally incapacitated.

The plan provides that pensions may take the form of joint and survivor annuities in the name of the retired employee and an

approved dependent, and also in the form of annuities guaranteed for a stipulated number of years. Annuities in these forms are to be the equivalent on an actuarial basis of the individual pension.

The fund is administered by a pension board of 7 members 4 of whom are officers of the Company, and 3 are elected from time to time from the ranks of officers of the recognized labour organizations. The Vice-President of Finance of the Company is a member of the board and is its permanent chairman.

It was pointed out that the representatives of the employees were consulted during the revision of the plan (which will reduce the cost of pensions to the company) and have expressed their approval of it.

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Senate Bill to Amend the Combines Investigation Act

A BILL to amend the Combines Investigation Act and to repeal section 498 of the Criminal Code was introduced in the Senate by Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain on March 5. Senator Casgrain's motion on April 3 for the second reading of the Bill failed to receive support, and a motion by Hon. Raoul Dandurand seconded by Right Hon. George P. Graham to the effect that the Bill be not read a second time was carried.

The Bill if enacted would have amended two essential sections of the Combines Investigation Act, namely, the section defining unlawful combines and the section providing penalties for the formation or operation of such combines. Section 4 of the Act, which reads: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees," would also have been amended by the addition to this section of a similar indication of exemption for combinations of employers.

Section 2, which defines the classes of commercial combinations which the Act indicates are unlawful combines, contains the provision that the Act shall apply only to "combinations which have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others," and enumerates types of such combinations to which the Act may apply, including mergers, monopolies, and agreements to prevent competition, fix common prices, enhance prices or limit production. The proposed amendment to this section would have eliminated this enumeration

of types and would have limited the definition to "a combination of two or more persons" which was designed or operated "to restrain unreasonably trade or commerce, against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others" or which was "a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce."

Senator Dandurand in opposing second reading of the Bill contended "that the proposed amendments would destroy both the letter and the spirit of the Combines Investigation Act and of this section of the Criminal Code" and that "it would open the door to the formation of all sorts of trusts and mergers."

### Pulp and Paper Industry

The pulp and paper industry is the most important manufacturing industry in Canada, heading the lists in 1933 for gross and net values of manufactured products, number of employees and distribution of wages and salaries according to a report recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In total capital invested it is exceeded only by electric light and power plants.

The total number of employees on salaries in the pulp and paper industry in 1933, was 2,920 as compared with 3,112 in 1932, while the number on wages was 21,117 in 1933 as compared with 21,449 in 1932. The average earning of those on salaries was \$2,191 in 1933 as compared with \$2,327 in 1932; while those on wages received an average of \$956 in 1933 as compared with \$984 in 1932.

## ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN INDUSTRY

### Employees' Recommendations Concerning Plant and Equipment

**S**UGGESTIONS for plant and equipment inspection by a committee of employees are contained in a bulletin recently published by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario.

The "suggestions" set forth are given as a guide to general hazards that might be looked for in connection with an inspection of any industrial plant. Following are the hazards designated and the safety and health recommendations made:

*Causes of falls of persons.*—Floors with protruding nails; uneven segments, holes or patches in floors; articles left in passageways; slippery floors or steps; lack of hand rails on stairways or platforms; unsafe ladders or scaffolding; tools lying on floors; shoes with worn out soles; high heels.

*Causes of abrasions and bruises.*—Protruding objects of all kinds from walls, posts, machines or trucks; nails on floor or in loose boards; loose or broken glass in windows, broken glass on floors, sharp protruding corners where passageways meet.

*Causes of injury by falling.*—Improper piling or overloading of merchandise, either on floors, platforms, shelves or trucks; loose articles on walls, ceilings, posts or outside window ledges; loose window frames, signs or awnings; tools left on platforms or ladders.

*Causes of burns and fires.*—Unprotected electric wires, switches, cutouts or fuses, exposed ends of wire, worn insulation on wires; crossed wires; gas leaks; greasy rags and papers outside of properly covered metal containers; oil on floors; accumulation of dust or sweepings; smoking inside of plant; handling of hot metals, oils or corrosive acids by persons who are not wearing proper protective clothing for such work.

*Causes of suffocation.*—Leaky gas tubes or connections; lack of ventilating flues or fans where fumes are created by hot metals, oils, acids or other substances.

*Machinery.*—All machinery should be properly lighted for safe operation and in good operating condition with safety set screws on moving parts; all belts, pulleys and gears properly guarded, with guards in place and in use; brakes, if any, in good order; motors, if any, protected; specially hazardous machinery such as saws, stamping presses, etc., equipped with guards. Elevators should be equipped with gates, interlocks and other approved safety devices.

*Clothing is a frequent cause of accident.*—Clothing worn around machinery should be

close fitting without flowing ends; sleeves should be rolled up; flapping ties or ribbons prohibited; long hair protected by caps or nets; caps with celluloid vizors prohibited; gloves are generally a hazard when operating machinery, but an asset in handling rough materials. Foundry workers should wear leggings and foundry boots. Handlers of heavy materials should wear safety type shoes to protect the feet.

*Eye protection.*—Safety goggles should be worn for all such operations as grinding, chipping and routing of metals; pouring of hot metals, oils and corrosive acids.

*First aid in prevention of blood poisoning.*—See that first aid equipment is complete and that rules are in force demanding that any abrasion of the outer skin be it even a scratch, broken blister or bruise, be immediately treated by first aid, and treatment continued regularly thereafter until healed.

*Industrial diseases.*—Enquire closely into materials and work processes to find out if there is health hazard to employees. Give particular attention to lead and lead compounds, benzol and dust, especially if there is inclusion of free silica. Most dusts are harmful. If substitutes free of lead and benzol cannot be used and benzol fumes and harmful dusts cannot be exhausted by ventilation without inhalation by workers, the wearing of effective respirators during time of exposure is the safe alternative. Medical examination at stated time intervals might also be considered.

*Good lighting.*—Good lighting of machinery, passageways and stairs at all times is essential. Make your inspection cover daylight and dark.

*Proper supervision.*—Safety devices and plant safety rules are of no use in the prevention of accidents unless the safety devices are always in place and in use, and the plant safety rules are strictly enforced—report all instances where safety devices are not in use or safety rules are not being enforced.

*Good housekeeping in fire and accident prevention.*—Good housekeeping is one of the prime essentials in the preventing of fires and accidents. See that halls and floors are clean and free from rubbish, stairways in good condition, stores piled safely, passageways and working spaces around machinery free of obstructions, fire extinguishers handy and in good condition, ladders strong and of the safety type where practical, safety devices on elevators in good order, and that toilets, drinking fountains, etc., are in clean condition.



## ADDITIONAL MALE MINIMUM WAGE REGULATIONS IN MANITOBA

THE *Manitoba Gazette* of March 2, 1935, contains Order No. 18, governing employment of men performing work generally done by boys. The text of this order is as follows:

ORDER No. 18.—*Governing Employment of "Men Performing Work Generally Done by Boys," "Part-time" and "Piece-work," "Employment and Apprentices."*

1. Rate for work generally performed by boys when done by adults.

The occupations listed hereunder are classified as work generally performed by boys of 18 years of age and under, and if performed by men over 18 years of age, they shall be paid not less than the established rate for adult workers, unless employee, over 18 years, was in employer's service in any such occupation on March 1, 1935, or after that date becomes over 18 years while in employer's service in any such occupation. In either of such cases he may be retained by the same employer until an opportunity for promotion occurs and paid not less than the established rate for boys, namely:—

Not less than at the rate per week of 48 hours as follows:—

- \$8 per week for first 6 months of employment.
- \$9 per week for second 6 months of employment.
- \$10 per week after 12 months of employment.

Occupations: Delivering telegrams or other messages, hand bills or advertising matter; delivering parcels on foot or on bicycle; office boys; shining shoes; delivering newspapers; setting up bowling alley pins; other work of similar nature when ruled as properly coming under this order by an Inspector of the Bureau of Labour and when employers hold a certificate in writing by said inspector.

2. Waiting time if on part-time or piece-work basis.

If employment is on a part-time, or piece-work basis, an amount equal to at least the minimum wage rate established for the work employee is engaged to do must be paid for all time during which the employee is required to be available for duty, including time spent waiting on the premises when required by the employer.

3. Four-hour minimum if part-time or piece-work basis.

Employees working on a part-time or piece-work basis shall be paid for not less than four (4) consecutive hours in any day such employees are required to report for duty.

4. Average over four weeks.

Wages paid on a piece-work basis may be averaged over any consecutive four-week period.

5. Payment of wages.

Wages shall be paid weekly in cash, and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three (3) days.

6. Rate for indentured apprentices.

If an indenture of apprenticeship has been entered into under the terms of which the employer, during a specified period of not less than one and not more than two years, undertakes to see that a male employee is taught a skilled trade or calling, and the employee undertakes to learn the skilled trade or calling, it is agreed that the wages stipulated in the indenture may supersede the rates set by the minimum wage regulation, provided a copy of such indenture is filed with, and approved of, by the Board, and also provided that the rate of wages paid shall not be less than the rates established for persons under the age of 18 years in the industry.

7. Applies to all orders.

This order shall apply in respect to all orders of the Minimum Wage Board made prior to this date.

Penalties are provided for violation of the order and the usual provisions for posting are included. The order became effective on March 1, 1935.

## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

### Order Governing Paper Industry and Allied Processes

THE Women's Minimum Wage Board of Quebec has issued Order No. 17a governing employment in the paper industry. This order which was gazetted on March 23, replaces previous regulations concerning the same industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1934, page 330). The following is the text of the Order:

Order No. 17a (provisory).—Replacing order No. 17, which was in force previously governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in the paper industry and allied processes including paper box and paper bag making, wooden boxes partially made or finished with paper or cardboard; all kinds of paper and all fibre, pulp and paper products.

1. MINIMUM: No wage shall be less than is set forth in the following table:

*City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal.*

	Per hour
50 per cent of the employees, at not less than .....	.15c
50 per cent of the employees, at not less than .....	.21c

*Province of Quebec, excepting the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal.*

	Per hour
50 per cent of the employees, at not less than .....	.13c
50 per cent of the employees, at not less than .....	.19c

The employee's wages shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. Said



wages shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money enclosed in the envelope; same must be initialed by the person who paid the employee.

2. All employees without any exception are governed by the above specified minimum wages.

3. HOURS OF WORK: The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Inspection Department. (Chap. 182, R.S.P.Q., 1925).

4. WAITING TIME: Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

5. DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES: No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint

with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act.

6. UNIFORMS: If a special uniform is required it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employee.

7. PENALTIES: Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine or imprisonment. (See Section 12 of the Act).

8. POSTING: Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place where the employees have access.

9. This Order shall come into force and be effective for a period of twelve months starting on June 1st, 1935, and is replacing Order No. 17 (which was in force and effective since June 1st, 1934) which said Order shall thereupon be rescinded.

Gus. Francey, *Chairman.*

Omer Brunet,

C. J. Griffin,

Eug. Richard.

Montreal, February 28th, 1935.

## Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia in 1934

The annual report of the director administering the Mothers' Allowances Act of Nova Scotia reviews the activities under this enactment during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1934. In a summary of the four years during which the Act has been in force, the director points out that during the first year \$310,602.04 were paid in allowances and the costs of operation were \$22,744.07; during the second year \$331,336.72 were disbursed in allowances and the costs of operation were \$16,824.56; for the third year the sum of \$341,929, was paid in allowances and the cost of operation was \$16,129.38; while during the fourth year \$356,074.70 was paid in allowances and the cost of operation was \$15,128.47.

In the first year of operation 1,030 families, comprising 3,179 children, were assisted; during the second year 1,108 families and 3,342 children; during the third year 1,158 families and 3,487 children; and for the year ending September 30, 1934, there were 1,168 families and 3,549 children.

The statistics indicate that the total number of applicants during the year under review was 265 of whom 110 were found ineligible while 155 were approved. These 155 new beneficiaries had 566 children, the average number of dependent children per family being 3.65. The number of children over 16 years of age in the new families was 251, and their total reported monthly earnings were \$1,395.56 of which amount \$434.15 was contributed to home support. In 55 of the 155 approved applicants the families were without any property or cash assets. Of the applications approved by the director, the

number of mothers with one dependent child was 12; with two children, 38; with three children, 41; with four children, 17; with five children, 21; with six children, 10; with seven children, 12; with eight children, 1; with nine children, 1; with ten children, 1; and with eleven children, 1.

There were 189 cancellations and 18 renewals during the year. The sum required for the payment of allowances in 1935 is estimated at \$418,180; the total required in connection with the operation of the act being estimated at \$434,100.00.

A marked increase in the fruit and vegetable preparations industry in Canada during 1933 is indicated in a report recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the period 1923-33 the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased about 100 per cent. Although the number of plants in operation increased from 258 in 1932 to 273 in 1933, the capital investment decreased from \$40,586,892 to \$37,286,824. The average number of employees per annum increased from 5,954 to 6,530; salaries and wages, however, decreased from \$30,034,537 to \$29,982,400, the amount paid for materials increased from \$15,600,602 to \$16,461,755.

According to a preliminary statement of the Bureau of Mines (Quebec) mineral production in the province in 1934, attained a value of \$31,083,167—an advance of 10.4 per cent over 1933, and of 21 per cent compared with the low mark of 1932.

## NEW COAL MINING REGULATIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

**R**EPEALING the Coal Mines Licensing and Regulations Act of 1934, the Saskatchewan Legislature has recently passed the Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935. The Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to licence all operators and also to fix the conditions under which licences will be granted.

The Act provides that it will be the duty of the Minister of Natural Resources to encourage the betterment of conditions of the coal mining industry and for this purpose he is empowered:

(a) to inquire into any condition for the time being prevalent in the coal mining industry, which he deems to be detrimental to the interest of the industry, persons engaged therein and the public, or any of them;

(b) to make surveys from time to time of all or any natural resources of the province in relation to coal mines and the coal mining industry and to formulate plans for their useful, economical and orderly development;

(c) to promote and attend conferences of operators and persons engaged in carrying on or employed in the coal mining industry for the purpose of discussing any matter, circumstance or thing, which detrimentally affects the well-being thereof, or of any class of persons engaged therein, or which operates to the disadvantage of any other industry or trade, or of the public generally, and for the purpose of formulating such measures as are calculated to remedy the detrimental state of affairs;

(d) to promote the formation of associations of operators or employees, where no such associations exist, with the object among others of bettering the conditions of the industry, and the elimination or discontinuance of any system, practice or method of business which is detrimental to the industry, or to any class or classes of persons engaged therein.

(e) to collect, arrange and systematize such information as to the coal mining industry of the province and as to the natural resources of the province in relation to such industry as he may from time to time deem proper;

(f) to assist with information and advise any operator or person engaged in the coal mining industry or any association of such operators or persons in any manner calculated to lead to the betterment of the industry and the public;

(g) generally to do all acts and things necessary or incidental to any of the matters hereinbefore set forth.

Section 8 of the Act provides as follows:—

8. (1) the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by regulation from time to time, and, if deemed necessary, after consultation from time to time with the operators and the employees:

(a) make orders, formulate codes and set up standards of ethics, methods, practices and systems applicable to the coal mining industry so far as they relate to the activities of operators and persons engaged in that industry within the province calculated to effect stability in the conditions thereof, with the object of prohibiting competitive practices which are in their nature detrimental either to the industry or to the operators or persons engaged therein,

or to the employees in the industry, or to the public;

(b) without derogating from the generality of the provisions contained in clause (a), make orders, formulate codes and set up standards of ethics, methods, practices and systems, applicable to the coal mining industry within the province, with the object of establishing standards of prices below which no product of the coal mining industry shall be sold, whether by wholesale or retail, and with the object of establishing standards as to hours of employment and wages of any persons or class or classes of persons employed in the industry;

(c) declare that any code or codes formulated shall be in force as from a specified date, and upon publication of notice thereof in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*;

(d) declare that from and after a specified date, and upon publication of notice in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, any code or any specified part of any code shall cease to have any force or effect;

(e) suspend the operation of any code or any specified part or parts thereof, either for a fixed period, or until further order;

(f) alter, vary, modify or amend the provisions of any code;

(g) fix, from time to time, the price or prices at which coal may be sold within the province, having regard to conditions obtaining in the coal mining industry, and to the interests of the operators, their employees and the consumers;

(h) classify employees in the coal mining industry according to the nature of the employment, and provide for the fixing of a minimum wage to be payable to all classes of employees or any specified class or classes of employees in the province; and

(i) generally make such regulations and orders not inconsistent with this Act, as are necessary to carry out the provisions thereof according to their true spirit and intent.

This Act comes into force upon proclamation.

A recently published report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the woollen textile industries in Canada in 1933 shows that these industries gave employment to 9,832 persons with a total for salaries and wages of \$7,774,386 in 1933, as compared with 8,586 employees who received \$7,121,340 in salaries and wages in 1932.

One of the chief features of the annual report of the Chief Medical Officer (New Brunswick Department of Health) is a review of work of the public health nursing service. During the year 1934, public health nurses visited 25,000 homes and attended 9,000 child welfare clinics. In order to extend public health nursing service the Department of Health is willing to assist local units in the establishment and maintenance of such a service both through guidance and supervision and, where such is necessary by contributing to its financial support.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND SASKATCHEWAN

### Annual Reports of Provincial Boards for 1934

#### New Brunswick

THE sixteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1934. There is also presented a detailed analysis of accidents in 1933 based upon completed statistics.

During the year the Board found it necessary to write off as bad debts the sum of \$2,466.45, chiefly on account of debtors having left the province or made assignments and received their discharge in bankruptcy. At the end of 1933, after adjustments between actual and estimated income and expenditure, the Board concluded with an actual credit balance of \$68,241.39. The total income for the year 1934 is estimated at \$556,570.27 and the expenditures at \$676,446.19, leaving an estimated deficit of \$119,875.92, deducting from this the surplus of \$68,241.39 carried forward for 1933, there is left an estimated deficit of \$51,634.53. As explained in the report, these balances do not purport to be the actual amount of moneys to the debit or credit of classes, but show what has been collected from the provisional statements filed and what the Board think, after going over the data in their possession, is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected owing to the expected increase of the actual payrolls over the provisional. The expenditure shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the cost of claims in assembly and claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1934, but not reported to the Board, and also the estimated amount of claims reported, partly paid, but not completed.

Complete accident statistics for 1934 were not available when the report was published, but a tabular analysis is made of accidents in 1933 with a comparison of accident frequency and accident compensation cost of previous years.

*Statistics for 1933.*—The cost declined steadily from the peak year of 1928 when it was \$641,132.93 to \$359,593.66 in 1932 but in 1933 it rose to \$580,879.44. Accident totals declined from a peak of 9,281 in 1929 to 6,707 in 1933. Of the 6,707 accidents in 1933, 26 were fatal, 348 involved permanent partial disability; 3,606 temporary total disability; while 2,700 involved medical aid only and 365 were non-compensable. In 1932 the total number of accidents was 4,386, classified as

follows: fatal, 18; permanent partial, 250; temporary total, 2,582; medical aid, 1,536.

During 1933, the average age of workmen involved in accidents was 32.73 years and their average weekly wage was \$9.75. In temporary total disability cases the time loss averaged 27.40 days, while in permanent partial disability cases the time loss averaged 97.26 days.

The causes of accidents in 1933 were classified as follows: prime movers, 146; working machines, 324; hoisting, 195; dangerous substances, 200; stepping on or striking against objects, 626; falling objects, 921; handling objects, 884; tools, 1,043; runaways and animals, 43; moving trains and vehicles, 222; fall of person, 1,047; all other causes, 1,056.

The net cost of administration during the year, including the cost of the factory department was \$56,737.01.

Included in the report is the annual statement of the factory inspector, covering the year's activities. During 1934, there were 1,272 mills, factories, hotels and industrial plants visited. In the matter of boiler inspection, this official found that a number of small plants have not as yet had their boilers insured. In dealing with accidents due to exposed machinery, this official expressed himself as being strongly opposed to the use of wooden pulleys in portable mills as they are exposed to climatic conditions which causes rapid deterioration. In all cases where wooden pulleys are used the inspector recommends that they be well guarded.

#### Saskatchewan

The fifth annual report of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board contains a provisional summary of the activities under the Act during the calendar year 1934, with a detailed analysis of statistics for 1933. The Board has been in active operation from July 2, 1930 when it began to pay compensation and medical aid. A review of the provisions of the Act was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1929, page 379.

There was collected from all employers in 1933 the sum of \$338,369.30 while the expenditures in compensation, medical aid, etc., was \$331,087.06, leaving a balance of \$7,281.60. For the year 1934 total receipts are predicated upon an estimate of \$335,639.54 with estimated disbursements of \$309,244.92, leaving an estimated surplus of \$26,394.62. The wage expenditure for all classes under the Act for



the year 1934 was estimated at \$23,029,745, while the provisional payroll of 1933 amounted to \$23,017,292.

The number of fatal accidents in 1934 totalled 8 as compared with 13 in 1933, 13 in 1932, 14 in 1931 and 17 in 1930; pensions being paid at the end of 1933 were 126 and the total number of employers making returns to the Board was 4,248 as compared with 4,602 in 1933.

Employers of the province are divided into 67 groups, each group bearing its own rate of assessment. These groups comprise the 21 classes under the Act.

**Accident Prevention.**—The Board continued its activities in connection with accident prevention as outlined in previous reports. Reports of accidents happening in certain districts were sent to accident prevention associations, as well as to the Inspection Branch of the Department. Every case is reviewed, and if there appears to have been negligence on the part of employer or employee, an explanation is requested with a view to having the defect remedied. During the year lumber operators of the Province organized with the object of giving greater attention to safety in the conduct of their industry.

The total number of accidents reported in 1934 was 3,104, of which 8 were fatal; 26 involved permanent disability, 1,568 temporary disability and 1,502 medical aid only.

A complete analysis of reported accidents in 1933 indicated a total of 2,390, of which 13 were fatal, 68 were permanent disability cases, 1,185 temporary disability, and 1,124 required medical aid only. The average age of all classes injured in 1933 was 37.62 and

their weekly average wage was \$16.87. In temporary disability cases, the average number of days lost was 32.68 and in permanent disability cases the average was 123.19 days, the total time loss during the year in all cases was 45,984.5 working days. Causes of accidents in 1933 were grouped as follows: Prime movers, 75; working machines, 179; hoisting apparatus, 21; dangerous substances, 110; stepping or striking against objects, 345; falling objects, 354; handling objects, 243; tools, 146; runaways and animals, 44; moving trains and vehicles, 134; falls of persons, 408; all other causes, 331.

The following table gives the estimate of wage expenditure by classes in Schedule 1 for 1934:—

Class	Wage Expenditure
	\$
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	1,877,760
Canadian National Railway.....	1,900,000
Province of Saskatchewan.....	No estimate required
Dominion of Canada.....	
Cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, Municipalities, with the exception of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.....	1,350,000
Lumbering.....	1,201,850
Planing mills, etc.....	422,100
Mining.....	908,100
Gravel pits, brick and glass works.....	1,184,600
Garages, machine shops, etc.....	59,450
Gasoline, chemicals, etc.....	2,095,170
Breweries, bottling works, etc.....	495,330
Milling and grain elevators.....	257,600
Abattoirs and packing houses.....	4,053,800
Creameries, and bakeries.....	572,200
Printing, power laundry, dyeing, etc.....	1,290,200
Road making and wholesale establishments	1,390,750
Construction—Steel, concrete, brick.....	2,255,880
Electrical power lines and railroad construc- tion.....	805,870
Anti-tuberculosis league.....	572,328
	337,257
	23,029,745

## ASSESSMENT RATES FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO INDUSTRIES FOR 1935

**T**HE Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board has recently issued its table of provisional assessment rates for 1935 with adjusted rates for 1934. Prefacing its table of rates for 1935, the Board explains the methods followed in arriving at the rates under the collective liability system, which is modified to the extent of permitting rebates in favour of employers with good accident records:

"All industries in the same class do not necessarily nor usually, bear the same rate. The classes are subdivided into groups, and even within the group the rates are different where this is shown to be justified. The experience is kept for the group as well as for the class. In fixing the rates, however, regard must always be had to the fact that each

class is an insurance group and that all lines of industry in the class must share to some extent the good or ill fortune of the class as a whole. The rating for each separate line of industry cannot be made to depend upon the experience in that particular line alone. This is especially the case where the total amount of the payrolls in any line of industry is small. To charge that line of industry with its own cost might place a very excessive burden upon its employers for one year while perhaps relieving them almost wholly from assessment another year. This would destroy the underlying principle of collective liability or mutual insurance which is the basis of the system.

"Individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is made

according to their accident experience by a system of merit rating. Where the accident cost falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage a merit rating refund within specified limits, is made accordingly."

For assessment and compensation purposes under the Act the industries covered are divided into 24 classes. Each class stands upon its own footing and carries its own burden except that a very small general fund, known as the Disaster Reserve, is set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that may arise in any class. With the ex-

ception of this Disaster Reserve, the moneys collected are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened.

The table of rates per \$100 of payroll to be levied provisionally for 1935 upon employers coming under the provision of Part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act shows that for most groups these rates remain unchanged from the adjusted rates for 1934. Changes however are made in the rates for certain groups as follows:—

## CHANGES IN ASSESSMENT RATES FOR 1935

Occupation	1934	1935	Occupation	1934	1935
	Adjusted	Provisional		Adjusted	Provisional
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gun-powder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, cordite, or other high explosives, mfg., or shell testing, involving discharge or explosion.....	1 00	5 00	Chimney stacks, towers, blast furnaces or high structures, erection of.....	5 00	7 50
Iron smelting, with blast furnace...	1 00	1 25	Marble in interior of buildings, installation of.....	1 00	1 50
Foundries, n.o.s.....	2 20	2 25	Mosaic of tile setting when separate work.....	0 90	1 35
Foundries, steel.....	2 20	2 25	Concrete or cement work, in or connected with buildings, n.o.s.....	4 00	6 00
Foundries, brass or aluminium.....	1 10	1 15	Concrete or cement work, in or connected with buildings over four stories in height.....	4 50	6 75
Lead works.....	1 10	1 15	Plastering.....	1 75	2 60
Babbitt metals, mfg.....	1 10	1 15	Lathing.....	1 75	2 60
Foundries, malleable iron.....	0 75	1 00	Carpentry, n.o.s.....	3 00	6 00
Stoves, furnaces, cast hot water boilers, or radiators, mfg.....	1 75	2 25	Hardwood, parquet or mastic floor laying when separate work...	0 90	1 35
Installation of furnaces by the manufacturer.....	1 75	2 25	Wood or wire fences, when separate work, erection of.....	1 80	1 20
Metal sanitary ware, mfg.....	1 50	2 00	Electric wiring or buildings or installation of lighting fixtures.....	1 50	2 50
Wrought iron pipe or tubing, mfg....	1 50	2 00	Servicing of radios as a business....	0 40	0 60
Pipes or metal sheets, galvanizing, tinning, and enamelling of.....	1 50	2 00	Radio aerials, erection of.....	1 50	2 25
Gas or electric welding.....	1 50	2 00	Plumbing, heating, sanitary engineering, gas or steam fitting, installation of furnaces and kindred work.....	1 60	2 40
Light machinery, mfg., n.o.s.....	0 90	1 00	Painting, n.o.s.....	2 75	4 10
Machine shops.....	0 90	1 00	Painting high structures when separate work.....	6 00	9 00
Blacksmith shops.....	0 90	1 00	Steeple jack work as a business....	6 00	9 00
Cream separators and the like, mfg.....	0 90	1 00	Decorating or renovating.....	2 75	4 10
Sporting goods, mfg.....	0 90	1 00	Glazing or installation of plate glass or leaded glass.....	1 75	2 60
Firearms, mfg.....	0 90	1 00	Caulking.....	2 75	4 10
Gas or electric light fixtures, mfg....	0 90	1 00	Sheet metal workers, metal roofing, siding, ceiling, or the like.....	2 75	4 10
Metal refrigerators, mfg.....	0 90	1 00	Roofing (other than by carpenter)...	2 75	4 10
Metal wares, instruments, utensils, steel bedsteads, toys, or articles, mfg.....	0 90	1 00	Lightning rod erection.....	2 00	3 00
Celluloid articles, mfg.....	0 90	1 00	Excavation work, for or connected with buildings, n.o.c.....	3 50	5 25
Artificial flowers, papier mache and composition display fixtures, mfg....	0 90	1 00	Blasting work, for or connected with building as a business.....	6 00	9 00
Tools, cutlery or hardware, mfg....	0 90	1 00	Caisson work, for or connected with buildings as a business.....	6 50	9 75
Sheet metal or tinwares or articles, mfg.....	0 60	0 75	Wrecking of buildings.....	10 00	15 00
Sheet metal, enamelled wares or articles, mfg.....	0 60	0 75	Moving of buildings.....	6 00	9 00
Erection of wire fences by the manufacturer.....	1 20	0 90	Sand blasting.....	6 00	9 00
Soap, mfg.....	1 00	1 25	Window cleaning.....	10 00	15 00
Weaving, manufactories; textiles, fabrics, cloth, blankets, canvas, bags felt, hair cloth or hair goods, mfg.....	0 40	0 50	General construction, n.o.s., where the business of the employer includes several of the operations included in this class.....	4 00	6 00
Bleaching, dyeing or finishing of above fabrics as a business.....	0 40	0 50	General construction, buildings over four stories in height.....	4 50	6 75
Felt hats, mfg.....	0 15	0 20	General construction, erection of pulp mills power plants, and the like.....	5 00	7 50
Carpets or rugs, mfg.....	0 25	0 30	General construction, erection of grain elevators.....	5 00	7 50
Wool scouring.....	0 25	0 35	Theatres and moving picture places	0 20	0 30
Woven labels and the like, mfg.....	0 15	0 20			
Shoe laces and braids, mfg.....	0 15	0 20			
Brickwork, or stone masonry, n.o.s.....	4 00	6 00			
Brick work or stone masonry, buildings over four stories in height.....	4 50	6 75			

## CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1933

## Statistics Respecting Employees, Wages, Etc.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, railways, etc., and general manufacturing in Canada. Preliminary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1933 have been issued, and the accompanying tables give the figures in some detail.

The first table contains summary figures for all manufacturing industries from 1929 to 1933, numbers of establishments, capital invested, employees on salaries and wages, and value of production. Except for numbers of establishments and capital invested, which showed increases for 1930, the figures show decreases each year except that the number of establishments and the cost of materials increased in 1933. It will be observed that the wages paid in 1933 were only one-half of those paid in 1929 while the number of wage-earners decreased by over 30 per cent and the average wages per annum decreased by 25 per cent. Part of the reduction in average wages would be due to short time operations, prevalent in nearly all of the industries.

The second table shows the numbers of employees on salaries and on wages with salaries and wages paid as well as the number of establishments, for 1933, by provinces and by groups of industries and for each of the important industries in each group.

Statistics for 1932 appeared in the issue of the Labour Gazette for September, 1934, pp. 889-893, and contained figures as to the numbers of wage-earners classified according to the regular hours of work per week, 40 or less, 44, etc., up to 60 and over 60. This information for 1933 will not be available for some time.

The third table gives the figures as to numbers of employees and salaries and wages paid in the other industries for which figures are collected annually.

Figures from the Decennial Census of 1931, Bulletin XXXI, showing numbers of gainfully employed persons in all industries were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1933, pp. 819-821, also figures from Bulletin XXXIII, numbers of as to wage earners, weeks employed and average earnings, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1933, pp. 1094-1095.

TABLE I.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1929 TO 1933

Items	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Change per cent in 1933 over 1932
Establishments.....No.	23,597	24,020	24,501	24,544	25,232	+
Capital invested.....\$	5,083,014,754	5,203,316,760	4,961,312,408	4,741,255,610	4,689,373,704	-
Employees on salaries.....No.	96,607	92,943	99,798	95,070	94,494	-
Salaries.....\$	188,747,672	184,239,117	186,810,794	164,695,605	151,860,323	-
Average salary.....\$	1,954	1,982	1,872	1,732	1,607	-
Employees on wages.....No.	597,827	551,496	457,628	400,328	399,409	-
Wages.....\$	624,302,170	551,853,649	437,734,767	341,187,718	313,701,767	-
Average wages.....\$	1,045	1,001	957	852	785	-
Cost of materials.....\$	2,066,636,914	1,666,983,902	1,223,880,011	955,968,683	969,188,574	+
Value of production.....\$	4,063,987,279	3,428,970,628	2,698,461,862	2,126,194,555	2,086,847,847	-
Value added by manufacture.....\$	1,997,350,365	1,761,986,726	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	1,117,659,273	-

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1933

	Number of establishments	Salaried Employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
				\$			\$
(a) PROVINCES							
CANADA.....	25,232	73,909	25,585	151,860,323	299,109	100,300	313,701,767
Prince Edward Island.....	263	214	38	201,229	552	261	396,751
Nova Scotia.....	1,378	1,864	418	2,883,571	8,905	2,073	7,817,618
New Brunswick.....	800	1,579	400	2,938,554	8,140	1,875	6,939,136
Quebec.....	8,384	22,164	5,360	44,140,197	93,918	42,129	97,218,034
Ontario.....	9,844	36,122	11,790	80,160,819	141,420	46,478	154,231,081
Manitoba.....	1,073	3,453	888	6,559,477	13,331	3,077	14,139,972
Saskatchewan.....	818	1,747	287	2,603,677	3,241	339	3,267,503
Alberta.....	975	2,146	423	3,694,270	7,279	1,096	7,201,862
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,697	4,620	981	8,678,529	22,323	2,972	22,489,810



TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1933—Concluded

	Number of establishments	Salaried Employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
				\$			\$
<b>(b) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS</b>							
<b>CANADA—Total</b>	25,232	73,909	20,585	151,860,323	299,109	100,300	313,701,767
Vegetable Products.....	5,542	11,890	2,970	22,974,383	39,838	18,397	43,163,104
Animal Products.....	4,496	8,211	1,907	13,365,486	33,465	9,528	33,087,702
Textiles and Textile Products.....	2,151	7,496	3,523	18,180,261	40,972	54,244	62,515,552
Wood and Paper Products.....	7,917	18,498	4,473	35,027,381	73,806	8,694	67,472,996
Iron and Steel Products.....	1,291	9,394	2,401	21,166,641	56,918	2,234	48,316,089
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	478	4,421	1,352	10,413,057	16,744	2,756	17,685,969
Non-metallic Mineral Products.....	1,144	3,100	662	6,282,123	15,112	422	15,398,140
Chemicals and Chemical Products.....	696	3,937	1,411	9,918,789	7,693	2,356	8,819,840
Miscellaneous Industries.....	476	1,804	535	3,837,676	6,353	1,669	6,505,024
Central Electric Stations.....	1,041	5,158	1,351	10,694,526	8,208	.....	10,737,351
<b>(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS</b>							
<b>Vegetable Products—</b>							
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	236	1,627	470	3,441,034	3,496	4,298	4,673,200
Bread and other bakery products.....	3,073	2,368	583	2,656,264	12,771	1,755	12,243,948
Breweries.....	74	782	129	2,129,795	3,199	46	3,179,732
Coffee, tea and spices.....	67	574	173	1,434,468	642	496	941,802
Distilleries.....	17	262	48	742,455	730	354	873,378
Flour and feed mills.....	1,328	1,698	179	2,043,470	3,439	154	3,064,667
Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	273	606	191	1,176,392	2,548	3,185	2,666,183
Rubber goods including footwear.....	45	1,171	370	2,616,747	5,822	2,395	6,293,377
Sugar refineries.....	8	249	64	934,333	1,699	80	2,114,484
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	127	1,443	240	3,210,108	2,220	4,158	3,542,051
Tobacco processing and packing.....	22	105	10	233,969	874	737	764,364
<b>Animal Products—</b>							
Boots and shoes, leather.....	205	980	454	2,315,648	8,076	5,016	8,193,813
Butter and cheese.....	2,693	3,435	685	3,995,891	8,770	255	8,545,144
Fish curing and packing.....	620	429	44	558,500	2,682	909	1,728,885
Fur goods.....	322	482	157	961,503	1,184	906	1,840,945
Gloves and mittens, leather.....	44	120	46	204,864	528	822	711,410
Leather tanneries.....	88	272	63	746,657	2,895	93	2,500,639
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	231	369	84	478,957	1,001	439	983,561
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	135	1,738	279	3,316,957	6,441	831	6,786,787
<b>Textile and textile products—</b>							
Bags, cotton and jute.....	21	97	41	293,802	289	475	536,271
Carpets, mats, and rugs.....	25	110	37	295,947	490	287	513,500
Clothing, factory, men's.....	163	799	311	1,576,249	3,460	3,399	4,971,744
Clothing, factory, women's.....	540	1,381	741	3,157,485	7,742	9,400	8,671,493
Clothing contractors, men's and women's.....	101	156	18	164,168	658	987	776,102
Cordage, rope and twine.....	11	81	27	263,392	614	293	764,068
Corsets.....	20	139	152	497,065	137	1,070	657,914
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	37	429	137	1,107,747	9,578	5,951	10,641,539
Dyeing and finishing of textiles.....	22	98	34	284,437	594	138	570,314
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	411	876	473	1,847,851	3,635	5,544	6,034,538
Furnishing goods, men's.....	163	564	265	1,352,285	1,004	6,356	3,532,350
Hats and caps.....	149	328	150	697,912	1,292	1,580	2,057,854
Hosiery and knitted goods.....	170	855	576	2,517,057	5,096	10,632	10,093,036
Silk and artificial silk.....	29	467	213	1,308,883	4,026	3,095	4,829,649
Woollen cloth.....	62	336	111	890,464	2,876	2,219	3,581,027
Woollen yarn.....	33	103	47	231,313	1,069	1,143	1,411,420
<b>Wood and Paper Products—</b>							
Boxes and bags, paper.....	132	609	223	1,674,961	2,046	2,036	2,883,216
Boxes, wooden.....	138	290	46	499,461	2,279	234	1,372,268
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping.....	88	404	135	1,132,224	1,246	339	1,934,563
Flooring, hardwood.....	24	110	21	218,906	899	8	514,431
Furniture.....	383	990	225	1,759,856	6,222	285	3,896,150
Lithographing.....	44	340	170	1,271,706	1,331	477	1,919,871
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	668	1,150	155	1,471,960	4,004	33	2,625,095
Printing and bookbinding.....	1,122	2,423	676	4,806,065	6,065	2,107	7,470,602
Printing and publishing.....	768	5,435	1,786	10,609,254	7,598	1,145	10,870,250
Pulp and paper.....	95	2,483	437	6,398,017	20,537	580	20,193,032
Sawmills.....	3,517	2,364	133	1,624,235	15,184	98	8,415,930
<b>Iron and Steel Products—</b>							
Agricultural implements.....	40	482	133	1,094,880	2,382	42	1,952,621
Automobiles.....	22	1,214	429	3,306,226	6,339	152	5,251,105
Automobile supplies.....	83	414	166	985,998	2,824	372	2,583,488
Boilers, tanks, and engines.....	50	341	65	708,231	1,161	5	1,034,026
Bridge and structural steel work.....	18	391	56	1,074,747	986	.....	927,736
Castings and forgings.....	327	1,374	382	2,949,447	9,228	127	6,867,448
Hardware and tools.....	145	497	183	1,146,835	2,996	580	2,497,003
Machinery.....	189	1,419	386	2,872,052	4,445	67	3,703,796
Primary iron and steel.....	50	484	85	1,189,039	4,616	15	4,860,150
Railway rolling stock.....	37	1,184	63	2,443,658	14,894	31	12,140,363
Sheet metal products.....	172	1,001	298	2,093,714	4,061	640	3,940,069
Wire and wire goods.....	72	346	104	864,072	2,098	176	1,814,241
<b>Non-ferrous metal Products—</b>							
Brass and copper products.....	123	685	148	1,354,604	2,356	206	2,062,519
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	174	2,567	871	6,213,638	6,403	1,926	6,214,792
Jewellery and silverware.....	103	300	152	749,714	1,362	393	1,431,438
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	15	596	83	1,461,380	5,675	6	6,941,801

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1933—Concluded

	Number of establishments	Salaried Employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
				\$			\$
<b>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</b>							
Aerated and mineral waters.....	374	572	101	912,574	1,580	68	1,485,288
Cement, and cement products.....	95	167	15	298,776	1,014	4	875,911
Clay products.....	175	273	45	598,775	1,460	70	974,860
Coke and gas products.....	42	670	236	1,437,923	2,616	4	3,168,385
Glass products.....	66	234	68	544,640	2,052	225	2,041,730
Petroleum products.....	47	590	81	1,325,785	3,943	14	4,816,160
Stone, monumental and ornamental.....	212	261	31	387,793	527	2	453,632
<b>Chemical and Chemical Products—</b>							
Acids, alkalies, and salts.....	15	327	39	780,267	1,521	4	1,535,158
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks.....	8	156	16	402,553	803	193	858,109
Fertilizers.....	20	142	24	298,582	501	—	478,065
Medicinal, and pharmaceutical preparations.....	158	840	449	2,397,119	853	1,027	1,453,809
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	105	364	125	777,128	682	315	741,264
Paints, pigments, and varnishes.....	78	880	251	2,102,874	1,273	136	1,362,073
Soaps and washing compounds.....	93	526	148	1,291,792	907	195	1,010,523
<b>Miscellaneous Industries—</b>							
Brooms, brushes, and mops.....	81	214	76	380,909	861	223	653,074
Mattresses and springs.....	60	217	58	527,378	1,008	215	966,665
Musical instruments.....	18	129	34	295,405	488	133	413,145
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	381	332	37	679,886	1,880	5	1,964,510

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, IN CANADA, 1928-1933  
(ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

Industry	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
<b>Fishing;</b>						
Number of employees.....	62,785	64,083	63,836	61,832	64,484	65,506
<b>Mining;</b>						
Number of employees.....	89,448	95,102	89,200	72,809	61,470	63,334
Wages and salaries..... \$	115,954,022	124,490,511	113,975,332	91,969,299	71,772,049	70,031,805
<b>Metalliferous mining;</b>						
Number of employees.....	28,582	31,125	30,623	25,434	21,931	25,443
Wages and salaries..... \$	44,687,131	50,279,511	48,851,303	41,829,288	34,983,704	37,937,871
<b>Coal Mining;</b>						
Number of employees.....	30,256	29,739	29,172	27,860	26,960	25,375
Wages and salaries..... \$	43,320,811	42,376,378	36,442,361	28,802,428	25,042,769	22,378,736
<b>Other mining;</b>						
Number of employees.....	30,610	34,238	29,405	19,515	12,579	12,516
Wages and salaries..... \$	27,946,080	31,834,622	28,681,668	21,337,583	11,745,576	9,715,198
<b>Manufacturing; (a)</b>						
Number of employees.....	642,168	678,270	626,581	540,412	480,003	479,186 (e)
Wages and salaries..... \$	731,111,952	788,218,021	708,805,323	598,238,605	572,622,157	444,130,213 (e)
<b>Electric light and power;</b>						
Number of employees.....	15,855	16,164	17,858	17,014	15,395	14,717 (e)
Wages and salaries..... \$	24,087,420	24,831,821	27,287,443	26,306,956	23,261,166	21,431,877 (e)
<b>Steam railways; (b)</b>						
Number of employees.....	187,710	187,846	174,485	154,569	132,678	121,923
Wages and salaries..... \$	287,775,316	290,732,500	268,347,374	229,499,505	181,113,588	158,326,445
<b>Street and electric railways;</b>						
Number of employees.....	18,697	18,801	18,340	17,135	15,961	14,883
Wages and salaries..... \$	26,494,062	26,984,061	26,954,994	24,647,391	21,534,419	18,692,236
<b>Telegraphs; (c)</b>						
Number of employees.....	7,639	8,056	7,331	6,637	5,788	5,263
Wages and salaries..... \$	8,603,986	9,379,779	8,674,453	7,875,058	6,627,605	5,870,433
<b>Telephones;</b>						
Number of employees.....	24,373	27,459	26,575	23,825	21,354	18,796
Wages and salaries..... \$	28,501,378	31,672,277	32,085,948	28,493,252	24,115,545	21,276,406
<b>Express; (d)</b>						
Number of employees.....	(f)	5,427	4,997	4,616	4,245	3,998
Wages and salaries..... \$		8,430,292	8,132,525	7,375,492	6,399,435	5,759,047

(a) Excluding Electric Light and Power, which is given separately below.

(b) Including about half of the express employees which are also shown under Express, below.

(c) Not including commission operators.

(d) Full time employees only.

(e) Preliminary figures.

(f) Data incomplete.

## WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1929, 1933 & 1934

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year. Tables of these figures

have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925 to 1935, inclusive, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the *Bulletin* for February, 1935, and from previous issues.

### WAGES IN AGRICULTURE, 1929, 1933 AND 1934

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Provinces	Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year			Females per year		
	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	373	254	627	242	223	465
1933	17	15	32	10	12	22	161	161	322	112	134	246
1934	18	15	33	10	12	22	171	167	338	115	138	253
Prince Edward Island.....1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	327	207	534	196	159	355
1933	18	12	30	11	10	21	178	141	319	116	121	237
1934	17	13	30	10	11	21	167	153	320	110	121	231
Nova Scotia.....1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	383	222	605	212	179	391
1933	20	14	34	12	11	23	208	157	365	129	119	248
1934	20	15	35	11	11	22	195	165	360	124	129	253
New Brunswick 1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	375	214	589	198	169	367
1933	18	13	31	10	10	20	185	151	336	107	120	227
1934	22	13	35	10	11	21	214	152	366	115	130	245
Quebec.....1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	369	208	577	191	151	342
1933	17	11	28	9	9	18	152	113	265	94	93	187
1934	18	12	30	9	10	19	164	129	293	96	96	192
Ontario.....1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	341	254	595	242	212	454
1933	17	15	32	12	13	25	159	166	325	123	141	264
1934	18	15	33	12	13	25	173	171	344	137	150	287
Manitoba.....1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	352	256	608	222	216	438
1933	15	14	29	8	12	20	143	164	307	89	140	229
1934	16	15	31	8	13	21	149	163	312	92	141	233
Saskatchewan...1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	398	287	685	256	240	496
1933	16	15	31	8	12	20	144	161	305	85	137	222
1934	16	15	31	8	12	20	153	166	319	89	141	230
Alberta.....1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	404	274	678	253	232	485
1933	19	15	34	10	13	23	170	174	344	109	152	261
1934	19	16	35	11	14	25	178	172	350	113	150	263
British Columbia 1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	482	310	792	291	271	562
1933	23	19	42	14	15	29	234	212	446	152	180	332
1934	24	19	43	14	16	30	240	222	462	162	187	349

### Employment and Wages on United States Railways

The Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads has recently published a "Review of Railway Operations in 1934." According to the report the total number of casualties to non-trespassers resulting from railway operation showed a slight increase for the first eleven months of 1934 over the corresponding period of 1933. The increase was 1.6 per cent in fatalities and 8.4 per cent in non-fatal injuries.

Total fatalities to non-trespassers at high-way grade crossings, first ten months of 1934,

increased 1.0 per cent over 1933, while non-fatal injuries increased by 21.4 per cent.

The number of men and women on railway payrolls during 1934 averaged 1,009,000 compared with 971,000 in 1933, an increase of 3.9 per cent. Aggregate compensation to employees increased from \$1,404,000,000 in 1933 to \$1,519,000,000 in 1934, or 8.2 per cent.

Average employee earnings in 1934 were affected by changes in force and working hours, and by the restoration on July 1 of one-fourth of the 10 per cent pay deduction. Annual earnings per employee averaged \$1,506 in 1934, compared with \$1,445 in 1933. Hourly compensation per employee averaged 63.5 cents in 1934, against 62.9 cents in 1933.



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING LABOUR IN UNITED STATES RECOVERY PROGRAM

### Summary of Various Measures Introduced in Congress During Present Session

#### Work Relief Bill

Final approval was given by the Senate and the House of Representatives to the Administration's work relief measure, providing for appropriations totalling \$4,880,000,000. The measure was originally introduced in the form of a joint resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives "to protect and promote general welfare by (1) providing relief from the hardships attributable to widespread unemployment and conditions resulting therefrom, (2) relieving economic maladjustments, (3) alleviating distress, and/or (4) improving living and working conditions."

The essential features of the enactment as it passed the Senate provided for an appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and appropriations of \$880,000,000 in existing balances of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, etc., "to provide relief and work relief." This total is allocated among a wide diversity of projects, ranging from direct relief, various types of public works programs, rural relief, reforestation, flood control, prevention of soil erosion, etc., to advances to states and municipalities for aid to schools.

It gives the President, through the operation of a board, wide powers in the administration of the fund for a period of two years. The measure is expected to give work to 3,500,000 employables now on relief rolls.

#### Equal Labour Representation on Boards

A Bill introduced in the House of Representatives "to accord labour proper opportunity for protection of rights granted by the Congress and for other purposes" has been reported favourably, without amendment, by the Committee on Labour.

The Bill provides that on all boards, commissions, etc., administering laws enacted for the betterment of workers under the National Industrial Recovery Administration, or "having to do with relations between employers and employees," the President is authorized to provide for the participation upon all such boards of "representatives of national trade unions equal to the number of employers upon such boards."

#### The Thirty-Hour Week and Interstate Commerce

The Committee on the Judiciary to which was referred Senate Bill 87 (the purpose of which is to prevent the shipment in interstate

commerce of certain articles and commodities in connection with which persons are employed more than 5 days a week or 6 hours a day, and prescribing certain conditions with respect to purchases and loans by the United States, and codes, agreements, and licences under the National Industrial Recovery Act), has recommended that it be passed. (A minority report of the committee favours its non-adoption.)

This measure requires the adoption of a thirty-hour week and six-hour day in various industries in the United States. If adopted, it would be applicable to employees in the following enterprises: (1) Industries borrowing money from governmental agencies; (2) industries and their subcontractors making contracts for services to be performed with the United States Government; (3) industries actively engaged in interstate commerce; (4) industries operating under codes approved by a governmental agency.

In addition to providing a shorter workweek and workday, this bill would prohibit any reduction in the hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly wages of employees affected by it, pending a reasonable opportunity for discussion and agreement between employers and the duly selected representatives of a majority of their employees.

In the concluding part of the preamble, the objectives are stated as follows: "to provide a fairer and more nearly balanced income; to put idle machines and people to work; to increase the purchasing power of the people and thereby stimulate production to capacity; to revive languishing commerce and trade and to promote the happiness and comfort of the people."

#### Interstate Compacts Promoting Uniformity of Labour Legislation

The Committee on the Judiciary has passed favourably on a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives "to authorize the several States to negotiate compacts or agreements to promote greater uniformity in the laws of such States affecting labour and industries." The purpose of the resolution is to lend the sanction of Congress to States entering into compacts with each other and in groups for the purpose of agreeing upon and securing uniform legislation in each affecting the relation of employers and employees. An identical resolution was passed in the House of Representatives last year but no action was taken in the Senate. Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE of September, 1934, page

338, to negotiations leading to an interstate compact respecting uniform minimum wage legislation entered into by several states.

### New National Labour Relations Bill

Recent trends in arbitration measures in the United States under the National Industrial Recovery Act, leading up to the establishment of the National Labour Board (out of which emerged the National Labour Relations Board) were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for August 1934, page 722; and July, 1934, page 653; and in previous issues.

Both these bodies were created to deal with controversies arising under Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1933, page 991). Briefly this section vouchsafed to labour unions, the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and "free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers," etc.

As explained by Senator Wagner in introducing recently a Bill providing for a new and independent agency, the old Board was handicapped and was "losing its effectiveness because of the practical inability to enforce its decisions." He referred to the "break-down of Section 7a bringing results equally disastrous to industry and labour," and leading to "a procession of bloody and costly strikes which in some cases swelled almost to the magnitude of national emergencies."

With regard to the new national labour relations Bill, Senator Wagner declared that it "merely provides that employees shall be free to organize for their mutual protection or benefit;" that it "does not encourage National unionism;" that it "does not display any preference toward craft or industrial organizations;" and that it "does not force or counsel any employee to join any union if he prefers to deal directly or individually with his employers."

As stated in its preamble, the Bill is "to promote equality of bargaining power between employers and employees, to diminish the causes of labour disputes, to create a National Labour Industrial Relations Board, and for other purposes."

It provides for the creation of "an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government" to be known as the National Labor Relations Board, composed of three members appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. This Board has authority "to make, amend and rescind such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act." This authority extends to providing the machinery

of arbitration, examination, issuance of subpoenas (with penalties for "contumacy or refusal to obey") make awards, etc.

The rights of employees are set forth in Section 7 of the Bill as follows:

"Employees shall have the right of self-organization, to form, join, or assist labour organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

It is declared as "unfair labour practice," for an employer to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the above-mentioned "rights."

Other sections of the Bill deal with employees representatives and elections, prevention of unfair labour practices, arbitration, and investigatory powers.

Under the title, "Limitations," it is declared that "Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike."

The Bill has received its second reading and has been referred to the Committee on Education and Labour.

### Economic Security Bill

Another measure before Congress is a Bill "to alleviate the hazards of old age unemployment, illness and dependency, and to establish a Social Insurance Board in the Department of Labour." An outline of this proposed legislation was given in President Roosevelt's program of social security (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1935, page 100).

### Other Measures

Other measures which have already been referred to in the previous issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at pages 225 and 226 are the Thirty Hour Week Bill, and the Bill providing for dismissal compensation.

### Effect of Codes on Hours and Earnings

The results of the application of the industrial codes under the National Industrial Recovery Act and related policies are summarized in the bulletin of March 15, issued by the *National Bureau of Economic Research*. This review indicates the trend of employment, hours and earning in the United States under the N.R.A., during the year 1934.

Wage and hour regulations now apply to all manufacturing industries, to the extractive industries, to a large proportion of employment in wholesale and retail trade, to the public utilities, to transportation other than rail, and in lesser degree, to a variety of service occupations in many diverse fields of employment



The method of wage and hour regulation commonly used in the codes is to establish minimum rates of wages for unskilled and common labour, or for employees receiving the lowest rates of pay, and schedules of maximum hours for various classes of employees in each industry or category of employment. In a very few instances, scales of wages are fixed for all classes of employees in a given industry; and in rather more instances, minimum rates within an industry are fixed, not only for the lowest paid, but for groups of employees higher in the wage scale as well. The great majority of the codes, however, include only a single minimum, and that for the poorest paid. Whether specified in the code or not, it is the general understanding that prevailing wage differentials will be protected and that the relative position of more highly paid employees will not be impaired by the adoption of a minimum wage for common labour. In the regulation of hours of labour, likewise, there is a wide diversity of provision, but the net effect is to establish maximum weekly, and in some instances daily, hours beyond which no employer is allowed to work his employees. It is pointed out that the data essential to the study of wage movements during the period of business recovery exist now in much greater abundance than previously, and therefore the opportunities of comparing wage rates with earnings are greater for the period since 1932 than for the first years of the depression.

The report indicates that the periods of lowest weekly earnings in various industries were as follows: manufacturing, March, 1933; coal mining, May, 1933; metalliferous mining, July, 1932, non-metallic and quarrying, February, 1933; telephone and telegraph, April, 1933; electric light and power and gas, September,

1933; and electric railroads and motor busses, July, 1933; wholesale trade, June, 1933; retail, December, 1933; and Class I railroads, August, 1932.

The average hourly earnings in manufacturing was 49 cents in 1933 and 58 cents in 1934; in class I railroads it was 61 cents in 1933 and 62 cents in 1934; in common labour and road building it was 35 cents in 1933 and 41 cents in 1934.

The hours of labour fixed in the Codes of Fair Competition are the full-time hours per week, or the maximum work-week. Such regulation of hours is effective, therefore, only when labour is fully employed and when the reduction in the maximum work-week spreads the available employment over a larger number than would otherwise have been employed. The most satisfactory record of changes in the full-time hours of work is to be had for the manufacturing industries. The available data show that the maximum work-week declined from 57.3 hours in 1909 to 51.2 hours in 1919; remained at practically that level from 1920 to 1929; and during the depression increased again to probably as much as an average of 55 hours for all manufacturing. The great majority of the codes provide a maximum work-week of 40 hours; a lesser number of 36 hours; and only a few of more than 40 hours. It is estimated that the average full-time week in manufacturing is now between 40 and 44 hours.

"This represents," it is stated, "a radical decline in the hours of labour and means that, under prevailing business conditions, there is considerable work-spreading and sharing of work with a consequent reduction in the average weekly earnings and annual earnings of those who are employed."

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Publications of the Office

*Unemployment among young persons.*—In view of the fact that the problem of unemployment among young persons had been placed on the agenda of the 1935 Conference (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1934, p. 40) the International Labour Office was instructed to prepare a report on the subject. Accordingly the study presents the various factors entering into the problem with a statistical analysis of the situation in different countries.

It was explained, however, that it would be unwise to draw any very definite conclusions from an international comparison of figures. The age groups covered vary from country to country, and the methods of compiling the statistics differ in ways which may affect the

ratio of young unemployed persons to the total number of unemployed workers. All that can safely be drawn from the statistics presented are some very general conclusions relating to the approximate rate of unemployment among young persons. "It may be concluded," states the report, "that the number of unemployed persons under the age of 25 is generally about one-quarter of the total number of unemployed persons of all ages. If, then, there are about 25 million unemployed in the world to-day, the number of these persons who are under the age of 25 is probably about 6 or 7 millions—a figure that clearly shows the great quantitative importance of the problem here dealt with."

*Holidays with Pay.*—Since the subject of holidays with pay is on the agenda of the



nineteenth conference (1935) of the International Labour Organization, the International Labour Office has recently published the results of a survey of present law and practice in the different countries with regard to annual holidays with pay for workers other than those engaged in agriculture and shipping.

The report is divided into four chapters. The first is an historical review of the question, while the second is devoted solely to legislation and the third to other forms of regulation (collective agreements, arbitration awards, collective regulations, individual contracts, or custom). The fourth chapter surveys the general trends revealed by this analysis and the problems involved in the framing of international regulations on the subject. The various points connected with such regulations on which Governments might be consulted are given in a separate list.

*Employment of Women Underground.*—The International Labour Organization has recently published a report on "Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds." This report is intended to supply information covering the second item on the agenda of the nineteenth Conference, which is to be held in June of this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 660). After giving a history of the subject, the survey analyses the replies of the various Governments and there are sections dealing with the desirability of international regulations; the form of such regulations and their scope as regards mines and persons; the application of the regulations to colonies; and conclusions and commentary upon the proposed draft convention.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MARCH, 1935

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of March, 1935, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

There was little activity in farming in the Maritime Provinces other than ordinary farm chores. Fishing was only fair, but preparations were being made for the lobster season soon to open. Logging was quiet and lumber operators were awaiting the spring break-up for river driving. At Saint John, a considerable quantity of sawn lumber was being brought down the Bay by scows and transhipped to British markets. Most of the coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated some two to five days per week, although one mine was reported idle, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from one and three-quarters to four days. No important developments were recorded in manufacturing and some idleness was shown in the iron and steel group. Building construction generally was quiet, but civic, street and sewer work continued to provide employment for relief workers. Transportation was heavy, largely due to low fare excursions. Longshoring also registered improvement. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was somewhat brighter and preparations were being made for Easter business. The demand for women workers in the domestic section was fair.

Farming in the Province of Quebec was quiet. Hull recorded some improvement in logging, although camps in other districts

were gradually closing and little further activity was looked for until the spring drive. Mining showed slight change, Rouyn and Three Rivers reporting some placements made in that industry in their localities. Manufacturing in all centres showed no marked progress, except in Quebec City, where improvement was noted in shoe factories. There was little building construction in evidence, but a number of men were still employed by the larger cities in snow removal and miscellaneous works. Transportation was slack, also trade. The demand for women workers was steady, with plenty of applicants registering to meet all needs.

The call for farm help in Ontario was increasing with the approach of spring work and wages were somewhat higher for experienced help. Winter logging operations were about completed and a short period of slackness was expected before the spring drives started. There were few calls from the mines, with quite a number of applicants available. Deep snow still hampered surface work, but with warmer weather increased activity was probable. On the whole, the manufacturing situation for the past month remained fairly steady. Manufacturers of farm implements reported an increase in payroll over that of last year, and iron and steel industries recorded more hours of labour. Textiles, however, not including knitting mills, showed some slackening. Planing mills were busy, also breweries, while food canning factories were preparing

for a busy summer. Not much change was shown in building, although alteration, repair and renovation work in a few cities showed some improvement. Highway construction and various other projects continued as relief measures. In the Women's Domestic Section the call for experienced workers, generally, was excellent, but difficulty was sometimes found in obtaining suitable applicants. More requests were also received for char workers as spring cleaning was in progress, but clerical and factory work for women remained very quiet.

Although a slight increase was noted in the number of farm orders listed throughout the Prairie Provinces, the demand was not quite up to the average for the time of year, due to colder weather. A number of vacancies also remained unfilled as the men had insufficient funds to pay transportation. Logging, except at Edmonton, and mining, except in the small pick mines at Drumheller, were both quiet, with no requests for men. Manufacturing showed a slight upward trend at Winnipeg and Edmonton; elsewhere, little change was recorded. Building construction remained slack, but prospects were beginning to look brighter, building permits at Winnipeg having increased considerably from those reported a year ago, and while the number of undertakings at Edmonton seemed smaller than usual, those released were of a more

substantial nature than others of recent years. Relief camps continued to operate, and a number of men found employment there and on other Federal projects. An increased demand was registered for workers in the Women's Domestic Section, with some difficulty experienced in securing suitable applicants for country positions.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia, the severe frost and snow holding back spring operations on the land. Some work, however, was being done in the orchards, but little help was hired. The lumber industry showed slight change. Queen Charlotte camps were active, with no outstanding demand for loggers. Sawmills were mostly operating on full time, but some shingle mills were inactive through lack of orders. There were few calls for additional men at the mines, although work was brisk at Nelson, with prospects of more properties soon opening up. No change was noted in manufacturing. Building construction was quiet and relief work continued in the various districts. Shipping and longshore work was quieter at New Westminster and Prince Rupert, but fairly busy at Vancouver and Victoria, while shipyards were moderately active at Prince Rupert, but quiet at Victoria. Some positions in domestic service were available for women workers, but openings for female help in other lines were lacking.

### Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act (Quebec)

Special regulations under the authority of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act (Quebec) have been issued for the protection of persons working in compressed air (The provisions of the Act were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 438).

By these regulations every employer, before commencing work entailing the use of compressed air, must notify the chief inspector of industrial and commercial establishments, and forward plans and specifications of the proposed construction.

The inspector is empowered to visit any such work at any hour of the day or night to ascertain if the regulations are being complied with by both employers and employees.

It is further stipulated that any equipment affecting persons employed in compressed air must be to the satisfaction of the inspector, who is authorized to have any necessary alterations or renewals made.

The maximum number of hours of each shift, the maximum duration of continuous

work and the minimum duration of rest in the open air are set forth in a schedule under varying pressures. While foremen and workmen whose presence under air pressure is required for brief intervals may enter the open air without the usual decompression, "no person shall remain under compressed air (a) at pressures ranging from 15 pounds to 27 pounds for a longer period than 30 minutes; (b) or for a greater length of time than 15 minutes at pressures of 31 pounds and over, without being decompressed."

Additional hours of work required on any shift in cases of emergency, both as to the amount of extra time under pressure and the rate of decompression thereafter, are at the discretion of the inspector.

The rate of decompression is given in a schedule which is to be posted in each manlock. The regulations detail the provisions respecting manlocks and working chambers, gauges, lighting, wash and rest rooms and medical attendance.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1 was 9,062, the employees on their payrolls numbering 902,301 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 1,721 having an aggregate membership of 160,929 persons, 18.2 per

cent of whom were without employment on March 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 65 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1935, as Reported by Employers

Reports of employment tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a further improvement in the industrial situation at the beginning of March; 9,062 leading employers throughout Canada enlarged their payrolls from 885,961 on February 1, to 902,301 on March 1, or by 16,340 persons. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that the average change in employment between February 1 and March 1 is a small increase, gains in eight of the the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six; the advance on the date under review was considerably above the average, also exceeding that noted on March 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922. In consequence of this more-than-average gain, there was an increase in the seasonally corrected index that raised it to a higher level than in any other month since the late summer of 1931. The unadjusted index, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 94.6 on February 1, 1935, to 96.4 at the beginning of March. On the same date in the preceding fourteen years, the index was as follows:—1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

The greatest gains at the beginning March occurred in manufacturing, in which 12,903 additional persons were employed by the co-operating employers. The increases in textiles and iron and steel were most noteworthy,

those in the former being the largest recorded on March 1 in any of the years for which statistics have been compiled, while the gains in iron and steel considerably exceeded the average. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic-ore mining, wholesale trade, shipping and stevedoring and highway and railway construction; the gains in the highway group, (amounting to nearly 8,200 persons), were partly due to an increase in the numbers at the unemployment relief camps, while snow-clearing operations were also a factor in adding to the employment on the streets and roads. On the other hand, logging reported considerable declines, owing to the completion of the season's operations in many camps. Coal-mining and railway operation also released employees, but the losses were on a moderate scale.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend of employment was upward in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while activity in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces was seasonally curtailed. Firms in Ontario reported the greatest improvement.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 626 reporting employers reduced their staffs from 71,256 persons on February 1, to 70,280 at the beginning of March. Considerable gains were registered in manufacturing and coal-mining, those in the former occurring mainly in lumber, textile and iron and



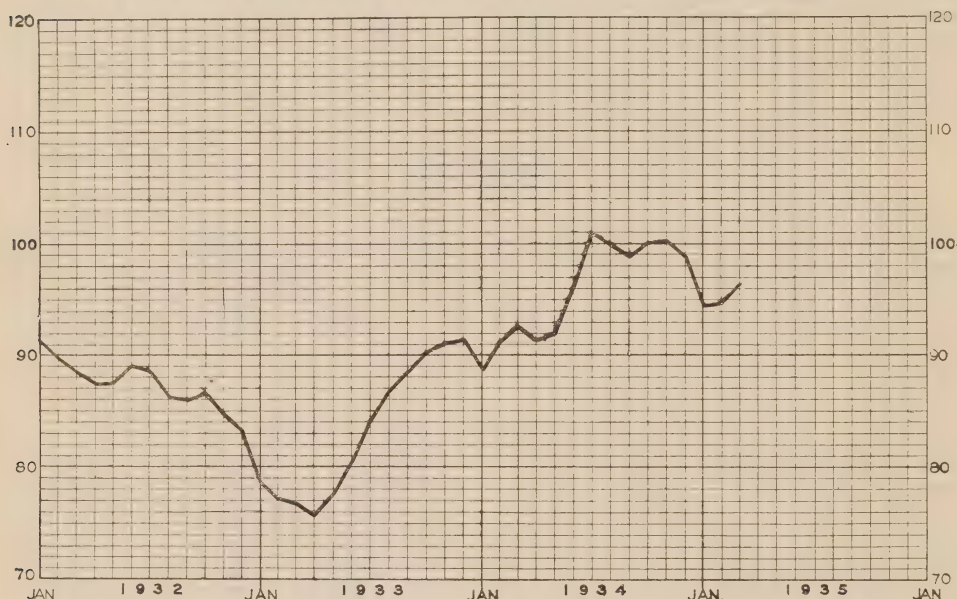
steel factories. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter and there were decreases in railway and highway construction. Employment on March 1, 1934, had shown a decided advance; the index then was between four and five points higher than on the date under review, when it stood at 98.6.

*Quebec*.—Employment at the beginning of March showed a considerable increase, greatly exceeding the small gain which the experience of the last fourteen years shows is customary on March 1. Substantial improvement occurred in manufacturing and construction,

The trend of employment at that date in the years for which data are available has not been invariably upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a moderate increase. The gain at the beginning of March, 1935, was considerably greater than that indicated on March 1 in any other year of the record; it substantially exceeded the increase noted on the same date in 1934, when the index, at 97.8, was nearly six points lower. In fact, the March 1, 1935, index, at 103.5, was higher than at the same date in any other year since 1930.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



while advances were also made in trade, mining, services and transportation. Within the group of factory employment, leather, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel plants were decidedly more active, but pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone works reported curtailment. Logging also recorded losses as the active season drew to a close. Statements were tabulated from 2,157 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 250,572 employees, as against 245,558 at the beginning of February. The index, at 91.3, was moderately higher than on March 1, 1934, when it stood at 89.1.

*Ontario*.—Further and greater expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 4,010 co-operating establishments added 12,589 persons to their forces, bringing them to 394,882 on March 1.

Much of the advance at the beginning of March was in factory employment, manufacturers adding nearly 8,150 workers to their staffs. The iron and steel group showed the greatest recovery, but leather, lumber, rubber, textile, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product works were also decidedly more active. Among the non-manufacturing classes, highway construction also recorded substantial improvement. The increase in this group took place chiefly in unemployment relief projects and camps; some 5,500 additional workers were reported in the highway construction group. On the other hand, logging showed a slight slowing-up as the season's operations neared completion, and shipping, building and railway construction and services also released employees.

*Prairie Provinces.*—As is customary in the late winter, there was a contraction in the Prairie Provinces on March 1; this involved a larger number of workers than the reduction recorded on the same date in 1934, being also rather greater than the average loss indicated in the last fourteen years. The index number, at 87.2, compared favourably with that of 83.8 on March 1, 1934. Statistics for the date under review were tabulated from 1,331 firms with 109,938 employees, compared with 112,360 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there were decreases in vegetable food and pulp and paper factories, resulting in a decline in the group as a whole. Coal-mining, railway operation and highway and railway construction were also slacker, while the extraction of metallic ores and building construction employed a larger number of workers.

*British Columbia.*—The manufacture of lumber products showed substantial improvement, and logging, railway transportation and highway construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and railway construction and maintenance experienced curtailment. The working forces of the 937 co-operating em-

ployers aggregated 76,629 persons, as compared with 74,494 in the preceding month. The index, at 91.9, was higher than on March 1, 1934, when it had stood at 85.6; a much smaller gain had then been recorded. The advance on the date under review was substantially greater than the average increase indicated on March 1 in the years 1921-1934.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in each of eight cities for which separate statistics are tabulated, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showing an upward movement. The gains in Montreal, Windsor and Toronto were most pronounced. In each of these cities, the index of employment was higher than on March 1 of last year or of 1933.

*Montreal.*—Large additions to staffs were reported in Montreal; there were gains in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile and tobacco and iron and steel factories), and in trade, services, transportation and construction. Statements were tabulated from 1,268

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921.....	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922.....	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923.....	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924.....	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	83.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	108.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1.....	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1935.....	100.0	7.8	27.8	43.7	12.2	8.5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

firms employing 128,783 workers, as compared with 121,769 in the preceding month. The tendency at the beginning of March in 1934 had also been upward, but the gains were decidedly smaller, and the index then was lower by nearly four points than on the date under review, when it stood at 86.3. With only one exception, the increase on March 1, 1935, was greater than on the same date in any of the last thirteen years for which statistics have been segregated for Montreal.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather group and construction and services were also brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only slight changes. The working forces of the 165 co-operating employers totalled 12,326 persons, compared with 11,790 on February 1, 1935. The index was fractionally higher than on the same date in 1934, when a rather smaller gain had been indicated.

*Toronto.*—Activity increased in the textile, leather, iron and steel and mineral product groups, but there was a decline in food, printing and paper and electrical apparatus establishments; among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation showed moderate improvement, while the other divisions reported

curtailment on a small scale. Returns were received from 1,335 firms, employing 113,754 workers at the beginning of March, as compared with 112,628 on February 1. The index standing at 94.0, was higher than on March 1, 1934, when a rather larger gain had occurred.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa showed little general change; manufacturing and a few other groups were rather more active, while construction released some workers. The 173 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,724 on the date under review, as compared with 12,632 on February 1. The index was a few points higher than at the beginning of March, 1934, when a decrease had been noted.

*Hamilton.*—A further gain, on the whole, occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, while other industries showed only small changes. An aggregate payroll of 27,439 persons was reported by the 267 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 27,070 in their last report. A slight improvement had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the level of employment was lower.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—A large increase was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in manufacturing,

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922.....	81.6	.....	90.5	.....	.....	.....	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923.....	87.0	.....	94.7	98.2	93.9	.....	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924.....	88.9	.....	93.4	95.1	87.6	.....	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925.....	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	.....	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1.....	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1935	14.3	1.4	12.6	1.4	3.0	1.9	3.9	3.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



within which a marked advance took place in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 164 employers with 17,192 workers, or 2,442 more than on February 1. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of March, 1934, when smaller gains had been recorded; the increase at the latest date is the largest shown on March 1 in the years for which statistics are available, while the index, at 127.0, is higher than in any other month since the summer of 1930.

*Winnipeg.*—Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 439 firms reported 35,504 employees, as against 35,215 in the preceding month. There was an increase in trade, transportation and construction, while the fluctuations in the remaining divisions were slight. Employment was in greater volume than on March 1 of last year, when little general change had been registered.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded improvement in Vancouver, and construction was also more active. On the other hand, transportation showed curtailment. On the whole, there was an increase of 679 persons in the payrolls of the 392 co-operating

firms, who had 28,437 employees. A minor advance had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was several points lower.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

The trend of employment in this group continued favourable, according to statistics furnished by 5,355 manufacturers employing 464,265 operatives, as compared with 451,362 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile and iron and steel plants, but the leather, lumber, rubber and non-ferrous metal industries also showed important gains. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, tobacco and clay, glass and stone factories were slacker. The general improvement in manufacturing was rather greater than that noted on March 1, 1934, or, in fact, than in eleven of the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available, considerably exceeding the average increase reported at the beginning of March in the years since 1920. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921.....	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922.....	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923.....	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924.....	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925.....	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926.....	92.6	94.9	139.0	95.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1.....	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1935.....	100.0	51.4	5.2	6.0	2.3	10.0	12.2	2.7	10.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

90.1 on February 1, 1935, to 92.7 on the date under review, as compared with 86.5 on March 1, 1934, and 75.8 on the same date in 1933. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index also showed an increase which raised it to a level higher than in any month of 1932, 1933 or 1934.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Employment in this industry showed a further moderate decrease, mainly in fish and meat-packing plants. The index number stood at 101.7, as compared with 96.0 on March 1, 1934, when improvement had been noted. The working forces of the 248 reporting establishments aggregated 19,110 persons, as compared with 19,324 on February 1, 1935.

*Leather and Products.*—There was a considerable advance in employment in this industry at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 276 manufacturers, whose

staffs aggregated 21,110 persons, compared with 20,020 in the preceding month. The gains reported were mainly in footwear factories in Quebec, but also to some extent in Ontario. A larger increase had been made on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was seven points lower than on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Improvement was indicated in sawmilling, furniture, vehicle, wood-turning and carving and other wood-using factories. Statements were tabulated from 799 employers, whose staffs totalled 33,105 workers, compared with 30,574 in the preceding month. The tendency was favourable in all five economic areas, but the greatest gains were in Ontario and British Columbia. The index number was higher than on March 1, 1934, when a much smaller advance had been reported.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Mar. 1, 1935	Feb. 1, 1935	Mar. 1, 1934	Mar. 1, 1933	Mar. 1, 1932	Mar. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	51.4	92.7	90.1	86.5	75.8	87.0	97.6	110.9
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	101.7	102.9	96.0	88.3	91.6	95.0	100.6
Fur and products.....	.1	75.4	78.4	71.8	65.0	79.8	89.1	80.2
Leather and products.....	2.3	104.0	98.7	97.0	84.0	89.5	89.9	93.0
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	108.4	103.0	105.1	91.1	97.2	97.2	94.9
Lumber and products.....	3.7	63.3	58.4	59.5	44.5	58.2	70.5	90.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.9	51.2	45.9	48.0	31.4	42.2	51.8	76.5
Furniture.....	1.7	72.1	71.3	72.9	64.1	84.9	105.5	115.7
Other lumber products.....	1.1	83.4	86.9	85.1	69.6	86.1	99.3	112.5
Musical instruments.....	.1	33.0	31.1	33.2	20.5	48.7	49.1	63.7
Plant products—edible.....	2.9	90.9	94.0	88.0	87.3	93.2	97.6	100.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.1	91.1	92.4	88.2	83.9	87.2	95.4	103.8
Pulp and paper.....	2.6	78.4	79.5	75.6	68.3	71.4	82.7	103.9
Paper products.....	.9	106.4	105.6	100.4	96.9	95.6	99.1	106.9
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	102.6	104.8	100.8	100.3	105.2	111.1	116.1
Rubber products.....	1.3	94.1	90.7	91.0	76.7	91.1	102.8	127.5
Textile products.....	10.4	110.1	105.0	106.9	91.1	100.2	102.5	106.3
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.1	125.7	121.0	122.8	97.8	108.6	103.2	99.8
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	86.8	82.2	88.1	66.6	82.1	83.3	89.7
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	133.9	128.1	132.2	107.3	114.9	101.2	99.7
Silk and silk goods.....	1.1	509.3	502.4	460.1	376.5	367.7	322.8	250.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.0	114.9	111.1	116.1	103.1	109.6	106.6	110.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	97.7	92.8	91.7	84.2	92.6	106.1	111.5
Other textile products.....	1.1	93.8	85.5	90.6	73.7	83.2	89.0	104.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.7	120.2	122.4	120.2	117.4	120.9	114.6	121.5
Tobacco.....	1.0	118.5	123.1	119.9	124.2	121.1	105.4	111.3
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	120.9	120.5	120.5	106.8	120.0	127.7	137.9
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	129.6	130.8	141.4	108.6	113.5	122.4	171.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	123.2	121.7	116.1	104.7	109.6	118.9	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.7	55.5	59.7	55.5	48.2	76.0	95.4	104.8
Electric current.....	1.5	105.8	106.2	104.7	106.7	116.0	118.4	124.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	105.2	104.5	97.5	88.1	123.1	136.2	157.8
Iron and steel products.....	12.1	82.9	77.9	70.5	59.3	74.9	96.0	117.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.3	91.8	91.1	83.1	39.6	67.0	106.8	130.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.1	85.5	82.6	71.1	63.3	81.8	99.8	129.4
Agricultural implements.....	.5	56.0	52.5	44.1	33.1	32.4	45.8	84.3
Land vehicles.....	5.9	88.4	82.1	74.6	68.8	80.7	97.0	113.3
Automobiles and parts.....	2.4	152.0	126.6	96.2	69.3	74.8	94.4	137.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.3	65.1	55.7	45.4	57.5	65.8	98.5	140.8
Heating appliances.....	.4	88.5	81.0	82.1	58.6	73.2	87.0	108.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s....	.4	63.0	58.8	50.6	45.0	83.2	146.7	173.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	88.4	79.6	70.7	56.1	74.2	97.3	112.7
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	77.3	74.1	70.2	57.9	76.8	91.0	112.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	114.2	111.5	99.7	77.4	95.9	116.7	134.4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.4	126.7	125.6	128.3	114.1	116.2	122.6	142.4
Miscellaneous.....	.5	114.2	115.2	102.8	91.9	100.4	105.7	110.7

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—A decrease was recorded in the edible plant product group, chiefly in confectionery, sugar and syrup and fruit and vegetable canning factories, while the starch and glucose division was busier. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 419 in number, had 25,948 workers in their employ, or 871 fewer than at the beginning of February. Ontario, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces reported losses, while the tendency was upward in Quebec. A smaller decline had been indicated at the beginning of March last year, when the index number stood at 88.0, compared with 90.9 on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this division showed a contraction, chiefly in pulp and paper mills and printing and publishing houses, while the paper products division reported a small gain. A combined working force of 55,075 persons was recorded by 579 co-operating manufacturers, who had 55,826 employees on February 1. The situation was more favourable than in the late winter of 1934, when general improvement had occurred. The largest decrease on the date under review took place in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

*Rubber Products.*—A decided increase in employment was recorded in rubber factories, 55 of which employed 11,997 workers, as compared with 11,575 in their last report. The index number, at 94.1, was over three points higher than on March 1, 1934, when a larger advance had been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—Important increases were registered in this group, chiefly in garment and personal furnishings, headwear, hosiery and knitting, cotton and woollen, and miscellaneous textile factories; the level of employment was higher than that reported on March 1, 1934, when considerably less extensive gains were noted. In fact, the additions to staffs on the date under review were greater than at the beginning of March in any other year for which statistics are available. The payrolls of the 929 co-operating establishments aggregated 93,603 persons, as compared with 89,278 on February 1, 1935. All provinces showed improvement, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Losses in employment were noted on March 1 in tobacco factories, while other divisions showed only slight changes. The index number in the tobacco and beverage group, standing at 120.2, was the same as on the same date of a year ago. Data were received from 165 firms employing 15,679 workers, or 290 fewer than in their last report.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was a decline in activity in building material plants, in which employment was at the same level as at the corresponding date in 1934. Statements were compiled from 189 manufacturers with 6,108 employees, as against 6,549 in the preceding month.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in plants producing electric power showed a slight reduction, according to the 97 co-operating firms who employed 13,319 workers, compared with 13,361 on February 1. Moderate improvement in Quebec was offset by similar curtailment in Ontario. The index number, at 105.8, was about one point higher than on March 1, 1934, when little general change had been noted.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in electrical appliance was somewhat brisker than in the preceding month; 107 factories reported 11,492 persons on their payrolls, or 63 more than on February 1. Only a slight change in the general situation had been indicated at the beginning of March of last year, when the index number was nearly eight points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Continued advances were made in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was in much larger volume than in the early spring of 1934, 1933, or 1932. Automobile factories registered the greatest increases, but there was also an upward movement in heating appliance, iron pipe, machinery, agricultural implement, ship-building, structural iron and steel, tool, foundry and machine shops and other plants. Returns were tabulated from 830 establishments having 109,172 persons in their employ, or 6,537 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in Ontario; improvement was also noted in Quebec and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while the tendency was downward in British Columbia.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Smelters and refineries and other non-ferrous metal industries showed heightened activity; 151 firms had 18,101 workers on their payrolls, as against 17,637 at the beginning of February. The additions to staffs were made chiefly in Ontario. The level of employment was considerably higher than on March 1, 1934, when a rather smaller gain had been indicated.

*Mineral Products, n.e.s.*—Statistics tabulated from 124 employers showed a slight increase in their forces, which were enlarged from 12,722 on February 1 to 12,783 at the beginning of March. Moderate improvement had also been recorded on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was between one and two points higher.



### Logging

There were marked seasonal contractions in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were approaching completion; 320 firms had 46,696 men in their employ, or 4,472 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a smaller number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, when the index was many points lower, standing at 153.3, compared with 166.9 on the date under review.

### Mining

*Coal.*—On the whole, employment in the mining of coal showed a reduction; improvement in the Maritime Provinces was more than offset by a seasonal falling-off in the Western coal-fields. One hundred and one operators decreased their labour forces from 25,616 persons on February 1, to 24,757 at the beginning of March 1935. A loss in personnel had also been indicated on March 1, 1934, but the index number was then a few points higher.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was an upward trend in employment in this group on the date under review. Data were received from 149 mines employing 24,301 workers, as against 24,195 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 204.6, as compared with 163.7 on March 1, 1934, when a larger gain had occurred.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Practically no general change was registered in these industries, according to statistics from 74 employers having 5,207 persons on their payrolls. Employment on the whole had also remained almost stationary on March 1 of a year ago, when the index was lower.

### Communications

Small reductions in personnel were indicated on telephones and telegraphs; returns were received from 85 companies and branches with 20,524 employees, compared with 20,605 in the preceding month. A slight decline had also been registered on March 1, 1934, when the index was fractionally lower.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Statistics were tabulated from 197 employers in this division, whose staffs included 23,793 persons, as compared with 23,763 at the beginning of February. Improvement had been noted on the same date in 1934, when the volume of employment was slightly higher.

*Steam Railways.*—Declines were registered in steam railway operation, in which 192

fewer workers were reported by the 100 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents, on whose payrolls were 55,537 persons. An increase had been indicated on March 1 of last year, when the index number was one point higher. Improvement occurred on the date under review in Quebec and British Columbia, but there were losses in the Prairie Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a considerable increase in the shipping and stevedoring group, in which employment was not quite so brisk as on March 1, 1934; on the date under review, 96 employers reported a staff of 10,959 persons, or 464 more than in the preceding month. Gains were indicated at the Eastern ports, but those in British Columbia were slacker.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—No general change over February 1 was reported in building activities at the beginning of March, there being losses in Ontario, with advances in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and the Prairies. The 648 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 17,431 employees, as against 17,440 on February 1. The level of employment was higher than in the late winter of 1934, when an increase had taken place.

*Highway.*—Highway construction registered improvement on March 1, 1935, when 312 employers reported 67,755 workers, as compared with 59,593 on February 1. Gains were indicated in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, while there were contractions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than on March 1, 1934, when with that date in the present year, it was more active than at the beginning of March in any other year on record. This was due mainly to the important unemployment relief projects under way during 1934 and in the present year, although work on streets and highways was also seasonally brisk at the date under review.

*Railways.*—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed a minor increase on the whole, according to data received from 35 companies and divisional superintendents employing 25,101 persons, or 105 more than at the beginning of February. There were declines in all provinces except Quebec. A larger gain had been noted at the beginning of March last winter, when the index was over nine points lower. The exceptionally heavy snowfalls during 1934 had provided employment for many men in maintenance work on the tracks.

### Services

A slightly smaller number of employees was indicated in the service group, in which 445 establishments reported a staff of 24,059 as compared with 24,094 on February 1. Activity was greater than in the same month of 1934, when moderate improvement in the staffs had been reported.

### Trade

Retail trade reported no general change, while wholesale establishments were brisker, the improvement being contra-seasonal. On the whole, there was an increase of 174 in the personnel of the 1,145 firms furnishing data in

the trade group, who had 91,916 employees. The index stood at 116.7 on March 1, 1935, compared with 112.5 at the beginning of March, 1934, when a larger advance had been recorded.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1935

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was a slight tendency toward retarded activity among local trade union members at the close of February, though the change from the previous month was almost negligible. This was apparent from the reports forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,721 organizations embracing a total of 160,929 members, 29,227 of whom or 18.2 per cent were idle at the close of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 18.1 in January. Improved conditions were noted, however, over February, 1934, when 20.0 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. The variation in the different provinces from January was slight, Alberta unions with a drop in employment of nearly 3 per cent showing the greatest change. Responsibility for this adverse movement in Alberta was increased idleness in the coal mines of the province due to orders slackening off, which is rather usual at this time of the year. In New Brunswick also, there were slight employment recessions. On the other hand, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions all reported fractional percentage advances, and British Columbia gains in activity of slightly greater magnitude, which combined effected a largely counteracting influence on the recessions reported in the other provinces.

Compared with the situation in February a year ago Quebec unions indicated a nominal drop in activity during the month reviewed, while in all other provinces employment expansion was noted, Manitoba and Saskatchewan showing the most pronounced gains. In Nova Scotia, Alberta and Ontario the improvement recorded was of more moderate proportions and the employment trend in New Brunswick and British Columbia was but slightly upward.

Each month a separate compilation is made of the returns on unemployment for the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Edmonton unions were the only ones to report a falling off in activity during February from the previous month, which was, however, slight. Increases in employment of around 3 per cent were reflected from Vancouver, Halifax and Saint John, gains on a somewhat smaller scale being reported by Toronto and Regina unions, and fractional improvement only in Montreal and Winnipeg. Contrasting with the returns for February, 1934, Saint John members were afforded considerably more employment during the period under survey and conditions for Winnipeg members were decidedly better. Heightened activity, on a somewhat smaller scale, was indicated by Halifax, Toronto, Regina and Edmonton unions. In Montreal the same level of employment was maintained as in February a year ago. Vancouver unions, however, reported some slight curtailment in the volume of work available.

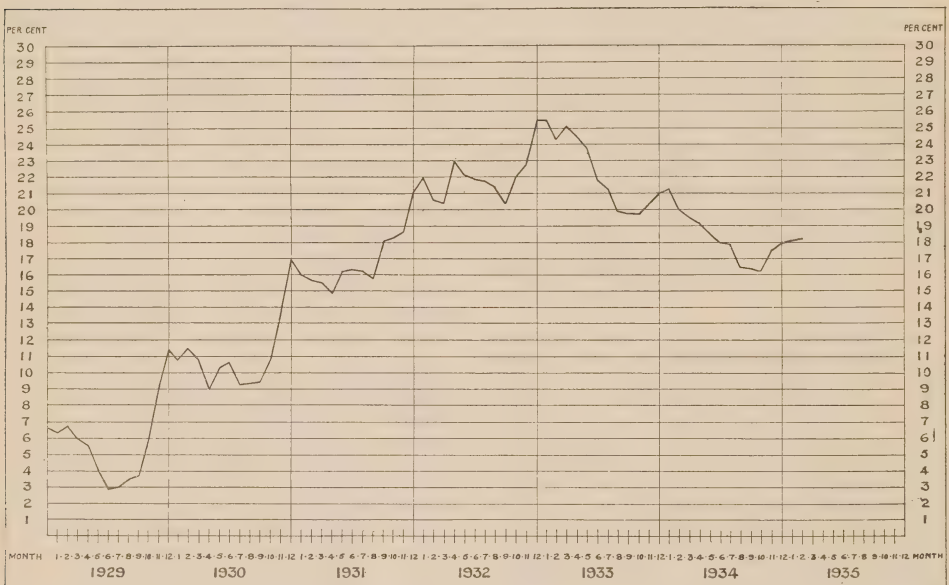
The accompanying chart shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1929, to date. There was very little variation in the level of the curve during February from the previous month, though the tendency was upward, toward lessened activity. At the close of the month, however, the point

attained by the curve was below that of February last year, when conditions were somewhat quieter than during the month reviewed.

The manufacturing industries as a whole, employed larger working forces during February than in the previous month, the 466 organizations making returns, with 52,921 members, reporting an unemployment percentage of 16.0, in comparison with 17.1 per cent in January. Improvement of greater proportions was reflected from February last year, when 19.7 per cent of the members reported were idle. Garment, and hat and cap workers, cigar makers and metal polishers all re-

more substantial than in the iron and steel trades their combined membership was rather small and did not tend to influence the group percentage to any great extent. Employment was also on a higher level among brewery workers, printing tradesmen and papermakers. The situation for wood workers and general labourers, however, was decidedly less active than in February a year ago and heavy losses occurred among jewellery and glass workers. In the garment and textile trades, and among bakers and confectioners there was a moderate slowing up in work afforded. Unemployment for fur workers, however, remained at the same level as in February, 1934.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



flected decided betterment of conditions from January, while among iron and steel workers very slight gains were shown. On the other hand, glass, jewellery and fur workers, and bakers and confectioners reported a considerable increase in slackness from January, and moderate curtailment was evident among wood and textile workers, and general labourers. The losses in employment noted by brewery and leather workers, papermakers and printing tradesmen, however, were but fractional. The iron and steel trades reported recovery affecting the greatest number of members when contrasted with the returns for February a year ago. Although the percentage increases in activity registered by cigar makers, metal polishers, and hat and cap workers were much

The coal mining industry, with 48 unions covering a membership of 15,265 persons, showed a further though moderate drop in activity at the close of February, unemployment standing at 9.4, as compared with 6.9 per cent in January. Losses in employment in the Alberta mines through gradual completion of orders at hand was the chief factor in this less favourable movement from January, though in British Columbia also some curtailment was evident. Nova Scotia unions, however, reported a small increase in available work. Operations in coal mining were also slightly restricted from February last year when 8.2 per cent of unemployed members was registered, British Columbia unions showing the greatest increase in slackness. In



Alberta minor contractions in activity were evident, while in Nova Scotia the tendency was less favourable, though the change was but nominal. In addition to the total idleness recorded among these workers a number were reported as being but partially engaged.

Unemployment in the building and construction trades was in evidence to a greater extent at the close of February than in the preceding month according to the reports compiled from 196 associations with an aggregate of 16,951

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	23.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
Feb., 1919.....	5.7	2.7	4.9	5.5	2.8	4.5	4.2	7.8	5.2
Feb., 1920.....	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
Feb., 1921.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
Feb., 1922.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
Feb., 1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
Feb., 1924.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
Feb., 1925.....	8.8	4.4	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.7	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.6	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.2	25.4	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	22.4	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.7	17.0	12.1	22.4	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	13.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	18.0
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Feb., 1935.....	6.4	8.2	22.3	20.0	15.1	11.8	13.8	21.1	18.2

members. Of these, 11,043 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 65.1, compared with 61.6 per cent in January. Some improvement was noted over February a year ago when 69.2 per cent of idleness was recorded. Inactivity for carpenters and joiners was mainly responsible for the less favourable movement noted from January, though moderate recessions occurred among painters, decorators and paper-hangers, and the situation for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, steam shovelmen and plumbers and steamfitters also declined. Heightened employment, on a rather small scale, however, was reflected by tile layers, lathers and roofers, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stone cutters and electrical workers. The percentage of idleness for hod carriers and building labourers remained identical with that of January. Pronounced employment expansion from February, 1934, was apparent among painters, decorators and paperhangers, granite and stonecutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Among plumbers and steamfitters, also the improvement recorded was noteworthy. Increases in activity of much lesser magnitude were shown by carpenters and joiners, and steam shovelmen. Electrical workers, however, suffered important employment losses during the month reviewed, while moderate curtailment was reflected by bridge and structural iron workers. The employment balance for bricklayers, masons and plasterers was also unfavourable, though the change from February a year ago was less than one per cent.

In the transportation industries during February activity tended slightly upward from the previous month, as manifest by the reports tabulated from 776 organizations with a combined membership of 52,802 persons. Of these 5,219, or 9.9 per cent, were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 10.6 in January. Employment gains on a slightly larger scale were registered from February, 1934, when unemployment stood at 12.5 per cent. Navigation workers were considerably better engaged than in January, while the situation for steam railway employees, whose returns constituted about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, improved very slightly. The trend for street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, however, was toward a reduction in the volume of employment afforded, though the change from January was quite small. Moderate employment recovery was indicated by navigation workers from February a year ago and advances of lesser degree, were reflected by steam and street and electric railway employees. Teamsters and

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile workers	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1919, February,	17.5	.....	3.8	4.1	8.6	8	1-0	7	.....	2.8	4-8	13-0	3	.....	4-9	4-7	6-9	9-4	4-9	.....	16.4	3-6	13-6	2-7	3-5	0	0	1-8	2-4	.....	5	4-8	5-2	
1920, February,	3-6	.....	4.5	2.5	2.0	9	3-0	4-0	.....	7.7	3-1	0	2	.....	6.3	2-5	4-9	9-4	2-2	7-6	12-1	1-8	3-9	2-0	3-1	1	.....	1-8	2-4	.....	5	4-8	5-2	
1921, February,	69.1	65.6	4.5	2.5	2.0	9	3-0	4-0	.....	7.7	3-1	0	2	.....	6.3	2-5	4-9	9-4	2-2	7-6	12-1	1-8	3-9	2-0	3-1	1	.....	1-8	2-4	.....	5	4-8	5-2	
1922, February,	63.5	9-2	7.9	7.1	16.2	4.1	5-7	6-3	5-4	36-6	2-3	5-1	3	.....	7.4	13-7	34-8	20-4	6-0	28-3	32-1	4-0	1-6	6-6	2-4	3-2	.....	4	3-6	3-6	1-6	4-5	4-0	
1923, February,	1-4	4.5	3.1	6.1	15.6	3-4	1-9	4-1	.....	22-0	3-5	2-7	3-8	.....	10-3	8-1	14-1	12-6	0-12	42-9	2-9	6-9	12-6	7-0	4-4	7-0	.....	1-9	2-9	1-2	7-0	10-6	6-4	
1924, February,	38-0	0	6-2	7-0	7-0	5-4	6-7	4-6	.....	16-1	9-4	7-1	10-2	.....	4-13	5-1	10-6	0	10	1-3	9-8	7	3-5	7-6	4-0	2-1	.....	0	3-3	3-3	1-7	6-4	7-8	
1925, February,	6-53	4-0	6-7	8-2	6-9	1-6	9-6	4-6	.....	11-9	11-4	18-6	10-7	.....	14-2	13-0	12-5	20-1	0	10	3-2	6	5-9	8-6	4-0	2-7	.....	0	2-5	1-3	14-6	9-5	8-1	
1926, February,	4-4	26-4	21-8	5-2	10-2	4-1	1-1	5-9	.....	9-5	5-2	3-7	5	.....	3-3	6-9	8-4	6-8	0	20	1-2	3-6	5	0-2	1-3	1-3	.....	0	3-9	3-4	1-8	8-0	8-1	
1927, February,	4-1	0	3-2	6-8	10-2	4-1	1-1	5-9	.....	9-5	5-2	3-7	5	.....	3-3	6-9	8-4	6-8	0	20	1-2	3-6	5	0-2	1-3	1-3	.....	0	3-9	3-4	1-8	8-0	8-1	
1928, February,	27-5	0	6-3	7-3	8-0	2-6	1-2	3-4	.....	15-7	10-5	0	11-8	.....	4-3	10-7	6-7	2-2	0-11	1-2	3-2	4	0-2	1-3	1-3	.....	0	1-2	1-0	1-6	6-5	6-5		
1929, February,	27-5	0	6-3	7-3	8-0	2-6	1-2	3-4	.....	15-7	10-5	0	11-8	.....	4-3	10-7	6-7	2-2	0-11	1-2	3-2	4	0-2	1-3	1-3	.....	0	1-2	1-0	1-6	6-5	6-5		
1930, February,	2-13	0	5-5	6-5	8-0	4-8	6-4	4-1	.....	25-9	8-0	0	3-2	.....	4-9	9-3	5-9	0-18	0-22	2-1	19	8	4-1	4-2	3-4	1-5	.....	0	8-2	3-2	9-8	8-0	7-9	
1931, February,	19-8	32-4	6-2	10-4	12-8	10-7	18-7	7-1	.....	54-1	9-1	17-2	7	.....	7-2	18-6	6-7	11-5	0-38	0-37	23-4	8	1-2	7	0	.....	0	1-5	0-6	1-9	6-1	11-5		
1932, February,	0-21	2	6-9	17-4	13-9	16-4	24-6	13-0	.....	30-0	11-6	19-1	11	.....	7-1	16-2	6-7	7-9	0-38	0-37	23-4	8	1-2	7	0	.....	0	1-5	0-6	1-9	6-1	11-5		
1933, January,	13-1	22-9	8-6	23-6	15-3	18-2	21-8	16-8	.....	0-40	9-28	32-8	28	.....	1-35	16-3	16	13-8	0-53	0-42	1-69	15	6-22	4	15-5	.....	0	5-5	12-4	6-3	20-6	20-6		
1933, February,	13-1	22-9	8-6	23-6	15-3	18-2	21-8	16-8	.....	0-40	9-28	32-8	28	.....	1-35	16-3	16	13-8	0-53	0-42	1-69	15	6-22	4	15-5	.....	0	5-5	12-4	6-3	20-6	20-6		
1933, March,	9-8	5-8	17-5	8-3	15-6	16-8	19-2	16-7	.....	0-41	6-19	23-6	19	.....	0-30	30-5	23-7	8	0-60	0-17	1-7	15	6-22	4	15-5	.....	0	5-5	12-4	6-3	20-6	20-6		
1933, April,	9-8	5-8	17-5	8-3	15-6	16-8	19-2	16-7	.....	0-41	6-19	23-6	19	.....	0-30	30-5	23-7	8	0-60	0-17	1-7	15	6-22	4	15-5	.....	0	5-5	12-4	6-3	20-6	20-6		
1933, May,	2-13	21-1	5-8	5	17-5	16-8	19-2	16-7	.....	0-39	6-23	23-6	26	.....	7-5	21-3	4	46	0-61	0-66	7-14	13	16	16	16	.....	0	2-0	11-5	7-4	30	24-5		
1933, June,	2-13	21-1	5-8	5	17-5	16-8	19-2	16-7	.....	0-39	6-23	23-6	26	.....	7-5	21-3	4	46	0-61	0-66	7-14	13	16	16	16	.....	0	2-0	11-5	7-4	30	24-5		
1933, July,	1-2	24-1	6-2	5	17-5	16-8	19-2	16-7	.....	0-22	8-6	10-6	20	.....	8-0	16-0	30	23	0-46	0-46	8-12	23	14	14	14	.....	0	1-6	12-9	6-2	23	23-8		
1933, August,	1-4	22-5	5-4	32-2	3	8-12	4	10-13	.....	0-15	5-7	6-16	10	.....	13-0	17	9-2	18	0-53	0-53	13-6	11	4	4	4	.....	0	2-6	11-9	6-2	23	23-8		
1933, September,	21-3	20-5	13-1	20-1	7-8	13-4	10-5	14-6	.....	6-3	31	21	11	.....	10-6	17	9-2	18	0-53	0-53	13-6	11	4	4	4	.....	0	2-6	11-9	6-2	23	23-8		
1933, October,	24-8	16-9	9-8	21-1	9-8	15-5	15-4	8-7	.....	6-28	0	8-1	14	.....	7	6-4	23	16	0-50	0-55	12	6	4	4	4	.....	0	5-7	4	16	17	19-8		
1933, November,	28-4	8-4	8	120	9-12	0-15	18	11-14	.....	0-28	4	5-21	0	.....	8	4	14	14	0-15	0-15	13-6	11	4	4	4	.....	0	5-7	4	16	17	19-8		
1933, December,	26-8	20-3	12	20-5	10	15-6	18-1	14-4	.....	0-15	4-17	6-15	6	.....	13-6	23	25	6-20	0-73	0-57	9-65	12	6	4	4	.....	0	8-2	2-0	9	31	0		
1934, January,	27-0	19-0	6-23	4	16-0	15	17	14-4	.....	0-13	3-6	9-1	8	.....	14	36	42	25	23	0-73	0-69	13	4	4	4	.....	0	8-2	2-0	9	31	0		
1934, February,	27-0	19-0	6-23	4	16-0	15	17	14-4	.....	0-13	3-6	9-1	8	.....	14	36	42	25	23	0-73	0-69	13	4	4	4	.....	0	8-2	2-0	9	31	0		
1934, March,	27-0	19-0	6-23	4	16-0	15	17	14-4	.....	0-13	3-6	9-1	8	.....	14	36	42	25	23	0-73	0-69	13	4	4	4	.....	0	8-2	2-0	9	31	0		
1934, April,	1-3	9-1	14-4	16-6	6-8	11-1	9-2	12-0	.....	0-15	9-7	6-7	6	.....	5-0	24	15	21	33	0-65	0-69	12	5	4	4	.....	0	5-1	9-1	4	21	30	0	
1934, May,	2-2	29-9	13	16-4	6-8	11-1	9-2	12-0	.....	0-21	4-1	23	8	.....	11	4	12	30	0-21	0-65	8	11	4	4	4	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0	
1934, June,	1-3	9-1	14-4	16-6	6-8	11-1	9-2	12-0	.....	0-18	9	0-23	8	.....	1-3	11	19	33	0-19	0-62	3	3	3	3	3	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0	
1934, July,	1-3	9-1	14-4	16-6	6-8	11-1	9-2	12-0	.....	0-18	9	0-23	8	.....	1-3	11	19	33	0-19	0-62	3	3	3	3	3	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0	
1934, August,	66-7	37	6-1	14	13	6	9-0	8-1	.....	0-17	6-18	13	7	.....	6-2	9	18	32	0-69	0-62	3	3	3	3	3	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0	
1934, September,	42-4	44	6-1	21	15	6	9-0	8-1	.....	0-21	1-25	8-23	28	.....	15	9	18	32	0-69	0-62	3	3	3	3	3	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0	
1934, October,	72-4	45	6-1	21	15	6	9-0	8-1	.....	0-29	5	2-21	9	.....	4	5	6	18	0-36	0-53	2	3	3	3	3	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0	
1934, November,	88-8	50	6-2	18	10	4	10	4	.....	0-23	1	15	4	.....	8	8	9	19	0-4	0-55	5	5	5	5	5	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0	
1934, December,	88-8	50	6-2	18	10	4	10	4	.....	0-33	0-25	2	16	.....	27	2	18	0	100	0-52	0-58	6	6	6	6	6	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0
1935, January,	91-5	47	6-3	18	10	4	10	4	.....	0-36	7	23	0	.....	10	2	18	0	100	0-52	0-58	6	6	6	6	6	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0
1935, February,	98-5	46	7	16	0	11	2	10	.....	0-41	5	14	15	.....	13	2	20	5	0-59	0-63	1	9	9	9	9	9	.....	0	6-8	7-6	2	15	19	0



chauffeurs, however, reported a small increase in unemployment from February, 1934.

Retail shop clerks were afforded a slightly better volume of work during February than in either the previous month or February last year, according to the reports compiled from 5 associations with 1,717 members. Of these, 3.8 per cent were idle at the close of the month, in contrast with percentages of 4.4 in January and 5.1 at the close of February a year ago.

Among civic employees during February the tendency was less favourable than in the preceding month, but some slight improvement was noted over February, 1934. For the month reviewed 73 organizations made returns involving 7,457 members, 157 of whom were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 2.1, as compared with 1.6 per cent in January and 4.2 per cent in February last year.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades during February 112 reports were received, covering a membership of 3,784 persons, 605 or 16.0 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 15.6 per cent in January. Barbers were slightly better employed than in January and among unclassified workers there was a fractional gain. This improvement was slightly more than offset, however, by the moderate curtailment evident among theatre and stage employees, and retarded activity on a smaller scale shown by hotel and restaurant employees. Stationary engineers and firemen indicated an unchanged situation from January. Compared

with the returns in the miscellaneous group of trades for February, 1934, when 18.5 per cent of idleness was registered, hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen reported employment expansion on a noteworthy scale during the month reviewed, and gains of lesser degree were recorded by theatre and stage employees, barber and unclassified workers.

Unemployment among fishermen eased off slightly during February from the previous month, though conditions were much slacker than in February, 1934. This was apparent from the reports received from 3 unions of these workers with 758 members, 88.5 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with percentages of 91.8 in January and 2.1 in February last year.

Lumber workers and loggers, with 3 unions reporting a combined membership of 1,383 persons, showed that 640 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 46.3, in comparison with 47.6 per cent in January. Much greater depression, however, was evident than in February a year ago, unemployment at that time standing at 19.8 per cent.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1934, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for February, 1935

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1935, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed declines of 16 and 7 per cent, respectively, from that of the preceding month, and from February a year ago. All industrial divisions except manufacturing and transportation, showed decreased placements in comparison with January, the highest losses being in construction and maintenance, farming, services and logging, and the gains mentioned only large enough to counteract the losses in mining and trade. When comparison was made with February last year, services, logging, manufacturing and mining showed increases, but these gains were insufficient to influence in any marked degree the declines recorded in all other sections, the loss in construction and maintenance being particularly heavy.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1933, as repre-

sented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve, both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications, showed a decidedly upward trend during the month of February, and at the close of the period the level of vacancies was 9 points and that of placements over 7 points higher than those attained at the close of February a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 59.5 during the first half and 63.4 during the second half of February, 1935, in comparison with the ratios of 59.0 and 54.4 during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 56.4 and 60.0 as compared with 56.3 and 52.7 during the corresponding month of 1934.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service



throughout Canada during February, 1935 was 1,061, as compared with 1,134 during the preceding month and with 1,249 in February a year ago.

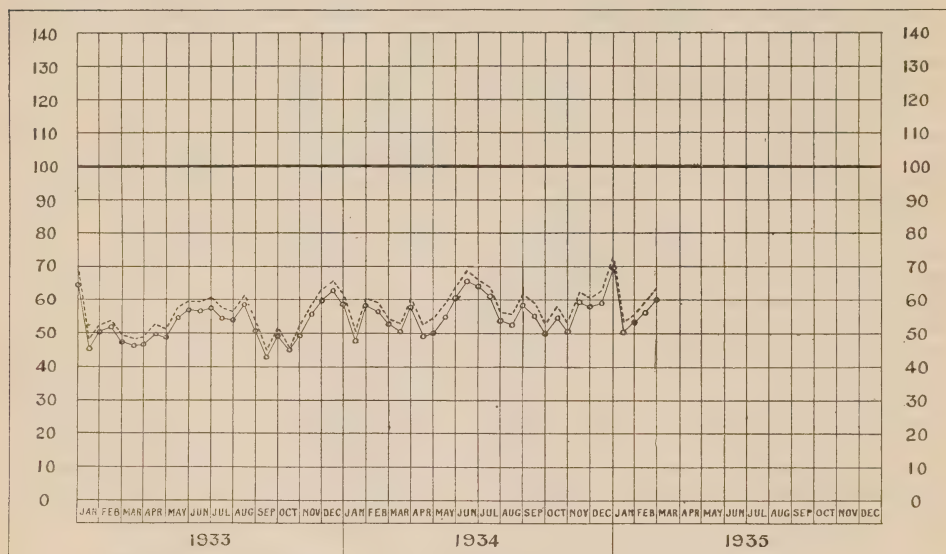
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,729, compared with 2,085 in January, 1935, and with 2,207 during February last year.

able, 54,190 applications made, and 28,131 placements effected, while in February, 1934, there were recorded 29,972 vacancies, 52,945 applications for work, and 28,818 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1925, to date:—

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1935, was 1,006, of which 618 were in regular employment and 388 in work of one week's duration or less as compared with a total daily average of 1,082 during the preceding month. Placements for February a year ago averaged, 1,201 daily, consisting of 549 placements in regular and 652 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 25,791 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 24,138 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,839, of which 11,167 were of men and 3,672 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,299. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 18,311 for men and 7,142 for women, a total of 25,453, while applications for work numbered 41,487, of which 29,857 were from men and 11,630 from women. Reports for January, 1935, showed 29,467 positions avail-

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925 .....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 .....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 .....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 .....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 .....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 .....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 .....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 .....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 .....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 .....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (2 months) .....	30,556	21,713	52,269

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of over 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during February when compared with the present month, but an increase of nearly 2 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 4 per cent less than in January but nearly 2

per cent above February, 1934. All industrial divisions showed placements in excess of February a year ago, except services and manufacturing. The losses in these two groups, however, were more than offset by gains in construction and maintenance and logging, respectively. The increases in other groups were quite small. Of the 950 placements made during the month 654 were in construction and maintenance and 216 in services. Of the latter, 169 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 135 of men and 60 of women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During February orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick called for nearly 9 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 44 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 7 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 44 per cent in comparison with February a year ago. The decline in placements from February, 1934, was due to fewer workers being provided with relief employment, as a small gain in services was offset by minor declines in transportation and manufacturing. Placements in construction and maintenance numbered 223 and in services 473. Of the latter, 377 were of household workers. There were 99 men and 85 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### QUEBEC

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during February called for over 12 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 66 more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 17 per cent when compared with January and of over 67 per cent in comparison with February, 1934. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over February of last year. The largest gain was in construction and maintenance, chiefly due to employment provided on highway construction. Services, manufacturing, logging and trade followed next in order of importance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 272; logging, 247; construction and maintenance, 1,327; trade, 120; and services, 1,809, of which 1,599 were of household workers. During the month 1,901 men and 1,208 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during February, were over 17 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 30 per cent lower than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 18 per cent in placements when compared with January and of nearly 30 per cent in comparison with February a year ago. A substantial decline in the number of workers placed on highway construction relief work accounted for the reduction in placements from February, 1934. This decrease was partly offset by gains in services, manufacturing and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 798; logging, 884; farming, 325; construction and maintenance, 4,033; trade, 241; and services, 2,952, of which 1,784 were of household workers. There were 3,577 men and 1,210 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

There was a decline of over 34 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during February when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 23 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 33 per cent less than in January and nearly 29 per cent below February, 1934. Fewer placements under construction and maintenance and farming, mainly due to a reduction in relief placements, accounted for the decline from February of last year. None of the changes in other groups were important, the largest being a gain in services. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 214; farming, 640; construction and maintenance, 712; and services, 497, of which 425 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,469 of men and 311 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during February, was nearly 31 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and 7 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also declined nearly 35 per cent when compared with January and nearly 12 per cent in comparison with February, 1934. A reduction in farm placements was mainly responsible for the decline from February of last year, although manufacturing, services and trade

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place-ments same period 1934
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis-tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>961</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>181</b>
Halifax.....	281	65	310	247	95	152	1,200	119
New Glasgow.....	103	3	130	132	65	35	385	56
Sydney.....	577	0	621	612	35	568	220	6
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>717</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>95</b>
Chatham.....	35	0	63	35	14	21	128	26
Fredericton.....	59	13	88	61	45	16	87	.....
Moncton.....	283	4	265	277	76	201	104	46
Saint John.....	340	0	351	340	49	291	463	23
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>4,402</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>7,298</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>1,716</b>
Chicoutimi.....	77	0	229	77	77	0	81	.....
Hull.....	539	16	1,042	568	527	21	388	312
Montreal.....	1,564	139	2,940	1,562	869	238	1,432	826
Quebec.....	844	118	1,402	1,110	521	186	475	344
Rouyn.....	92	4	118	90	89	1	18	48
Sherbrooke.....	842	4	1,041	897	830	11	148	85
Three Rivers.....	444	17	526	565	296	130	66	101
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>9,868</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>17,892</b>	<b>9,798</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>62,832</b>	<b>4,216</b>
Belleville.....	155	0	158	154	131	23	197	40
Brantford.....	96	2	240	95	68	27	2,523	68
Chatham.....	282	0	344	311	71	210	834	23
Fort William.....	275	0	302	275	115	160	438	289
Guelph.....	55	13	120	71	28	21	843	19
Hamilton.....	389	17	935	476	203	162	3,384	202
Kingston.....	273	14	418	258	151	107	737	197
Kitchener.....	899	0	1,041	916	59	842	1,503	57
London.....	523	11	784	541	242	277	3,070	470
Niagara Falls.....	110	2	111	118	60	49	1,808	76
North Bay.....	153	0	147	169	154	15	522	157
Oshawa.....	1,108	0	1,327	1,104	140	964	738	120
Ottawa.....	511	7	1,355	510	323	166	1,827	249
Pembroke.....	591	0	612	567	477	90	28	166
Peterborough.....	91	8	74	115	77	12	424	31
Port Arthur.....	605	0	533	533	525	8	740	496
St. Catharines.....	103	7	176	98	66	32	2,214	71
St. Thomas.....	132	3	155	131	56	75	884	64
Sarnia.....	160	1	205	160	76	84	680	79
Sault Ste. Marie.....	131	2	408	134	107	20	157	41
Stratford.....	176	0	298	176	47	129	229	34
Sudbury.....	285	9	682	260	231	29	365	101
Timmins.....	651	0	1,092	651	281	370	985	169
Toronto.....	1,482	175	5,678	1,365	736	453	33,994	845
Windsor.....	632	45	697	610	363	247	3,708	152
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,056</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>2,535</b>
Brandon.....	113	5	172	110	106	4	859	65
Winnipeg.....	1,943	2	3,240	1,995	1,674	320	12,390	2,470
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>1,600</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>944</b>
Estevan.....	144	0	197	143	41	102	89	34
Moose Jaw.....	494	56	566	466	136	306	500	134
North Battleford.....	57	14	52	41	35	6	27	62
Prince Albert.....	127	35	113	86	71	15	64	85
Regina.....	313	0	417	323	267	56	656	282
Saskatoon.....	217	21	253	205	178	27	394	204
Swift Current.....	71	27	103	54	39	15	116	56
Weyburn.....	22	13	30	9	9	0	21	25
Yukon.....	155	21	155	148	76	72	15	62
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,189</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>9,240</b>	<b>1,483</b>
Calgary.....	572	0	1,546	601	560	41	4,362	462
Drumheller.....	85	2	320	79	56	23	187	61
Edmonton.....	1,065	89	1,285	1,005	955	42	3,760	853
Lethbridge.....	270	20	372	247	90	157	722	58
Medicine Hat.....	197	0	214	196	44	152	209	49
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,660</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>1,852</b>
Kamloops.....	217	3	257	216	206	0	42	232
Nanaimo.....	548	0	578	547	508	39	177	367
Nelson.....	203	14	211	193	59	134	11	57
New Westminster.....	109	4	171	109	88	21	158	60
Penticton.....	98	2	137	121	87	12	80	65
Prince Rupert.....	172	0	185	172	9	163	185	4
Vancouver.....	1,244	8	2,710	1,285	1,087	163	2,083	982
Victoria.....	1,069	0	1,185	1,069	83	986	332	92
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>25,453</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>41,487</b>	<b>25,791</b>	<b>14,839</b>	<b>9,299</b>	<b>95,466</b>	<b>*13,163</b>
Men.....	18,311	320	29,857	18,281	11,167	6,925	82,396	9,958
Women.....	7,142	715	11,630	7,510	3,672	2,374	13,070	3,205

\*141 Placements effected by offices since closed.



also showed losses. A small gain was reported in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 281; construction and maintenance, 483; and services, 571, of which 379 were of household workers. There were 539 men and 313 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during February, were nearly 2 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but showed a nominal gain when compared with the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 7 per cent in placements when compared with January and of over 4 per cent in comparison with February, 1934. The only decline in placements of importance from February of last year was in construction and maintenance. This loss was partly offset by gains in farming and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 242; farming, 567; construction and maintenance, 882; and services, 347, of which 286 were of household workers. During the month 1,475 men and 230 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of nearly 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia when compared with the preceding month and of over 14 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 11 per cent less than in January and over 14 per cent below February, 1934. The decline from February of last year was mainly due to a reduction in relief placements on road construction, although small losses were also reported in all other groups, except farming and mining. With the exception of construction and maintenance, however, all the changes were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 95; construction and maintenance, 3,019; and services, 471, of which 303 were of household workers. There were 1,972 men and 155 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,839 placements in regular employment, 6,759 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside

the immediate vicinity of the office at which they were registered. Of the latter, 562 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 508 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 54 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Taking advantage of the reduced rate in Quebec during February 8 bushmen secured certificates at the Hull office for transportation to Pembroke. Offices in Ontario granted 359 certificates for reduced transportation during February, all to provincial points. Of these, 214 were issued at Port Arthur to 185 bushworkers, 26 mine workers, 2 labourers and one hotel laundress going to employment at centres within its own zone. At Sudbury 111 bushmen were granted certificates for points within the district covered by that city office. Fort William sent 12 bushworkers, 2 mine cooks, 2 teamsters and one hotel waitress, and North Bay 16 bushmen within their respective zones. In addition, from Toronto one machine operator went to Windsor. The movement of labour in Manitoba during February originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 68 persons. Of these, 24 were bound for provincial situations and 44 for centres in other provinces. Provincially, one hotel kitchen worker was conveyed to Brandon and 8 surveyors, 3 tractor drivers, 5 farm labourers, 3 loggers, one miner, one mine cook, one building labourer, and one plumber to various points within the Winnipeg zone. Travelling outside the province 36 bushworkers, 2 farm hands, one café cook and one fisherman were destined to the Port Arthur zone, 2 farm labourers to Prince Albert, one farm domestic to Moose Jaw, and one caretaker to Estevan. Saskatchewan offices granted 37 certificates for reduced transportation during February, 35 provincial and 2 interprovincial. The latter were issued at Yorkton to bushmen bound for the Winnipeg zone. Within the province, the Regina office shipped 16 teachers and one farm hand to employment within its own zone and 5 bushmen to Yorkton, one farm hand to Moose Jaw, one teacher each to Swift Current and Weyburn and one bushworker to Prince Albert. From Saskatoon one farm hand and one teacher went to points within the territory covered by that city office and one teacher to Swift Current. Proceeding to positions within their respective zones 5 bushmen travelled from Yorkton and one bushman

from Prince Albert. Business transacted by Alberta offices involved the issue of 79 reduced rate certificates during February, all provincial. Securing certificates at Edmonton one engineer journeyed to Calgary and 46 bushmen, 4 camp cooks, 5 farm hands, 2 farm housekeepers, 2 sawyers, one logging engineer, one lumber piler, one teamster, one miner, one mine carpenter, one book-keeper and one blacksmith to various centres within the Edmonton zone. The Calgary office was responsible for the despatch of 4 bushmen, 5 labourers, and 2 mill hands to Edmonton, and of one farm hand within its own zone. The Vancouver office effected all transfers in

British Columbia during February, which were 11 in number. Destined to the Kamloops zone were one sawmill engineer, one mine cook, one millwright, and one mine blacksmith, to Penticton one farm hand, to Prince Rupert one mine tractor driver, and to points in the Vancouver zone 2 miners, one mine blacksmith, one mine book-keeper and one cook.

Of the 562 persons who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February 425 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 132 over the Canadian Pacific Railway and 5 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in February, 1935

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 61 cities during February, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a decided increase, being higher by \$2,811,905, or 357.5 p.c., than in the preceding month and by \$2,704,347, or 302.5 p.c., than in February of last year; the total stood at \$3,598,449 during February, 1935, as compared with \$786,544 in January, 1935, and \$894,102 in February, 1934. The authorizations reported in February were greater in value than in the same month of any other year since 1931; they also exceeded those indicated in any month of 1934. One large permit in Ottawa contributed materially to the increase, but the general trend shown in this report is strongly upward.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted 95 permits for dwellings valued at over \$300,000 and more than 500 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of \$2,808,365. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 75 dwellings and 375 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$310,000 and \$330,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1935; the largest gain, of \$1,940,126 or 423.1 per cent, took place in Ontario. Saskatchewan showed a decline of \$10,460, or 55.4 per cent, in this comparison.

As compared with February, 1934, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases, that of \$1,932,899, or 414.9 per cent, in Ontario being most marked. New Brunswick and Saskatchewan reported reductions of \$4,355, or 29.4 per cent, and \$12,925, or 60.5 per cent, respectively, in this comparison.

Each of the larger cities—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver—recorded in-

creases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1935, and also as compared with February, 1934. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Chatham, Hamilton, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Sarnia, York and East York townships, Riverside, Brandon, St. Boniface, Calgary, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, North Vancouver and Victoria reported improvement in each of these comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for First Two Months, 1935.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1935.....	3,598,449	4,384,933	37.0	81.7
1934.....	894,102	1,601,914	13.5	82.2
1933.....	925,894	2,111,856	17.8	75.2
1932.....	2,845,271	6,056,283	51.1	79.4
1931.....	6,395,659	14,797,115	124.8	83.8
1930.....	8,919,078	16,136,475	136.1	96.8
1929.....	10,465,330	18,882,210	159.2	99.6
1928.....	10,318,338	18,034,925	152.1	96.4
1927.....	7,638,177	13,314,713	112.3	97.1
1926.....	7,139,549	11,859,083	100.0	102.4
1925.....	5,902,118	11,349,388	95.7	103.2
1924.....	4,093,800	8,554,379	72.1	112.3
1923.....	5,679,671	9,819,169	82.8	110.1
1922.....	4,738,105	8,064,642	68.0	108.3
1921.....	3,683,359	6,278,923	52.9	140.5
1920.....	6,156,287	10,173,311	85.8	137.5

The aggregate for the first two months of 1935 was substantially higher than in the same months of 1934 and 1933, though it was lower than in earlier years of the record. The index of wholesale prices of building materials was

fractionally lower than in 1934, but it was higher than in 1933 and 1932; this index was, however, considerably lower in the first two months of the present year than in the months January-February of any other year since 1920.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

**E**MPLOYMENT at February 25, 1935, showed an improvement as compared with January 28, 1935. There was a considerable improvement in employment in the building, tailoring, and boot and shoe industries. Some improvement was also recorded in most of the other clothing trades, in public works contracting, tinplate manufacture, the woollen and worsted and pottery industries, cocoa, chocolate, etc. making, and in shipping service. On the other hand, there was a marked decline in employment in the coal mining industry, mainly owing to increases in the numbers temporarily suspended in Yorkshire and South Wales. Slight reductions in employment occurred also in the cotton industry, dock and harbour service and the distributive trades.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at February 25, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 17·5 as compared with 17·7 at January 28, 1935, and with 18·1 at February 19, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at February 25, 1935, was 14·8, as compared with 14·9 at January 28, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·7, as compared with 2·8. For males alone the percentage at February 25, 1935, was 19·8 and for females, 11·4; at January 28, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 20·0 and 11·7.

At February 25, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,840,136 wholly unemployed, 353,548 temporarily stopped, and 91,779 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,285,463. This was 39,910 less than a month before, and 32,446 less than a year before. The total included 1,802,247 men, 71,980 boys, 346,730 women, and 64,506 girls.

The numbers recorded as unemployed at February 25 included a number of persons, estimated at between 10,000 and 20,000 who would not have registered but for the introduction in January, of the Unemployment Assistance Scheme; at January 28 the corre-

sponding total was between 5,000 and 10,000.

The persons on the Registers included 1,102,535 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 779,722 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 250,631 other insured persons (including 26,588 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefits or unemployment allowances, and 152,575 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at February 25, 1935, was 2,357,745.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment and pay rolls continued to show gains in February. The increases were fairly widespread, 72 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reporting increases in employment over the month interval and 76 industries reporting increases in pay rolls. The pay-roll increases, in practically all instances, were more pronounced than the gains in employment.

The increases from January to February were 3·2 per cent in employment and 7·8 per cent in pay rolls. While gains in factory employment and pay rolls are usually reported in February, the net increases this year were greater than any reported for February in any of the preceding 16 years, with the exception of 1934.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment for February 1935 is 81·2 (preliminary) and the February index of factory pay rolls is 69·1 (preliminary). The level of employment in February 1935 was 4·5 per cent above the level of February 1934, (77·7), and pay rolls were 14·0 per cent above the level of the index for the corresponding month of a year ago, (60·6). The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100.

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in the separate industries in February 1935 with February 1934 shows increases in employment over the year interval in 60 industries and larger pay rolls in 76 of the 90 industries surveyed.



The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in February from 23,659 establishments employing 3,737,389 workers whose weekly earnings were \$78,241,493 during the pay period ending nearest February 15. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

*Nonmanufacturing Industries.*—Increases in employment from January to February were shown in 9 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and increases in pay rolls were reported in 10 industries.

The most pronounced gains in both employment and pay rolls were shown in the anthracite mining industry, in which employment increased 2.5 per cent and pay rolls 11.9 per cent. The bituminous mining industry also reported increases of 1.4 per cent in number of workers and 10.0 per cent in pay rolls. Employment in the hotel industry increased 1.6 per cent, commercial hotels showing a gain of 0.9 per cent and winter resort hotels 22.8 per cent.

Among the 8 nonmanufacturing industries in which decreased employment was reported,

the building construction industry reported the largest percentage decrease in employment from January to February, 4.0 per cent. This decline is far less pronounced than the decrease shown in February of the past few years and indicates that a favourable amount of construction and repair work was under way in February to partially counteract seasonal recessions. Reports were received in February from 10,236 contractors, engaged in private building construction, employing 64,240 workers during the pay period ending nearest February 15th.

Employment in the dyeing and cleaning industry decreased 1 per cent and the crude petroleum producing industry reported a decrease of 0.9 per cent. Smaller declines were reported in each of the three utility industries surveyed: telephone and telegraph, 0.7 per cent; power and light, 0.6 per cent; and electric railroad and motor bus operation and maintenance, 0.3 per cent.

Data received in February 1935 from 52,701 retail establishments employing 776,753 workers showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent in employment. The group composed of department, variety, general merchandising, and mail order establishments, showed a decline in employment of 1.9 per cent. In the remaining 49,895 retail establishments, the decrease was 0.2 per cent.

### Street Railway Operation in Canada

Reduced traffic was reported in street railway operation in Canada during 1933, according to information recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This decline has continued steadily since 1929 when 833,496,866 passengers were carried until in 1933 only 585,385,094 passengers, or approximately two-thirds of the peak, were carried. The rate of decrease, however, was getting smaller. In 1931 the reduction from 1930 traffic was 72,233,132 passengers, or 9.1 per cent, in 1932 a reduction from 1931 traffic of 77,637,359 passengers, or 10.8 per cent, was recorded and in 1933 the decrease was 57,445,908 passengers, or 8.9 per cent.

Gross revenues of all railways also decreased from \$43,339,381 in 1932 to \$39,583,965, or by \$3,955,416, or 9 per cent, and operating expenses were reduced from \$31,516,943 to \$27,917,265, or by \$3,599,678. Of the 41 railways operated, 13 failed to earn operating expenses and only 4 companies paid dividends, 2 of which paid them largely out of revenues earned by other departments.

For the second time since 1901, when accident statistics were first compiled for electric railways, no passengers were killed and only

one employee was killed. There were 32 other persons killed including 16 pedestrians and 13 motorists. The total of 33 persons killed during the year was the lowest record since 1902 when 32 persons were killed. Persons injured numbered 2,902 which was the smallest number for the past twelve years and was a decrease of 640 from 1932. The total injured included 1,385 passengers, 443 pedestrians, 351 motorists and 23 electric railway bus drivers, 131 conductors and motormen, 179 other employees, 76 persons riding in other vehicles and 314 other persons. The total of 333 employees injured was the smallest number injured since 1916.

The total number of persons employed in street railway operations in Canada, in 1933, was 14,883 including 9,651 in the transportation group which consists of electric car superintendents, motormen, conductors; powerhouse employees; and motor bus coach and truck drivers and conductors. The salaries paid to all employees in street railway operations, in 1933, was \$18,692,236.43.

The total number employed in street railway operations in 1932 was 15,961 and they received remuneration of \$21,534,419.50.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. On December 31, 1934, however, an Order in Council was passed rescinding what are known as the "B" Conditions of this Policy and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. These "B" Conditions are applicable to all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the various departments of the Government of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores.

The original provision for the payment of not less than current wages rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained in the new "B" Conditions, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30c. an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, be less than 20c. an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government, from its inception in 1900 has applied also to contracts for building and construction work. In the Fair Wages Orders in Council of 1922 and 1924 above referred to, the provisions applicable to building and construction contracts were designated as "A" Conditions. An Act of Parliament, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), was adopted on May 30, 1930, with respect to contracts "for con-

struction, remodelling or demolition of any work," and provides as follows:—

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions known as the "A" conditions, for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the original Orders in Council.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.



All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

The Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### *Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies etc.)*

For the manufacture and supply of tents and tarpaulins. Contractors, Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario. The revised "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were inserted in this contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling etc.)*

Supply and installation of a Sprinkler System in the Workshop Hangar, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of Contractors,

Automatic Sprinkler Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 8, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,995. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Sprinkler fitters.....	\$0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of March, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which include in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Tap soles and top lifts.....	Anglo Canadian Leather Co., Toronto, Ont.
Braces.....	National Suspender Co., Toronto, Ont.
Blankets.....	Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cloth trousers.....	Houde-Laroche & Cie, St. Croix, P.Q.
Service shirts.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Socks.....	Royal Knitting Co., Guelph, Ont.
Socks.....	Burritts Rapids Woollen Mills, Burritts Rapids, Ont.
Table oilcloth.....	Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Night shirts.....	Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Enamelware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Flatware.....	McGlashan Clarke Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Kit-bags.....	Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Dish cloths.....	Dominion Textile Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Sheets.....	Dominion Textile Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Earthenware cups.....	Sovereign Potters Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mop cloths.....	Tarbox Bros., Toronto, Ont.
Peak caps.....	Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Trouser drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Linoleum.....	Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Castile soap.....	Guelph Soaps, Guelph, Ont.
Cordage.....	Cordage Distributors Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Leather gloves.....	Huck Glove Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Latrine buckets, etc.....	General Steel Wares, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drill trousers.....	Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Sweater jackets.....	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Brooms.....	American Broom Co., St. Basile, P.Q.
Casement sash.....	Geo. W. Reed & Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Towels.....	Stauffer Dobbie Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of a public building at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, W. H. Yates Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario. Date of contract, March 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,663,000 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation worker.....	\$0 75	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Boilermaker.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 58½	8
Compressor operators.....	0 67½	8
Concrete mixer operator (gas).....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator (steam).....	0 67½	8
Derrick and hoist engineers (steam).....	0 67½	8
Derrick and hoist engineers (gas or electric).....	0 65	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Elevator constructors.....	0 83	8
Firemen—Stationary.....	0 59½	8
Hollow metal workers (erectors).....	0 50	8
Kalamein iron workers (erectors).....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 65	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 87½	8
Linoleum layers, waxers and polishers.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble setters.....	0 80	8
Mastic floor layers:		
Kettlemen.....	0 75	8
Finishers, rubbers and spreaders.....	0 75	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 49½	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors.....	0 65	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 54	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Powdermen.....	0 60	8
Riggers.....	0 60	8
Roofers, slate and tile.....	0 65	8
Roofers, composite.....	0 75	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8
Stonecutters, granite.....	0 87½	8
Stonecutters, sandstone and limestone.....	0 87½	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 90	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Tile setters.....	0 80	8

☐ N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator, gas or electric.....	\$0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator, steam.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 65	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Asbestos insulation workers.....	0 75	8
Asbestos insulation helpers.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Compressor operators, gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist operators (other than on steel erection).....	0 70	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 45	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 60	8
Linoleum layers, waxers and polishers.....	0 55	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Mastic floor layers, finishers, rubbers and spreaders.....	0 75	8
Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Powdermen.....	0 55	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 70	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

## COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS

Pressure	Max. total working hours	Min. rest interval in open air	Rate
Normal to 22 lb.....	8 hrs.	½ hr.	\$4 50 per shift
22 to 29 lb.....	6 "	1 "	5 00 "
29 to 34 ".....	4 "	2 "	5 50 "
34 to 40 ".....	3 "	3 "	6 00 "
40 to 45 ".....	2 "	4 "	6 50 "
45 to 50 ".....	1½ "	5 "	7 00 "
Shift foreman.....	Same hours		0 50 "
Look tenders.....	\$4 50 per day		8 hrs. per day
Look tender helpers.....	0 40 per hr.		8 "

Construction of an addition to the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, H. Dagenais, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 13, 1935. Amount of contract \$412,310.45 and unit prices. A fair wages

schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 75	8
Asbestos insulation helpers.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Compressor operator—gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer—gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist operators— (other than on steel erection).....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 45	8
Hollow metal workers—erectors.....	0 60	8
Kalamein iron workers—erectors.....	0 60	8
Lathers—metal.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Linoleum layers, waxers, polishers.....	0 55	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Mastic floor spreaders, rubbers and finishers.....	0 75	8
Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erect- ors.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' help- ers.....	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Powdermen.....	0 55	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roof- ers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, composite, slate and tile.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 70	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8

N.B.—Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Berthier-ville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Emilien Tellier & Alfred Mousseau, fils, Berthierville, P.Q. Date of contract, February 25, 1935. Amount of contract, \$42,430 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 60	8
Stonecutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 60	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 50	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Man in charge roofing, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 60	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a public building at Cannington, Ontario. Name of contractor, Thomas A. Wilson, Cannington, Ont. Date of contract, March 21, 1935. Amount of contract \$15,489, plus unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Bricklayers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a new dock at the Marginal Way, at easterly end of Toronto Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Construction Corporation Ltd. Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, January 4, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$487,201.82. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Boatmen.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Compressor operators.....	0 65	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 60	8
Divers.....	1 25	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Fireman.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 80	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 80	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 60	8

N.B.—Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repairs to Hull, Housing, Spud Casings, Crane, etc. of Dredge P.W.D. No. 110, at Lauzon, P.Q. Name of contractors, the Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, March 16, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,580. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Ship joiners.....	\$0 50	8
Ship carpenters.....	0 50	8
Wood caulkers.....	0 50	8
Platers.....	0 50	8
Riveters.....	0 50	8
Rivet holders.....	0 40	8
Iron caulkers.....	0 50	8
Electric welders.....	0 65	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 50	8
Machinists' helpers.....	0 35	8
Iron moulders.....	0 50	8
Patternmakers.....	0 55	8
Painters.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Riggers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8

Repairs, renewals etc. to Hull, Housing, Spud Casings, Booms etc. of Dredge P.W.D. No. 116, at Champlain Dry Dock, Lauzon, P.Q. Name of contractors, the Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, March 16, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,990. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Ship joiners.....	\$0 50	8
Ship carpenters.....	0 50	8
Wood caulkers.....	0 50	8
Platers.....	0 50	8
Riveters.....	0 50	8
Rivet holders.....	0 40	8
Iron caulkers.....	0 50	8
Electric welders.....	0 65	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 50	8
Machinists' helpers.....	0 35	8
Iron moulders.....	0 50	8
Patternmakers.....	0 55	8
Painters.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Riggers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8

Construction of substructure of bridge over Red River, Selkirk, Man. Name of contractors, Messrs. Macaw & Macdonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 20, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$79,817.84. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Caulker.....	0 65	8
Cement finisher.....	0 60	8
Compressor operator (gas or electric).....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator (gas or electric).....	0 55	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Dragline operator.....	0 90	8
Driller—machine.....	0 55	8
Electrician.....	0 85	8
Graderman.....	0 55	8
Hoist operator—Steam—1 or 2 drum.....	0 75	8
Hoist operator—Steam—3 or more drums.....	0 85	8
Machinist.....	0 75	8
Painter.....	0 70	8
Pile driver engineer.....	0 75	8
Pile driver boomman, bridgeman and man.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Powderman.....	0 60	8
Pump operator.....	0 55	8
Reinforcing steel setter.....	0 42½	8
Plumber and steamfitter.....	0 90	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Stonemason.....	0 90	8
Stonemason.....	1 00	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 75	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 37½	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 50	8
Welder—gas or electric.....	0 65	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 50	8
*Labourers—unskilled.....	0 37½	8
*Labourers—skilled.....	0 42½	8

\*At least 25% of the men employed on this contract are to be paid the rate for skilled men.

N.B.—Where hours less than 48 per week are specified in the Fair Wage Schedule of the Province of Manitoba, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.



Construction of the substructure of a bridge over the South Saskatchewan River, Outlook, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, February 27, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$134,522.52. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 50	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Machinist.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 42	8

Work of reconditioning site, excavating, sinking caissons, constructing cofferdam, reinforced concrete walls etc. in connection with the construction of Postal Terminal Building in Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Anglin-Norcross Quebec Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$257,750 and unit prices to apply to any addition to or deduction from the works. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 65	8
Asbestos insulation helpers.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Boilermakers.....	0 65	8
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators (gas).....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators (steam).....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist engineers (other than steel erection).....	0 55	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Elevator constructors.....	0 85	8
Elevator constructors helpers.....	0 60	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 45	8
Hollow metal workers (erectors).....	0 60	8
Kalamein iron workers (erectors).....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 65	8
Linoleum layers, waxers, polishers.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble setters.....	0 70	8
Mastic floor layers:		
Kettlemen.....	0 45	8
Finishers, rubbers, spreaders.....	0 60	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erect-tors.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Plasterers.....	0 67	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Roofers: slate and tile.....	0 60	8
Roofers: felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Roofers: composite.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 50	8
Stonecutters—		
Granite.....	0 70	8
Sandstone and limestone.....	0 65	8
Stone masons.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Tile setters.....	0 65	8

Construction of a public building at London, Ontario. Name of contractors, Pigott Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, March 21, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,031,429 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Boilermakers.....	\$0 70	8
Asbestos insulation workers.....	0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators (steam).....	0 65	8
Concrete mixer operators (gas and electric).....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist engineers (other than on steel erection).....	0 65	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Elevator constructors.....	0 85	8
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	0 59½	8
Fireman—Stationary.....	0 45	8
Hollow metal workers (erectors).....	0 60	8
Kalamein iron workers (erectors).....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 65	8
Linoleum layers, waxers, polishers.....	0 65	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble setters.....	0 90	8
Mastic floor-layers—		
Finishers, rubbers and spreaders.....	0 70	8
Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erect-tors.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Powdermen.....	0 55	8
Roofers, slate and tile.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 65	8
Roofers, composite.....	0 65	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Stonecutters.....	0 87½	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 40	8
Teamster.....	0 75	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 90	8
Tile setters.....		8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of electric elevators, entrances, etc., in the Postal Terminal Building, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$10,379.00. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule also governs this contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Kerrobert, Sask. Name of contractors, Regina Sash & Door Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, March 12, 1935. Amount of contract, \$715.00. The "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Kinistino, Sask. Name of contractors, Regina Sash & Door Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, March 8, 1935. Amount of contract, \$617.00. The "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were inserted in this contract.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Royal Commission (Provincial Economic Inquiry), appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia on July 27, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1935, page 25) the Premier of the Province has introduced a bill to create a permanent civil service. The measure would place the executive service of the Provincial Government under a Civil Service Commission, and would apply also to provincial boards and commissions brought under its terms by Order in Council. Occupations exempted include court officials, magistrates, justices of the peace, and part-time employees.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Swan River, Man. Name of contractors, Regina Sash & Door Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, March 28, 1935. Amount of contract, \$649.00. The "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were inserted in this contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in March, 1935, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount	
	\$	cts.
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	494	00
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	262	93
<i>Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—</i> Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q..... Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont..... Acme Glove Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q..... Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont..... Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q..... Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.....	1,106 60 9 22 948 702	25 36 76 40 64 72
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i> F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont..... Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q..... Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.....	7,741 3,899 440	18 00 23
<i>Stamping Machines, etc.—</i> Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	6,931	30
<i>Scales—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont....	106	45

A maximum of 57,352 unemployed was reached in New Zealand during 1933 according to information contained in the recently received *Statistical Report* (1933) of that country. A relatively high level of unemployment continued throughout 1931, 1932 and 1933, but a decrease was evident in 1934. The report also indicates decreases in the wage rate index numbers. For males, the decrease is 18 per cent, and for females, 13.2 per cent, as compared with 1930. This is partly accounted for by an order of the Arbitration Court in May, 1931, which reduced by 10 per cent all minimum rates specified in Court awards.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO CLOAK MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AND THE TORONTO JOINT BOARD OF CLOAK, SUIT AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, COMPOSED OF THE CLOAK OPERATORS LOCAL UNION NO. 14, CUTTERS' LOCAL NO. 83, LOCAL 68 AND PRESSERS LOCAL NO. 92.

Agreement (signed following strike which was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 103, and March, page 229) to be in effect from January, 1935 to January 1, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The agreement covers the entire province of Ontario.

Only union members to be employed. In each shop, a shop chairman and a price committee is to be elected by the union members. Union representative to have access to each employer to discuss and adjust grievances.

The union will not enter into an agreement with any other group or association of inside manufacturers or jobbers, and any agreement made with contractors is to be on the same terms as this agreement.

Hours: 44 per week until July 1, 1935; thereafter 40 per week with a five day week, providing the union does not agree to work a longer week in the Montreal market.

Wages: piece rates for operators to be adjusted so that 80 per cent in each shop will receive not less than \$1 per hour. Prices to overpressers to be based on \$1 per hour, underpressers on 75 cents per hour. Piece rates to be settled between the employer and the price committee. "These increases shall not imply a general increase in cases where the scale is now being adhered to."

The standard wage for cutter to be \$37.50 per week and for trimmers \$23.50. For those now being paid less than these amounts, adjustments to be made having regard to the experience and present wage of the worker.

The standard for wages of a qualified finisher or fur sewer to be on a basis which will yield for each hour of operation 50 cents for finishers and 65 cents for fur sewers. A general increase of 10 per cent in wages of finishers and fur sewers to be given, but in those shops now paying below

the above standards of 50 and 65 cents, increases to be given at least to reach the above standard rate.

Sample makers to be paid for operating, if on a piece work basis, on the basis of \$1 per hour, and for pressing, underpressing, finishing and fur sewing a 50 per cent increase over prevailing prices for such operations.

The section system of work is to be eliminated by July 1, 1935.

In shops where employers are now working at the bench, this system is to be gradually eliminated until no employers are to be working at any operation after January 1, 1936.

No overtime until overtime season has been declared by the joint commission, and then only providing all unemployed have been absorbed.

No material to be sent out to be made up in garments at any outside shops, except that if sufficient cause is given, the joint commission may give leave to have skirts so manufactured, but then only in shops under union jurisdiction and at the same price as paid in inside shops. No work to be done at home.

No work to be given out to or accepted from a contractor or manufacturer or jobber against whom the union is conducting a strike.

When there is not sufficient work for all employees, all the available work in the shop is to be divided as equally as possible among all the employees engaged in the work who are competent to do the work.

It is agreed that as soon as the unionization of the industry and the enforcement of uniform labour standards have reached a point at which the provisions for the payment of unemployment insurance contributions can be enforced, that an unemployment insurance fund will be established, the details to be agreed upon between the parties, or if necessary through the joint commission.

A joint commission composed of two representatives of each party and a chairman mutually agreed on to be formed for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the agreement.

Disputes which cannot be settled directly between the parties are to be referred to this commission. No strike or lockout pending negotiations of any dispute.

### Construction: Shipbuilding

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—ST. JOHN DRYDOCK COMPANY AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 316 of this issue and conciliation by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour.

Agreement to be in effect from March 7, 1935 to March 7, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

No discrimination to be shown against members of the shop committee.

Hours: 9 per day, 4½ on Saturdays, a 49½ hour week.

Overtime: Time and one-half until midnight, thereafter double time; Sundays and holidays and work after noon on Christmas eve and New Year's eve, double time. If less than three consecutive nights worked on night shift, time and one-half to be paid. Overtime after night shift, time and one-half until starting time of regular day shift. "Any employee asked to work after completion of regular night shift shall be paid at the rate of double time."



**Wages:** Acetylene welders, electric welders, burners, anglesmiths, angle and frame setters, operators of bending rolls, boilermakers, caulkers and chippers, (steel) ship fitters, riveters, platers, punch and shear operators and loftsmen, 57½ cents per hour; when these trades are employed at other work 42½ cents per hour; gang foremen 5 cents per hour additional; liner fitters 45 and 50 cents per hour, with 37½ cents if employed at other work; drillers, reamers, countersinkers, shop crane runners 40 cents, with 37½ cents if employed at other work, helpers to these trades 35 cents; bolters up 37½ cents, helpers 35 cents.

Extra pay for work under certain difficult conditions.

Shop committee to be allowed to interview head officials of the Company. Disputes to be dealt with by the shop committee and the Company, and if necessary, arbitrated; no strike or lockout to occur while the case is pending.

**SAINT JOHN, N.B.—ST. JOHN DRYDOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY LIMITED AND THE MACHINISTS AND MACHINISTS' APPRENTICES EMPLOYED BY THEM.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 7, 1935, to March 7, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The conditions governing hours, overtime, working conditions, shop committee, etc. are the same as in the agreement with other employees of the Company summarized above.

Minimum wage rates for machinists and fitters, 57½ cents per hour, helpers 35 and 40 cents; apprentices, 15 cents per hour during first year, 20 cents during second year, 25 cents during third year and 30 cents during fourth year, and in addition apprentices to receive 5 cents per hour on June 1 of each year if the apprentice fulfils the requirements of the Company's rules governing apprentices. On completion of four years apprenticeship, an apprentice may be retained on probation for one year at 10 cents per hour in excess of the fourth year rate (minimum rate plus accrued bonuses). Apprentices must be 16 years and not over 18 years of age.

#### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways**

**VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND OTHER CENTRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA.**

Agreement to be in effect from January 15, 1935, to January 15, 1937, and thereafter subject to 60 days' notice.

This agreement is similar to the one which came into effect September 30, 1927, which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, page 905, which agreement continued in effect with the exception of a 5 per cent wage reduction from December 1, 1932, and other changes noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1934, page 194. The present agreement differs from the previous agreement in some clauses, among which are the following:

The Company recognizes the union and all employees are to be union members.

Motormen and conductors on regular runs to be allowed every sixth day off, except on holidays and Exhibition week.

As noted above, the wage scale which came into effect September 30, 1927, was reduced

by 5 per cent from December 1, 1932. The new agreement provides for a reduction of only 2½ per cent from this 1927 scale and this deduction to cease January 15, 1936, when the full scale of September 30, 1927, is to be restored.

The Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (British Ministry of Health), has recently published the "Report of the Subcommittee on Marketing and other matters affecting the Employment and Vocational Training of Blind Persons." The report contains chapters dealing with the history of the marketing problem, existing methods of disposing of blind-made goods, evidence of need of improved marketing, examination of marketing schemes, workshops for the blind, home workers schemes, and training of blind workers, etc.

The United States Department of Labour (Women's Bureau) has recently issued the result of a survey on "Variations in Wage Rates under Corresponding Conditions." The statistics which form the basis of the survey show the wide variations that exist in the standards of payment of women's wages for similar work under similar conditions in the United States. The figures are for sample plants in eight important woman-employing industries in 1932 and 1933. This material was brought together for the purpose of setting forth examples to indicate whether the wages paid under similar conditions showed conformity to some standard relative to the character of the work or were largely in a chaotic and unstandardized state. The conclusions reached indicate "the great need of continuing the development of more adequate wage standards, at least to the extent of establishing a minimum wage or of maintaining such a minimum where established."

"The Longevity of Industrial Policyholders During the Depression" is the title of an article in the *Statistical Bulletin* for February, 1934, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This article shows that throughout the years of the depression (1929 to 1933) the expectation of life of the industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has shown continued improvement. This improvement, however, has proceeded at a reducing rate i.e. in 1929 the expectation of life at birth of the industrial policyholders, taken as a group, was 55.78 years; in 1930 it had increased by 1.53 years; 1931 saw a further gain of 0.54 of a year; 1932 a gain of 0.90 of a year; and 1933 finally showed a gain of only 0.39 of a year over 1932. For the year 1934 complete data are not yet available but provisional compilations indicate that the expectation of life will be better than for 1933.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being however somewhat higher.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.63 at the beginning of March as compared with \$7.59 for February; \$8.04 for March, 1934; \$6.67 for March, 1933; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.68 for March, 1914. Prices changes during the month were small, the greatest increases occurring in the prices of butter, lard and beef, while the prices of eggs, granulated sugar, flour and evaporated apples were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.10 at the beginning of March as compared with \$16.06 for February; \$16.51 for March, 1934; \$15.59 for March, 1933; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was fractionally higher at 72 for March as compared with 71.9 for February. This index has shown little movement during recent months. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are 72.1 for March, 1934; 64.3 for March, 1933; 91.8 for March, 1930; 101.3 for March, 1926; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914.

In the grouping according to chief component materials the Vegetable Products group, the Animals and their Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group advanced, while the Textile Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were lower. Other groups showed little change. In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were lower chiefly because of lower prices for clothing and household equipment and supplies. Producers' goods were unchanged.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The tables of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal,

wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

(Continued on page 384)



# COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar 1914	Mar 1918	Mar 1920	Mar 1921	Mar 1922	Mar 1926	Mar 1928	Mar 1929	Mar 1930	Mar 1931	Mar 1933	Mar 1934	Feb 1935	Mar. 1935
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-0	66-6	74-6	69-2	56-6	58-0	66-6	70-0	72-4	58-6	41-0	43-0	41-8	42-4
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	32-8	47-6	48-8	43-6	32-2	31-6	39-6	43-6	46-4	34-2	21-8	24-0	22-6	23-4
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-3	26-0	26-3	26-1	19-7	19-3	22-0	24-9	25-7	20-8	12-5	13-2	12-9	12-8
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-9	32-3	33-9	31-9	26-6	29-5	30-1	30-5	31-5	26-5	17-7	20-8	20-9	20-9
Pork, leg...	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-2	34-4	37-5	34-9	29-5	29-7	25-1	28-0	30-6	22-9	12-1	21-2	19-9	20-0
Pork, salt...	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	36-8	65-2	71-6	68-2	52-4	54-8	50-6	53-0	55-4	49-4	27-0	37-2	38-4	38-4
Bacon, break-																			
fast...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-9	46-5	52-6	54-5	40-5	41-9	35-8	37-9	40-1	34-3	17-2	28-7	31-9	31-6
Lard, pure...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-6	68-0	79-2	59-4	43-0	49-4	43-4	44-4	43-0	36-8	23-0	27-6	29-8	30-4
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	37-6	58-9	73-9	55-0	50-7	46-4	46-1	51-3	52-0	34-0	27-8	40-5	32-9	31-4
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	33-3	50-5	63-3	50-6	45-6	38-7	40-1	44-7	45-8	27-6	22-6	34-6	27-0	25-9
Milk...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	53-4	72-0	90-6	90-6	76-2	73-2	73-8	75-0	76-8	71-4	56-4	58-2	61-8	61-8
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-6	58-0	61-2	97-6	132-6	106-2	75-0	91-2	83-2	89-6	83-2	66-6	46-2	56-6	48-6	51-0
Butter, cream-																			
ery...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	35-5	54-3	72-9	63-0	43-5	50-7	45-6	49-0	45-4	37-6	26-9	32-5	28-0	29-6
Cheese, old...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-2	33-1	40-7	39-0	31-1	32-7	32-3	33-8	32-8	28-2	19-3	20-3	19-7	19-9
Cheese, new...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-2	30-4	38-2	37-7	28-4	32-7	32-3	33-8	32-8	28-2	19-3	20-3	19-7	19-9
Bread...	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	114-5	136-5	127-5	105-0	114-0	115-5	115-5	117-0	96-0	82-5	88-5	88-5	90-0
Flour, family...	10 "	25-0	28-6	33-0	32-0	32-0	67-0	76-0	66-0	48-0	55-0	52-0	54-0	51-0	33-0	26-0	31-0	33-0	33-0
Rolled Oats...	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-0	37-5	41-5	34-0	27-5	29-0	31-5	31-5	31-5	25-5	22-5	25-0	26-0	26-0
Rice...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-8	20-6	32-0	24-0	19-2	22-1	22-2	20-8	20-4	19-0	16-0	16-4	15-8	16-0
Beans, hand-																			
picked...	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	12-0	33-6	23-4	19-8	17-2	15-8	16-6	23-4	19-8	13-0	7-6	9-0	10-2	10-2
Apples, evapor-																			
ated...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-5	21-3	28-7	22-9	22-6	19-6	20-3	21-2	20-9	18-7	14-7	14-9	15-2	15-0
Prunes, medium...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-2	17-1	27-0	21-4	18-4	15-7	13-3	13-7	16-3	12-2	10-8	12-7	12-6	12-5
Sugar, granula-																			
ted...	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-4	42-4	72-8	50-4	34-4	31-6	32-0	30-0	28-8	25-2	22-4	32-0	26-0	25-6
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-4	20-0	33-8	24-0	16-4	15-0	15-2	14-2	13-8	12-2	11-0	15-4	12-6	12-6
Tea, black...	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	8-6	12-7	16-4	14-3	13-6	17-9	17-9	17-6	17-1	14-1	10-3	12-2	13-1	13-1
Tea, green...	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-1	12-1	16-9	15-7	14-7	17-9	17-9	17-6	17-1	14-1	10-3	12-2	13-1	13-1
Coffee...	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	10-2	15-2	14-4	13-3	15-3	15-2	15-1	14-7	12-9	9-9	9-8	9-6	9-5
Potatoes...	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	40-5	72-2	140-3	57-4	52-0	98-0	55-4	43-8	83-2	38-7	31-0	44-9	25-0	25-9
Vinegar...	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9
All Foods.....		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-68	\$ 12-60	\$ 15-98	\$ 13-23	\$ 10-54	\$ 11-46	\$ 10-92	\$ 11-23	\$ 11-67	\$ 9-14	\$ 6-67	\$ 8-04	\$ 7-59	\$ 7-63
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
	1 lb.	2-9	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-1	4-6	4-6	4-7	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-0	3-8	3-9	3-8	3-8
Coal, anthra-																			
cite...	1/16 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	54-6	71-7	92-8	118-4	108-7	112-7	102-8	102-4	101-5	101-5	95-9	94-9	94-8	94-7
Coal, bitumin-																			
ous...	1 "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	38-6	57-9	66-8	86-4	68-7	65-7	63-8	63-2	63-4	62-5	59-0	57-8	58-9	58-8
Wood, hard...	1 cu. yd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	41-9	68-7	77-5	88-3	78-7	76-7	75-4	76-9	76-1	75-3	62-7	60-3	62-0	61-9
Wood, soft...	1 cu. yd.	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-9	49-4	59-4	65-9	58-5	55-6	56-2	55-7	54-0	54-1	47-4	45-9	46-2	46-1
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-7	26-3	33-1	38-8	31-8	30-1	31-1	31-0	31-2	30-5	26-8	27-7	27-3	27-3
Fuel and light.....		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-91	\$ 2-74	\$ 3-30	\$ 3-98	\$ 3-46	\$ 3-41	\$ 3-29	\$ 3-29	\$ 3-26	\$ 3-24	\$ 2-92	\$ 2-87	\$ 2-88	\$ 2-89
Rent.....	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-88	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-47	\$ 4-56	\$ 5-63	\$ 6-62	\$ 6-91	\$ 6-86	\$ 6-90	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-99	\$ 7-06	\$ 5-97	\$ 5-57	\$ 5-54	\$ 5-54
††Totals.....		9-37	10-50	12-79	14-62	14-35	23-06	25-01	23-87	20-96	21-77	21-15	21-52	21-96	19-47	15-58	16-51	16-06	16-10

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-46	12-61	16-24	13-75	10-83	11-72	10-85	11-17	11-68	9-59	7-03	8-34	7-76	7-76	7-76
Prince Ed. Island.....	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-70	11-07	14-17	12-21	9-80	10-97	9-58	9-93	10-77	9-08	6-74	7-56	7-24	7-21	7-21
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-36	12-61	15-80	13-40	10-78	12-08	10-86	11-00	11-49	9-57	7-09	8-16	7-85	7-85	7-85
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-23	12-62	15-26	12-78	10-10	11-16	10-11	10-49	10-86	8-57	6-16	7-70	7-01	7-06	7-06
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-60	12-72	16-03	12-99	10-39	11-53	10-97	11-16	11-62	9-07	6-56	8-17	7-56	7-68	7-68
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-28	12-07	15-93	13-18	10-41	10-52	10-56	11-14	11-60	8-52	6-71	7-38	7-25	7-33	7-33
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-24	12-63	15-67	13-32	10-58	10-92	11-04	11-62	11-84	8-62	6-61	7-58	7-46	7-49	7-49
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-35	12-98	15-78	13-16	10-17	10-84	10-91	11-65	11-93	8-65	6-42	7-44	7-53	7-46	7-46
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	8-91	12-95	16-95	14-21	11-47	12-03	11-91	12-23	12-71	10-24	7-31	8-50	8-38	8-26	8-26

††December only. †Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.



## RETAILS PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon	
	Sirlin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Steering, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	21-2	17-4	16-1	11-7	9-4	12-8	20-9	20-0	19-2	31-6	35-0
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	21-5	17-3	15-8	12-1	10-1	10-4	18-3	20-1	19-2	29-0	32-6
1—Sydney.....	24-18	18-8	17-4	14	12-6	10	20	21	18-4	27-6	30-7
2—New Glasgow.....	23-7	19-7	17	12	10	9	15	21	20-6	28-2	32
3—Amherst.....	19	16-5	13-5	11	8			20	16-5	29-3	33
4—Halifax.....	23-1	16-9	17-7	12-5	11-4	10-1	18-1	21-4	19	29-8	33-7
5—Windsor.....	20	15	15	12	10	15		18	17-7	30-2	31-8
6—Truro.....	19-3	16-7	14	11-3	8-3	8	20	19-3	22-9	28-7	34-2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19	15-7	15-6	11-2	10-7	9	19	18	15-7	29	32-1
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	23-7	18-7	17-2	12-6	10-2	12-2	18-8	21-0	19-9	30-2	34-2
8—Moncton.....	20-8	16-2	14-5	11-2	9			21-2	18-8	31-4	34-8
9—Saint John.....	23-8	18-4	17-4	13-3	10-3	12	22-5	21-7	18-6	29-2	34-6
10—Fredericton.....	25	20-2	18-3	14	11-3	12-3	15	21	21-1	28-7	30-7
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	18-5	12	10			20	21	31-3	36-8
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	18-8	16-0	16-3	10-9	7-1	11-2	20-6	17-1	17-8	30-5	33-8
12—Quebec.....	21-2	16-9	16-8	12-5	7-7	12-7	20-7	15-7	17-6	30-6	33-4
13—Three Rivers.....	18	15-7	15-3	11-9	6-1	12-6	23-5	17	16-6	33-7	35-4
14—Sherbrooke.....	22-7	17-7	20-4	12-4	8-5	11-3	20-8	18-8	19-4	28	31-1
15—Sorel.....	15	15	14-3	9-7	7-7	8-5	16-5	16	18-5	30	36-7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15	14-3	14-4	9-7	6-8	13-8	20-4	15-4	15-9	30	33-5
17—St. Johns.....	18	17	16-5	10-5	5-5	11-5	20-5	18	16	34-5	35-3
18—Thetford Mines.....	15	12-7	11-7	9-3	5-3	10	18	15	19-1		
19—Montreal.....	23-5	18-2	19-8	11-1	8-2	10	21-7	18-5	19-1		48-8
20—Hull.....	21	16-9	17-1	10-9	8	10-2	23-6	19-2	17-8	30-5	32-8
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	21-7	18-8	16-4	12-1	9-8	14-6	21-6	21-0	19-8	30-8	33-9
21—Ottawa.....	24-3	18-2	18-9	13-1	9	12-4	22-8	19-4	19-1	31	33-8
22—Brookville.....	24-2	19-4	17-6	11-8	9	12-1	22-7	20	18-2	32-1	35-2
23—Kingston.....	19-1	17-5	17-7	13	8-8	13	19-8	20-3	17-2	28-7	32-3
24—Belleville.....	16-8	13-9	15-5	11-1	7-9	13-2	20	19-4	16-3	32-5	34-8
25—Peterborough.....	20-6	17-6	17-2	11-8	9-4	15	24-6	21-5		30-2	33-7
26—Oshawa.....	22	18-1	15-2	10-7	10-2	16	25	20	21	31-2	34-5
27—Orillia.....	18-7	15-7	14-9	11-5	9-7	15-5	22-5	20	21	31-2	33-8
28—Toronto.....	23-5	18-9	18-3	11-8	12-1	15-2	19-2	22-5	22	32-8	37-1
29—Niagara Falls.....	23-3	19-5	15-3	13-2	10	15-1	18	21-2	18-2	30-5	32-9
30—St. Catharines.....	20-5	17	16-9	11-5	9-5	14-7	19	22	21	27-6	31-1
31—Hamilton.....	23-1	18-5	19-1	12-9	11-4	15	18-7	20-8		29-5	32-2
32—Brantford.....	21-7	18-1	17-3	13-2	9-4	14-5	24-4	22-3	24	30-2	33-3
33—Galt.....	24-2	19-8	19	13-8	11-4	15-6	24-3	23-2	18	30-7	34-1
34—Guelph.....	21	17-5	17-2	11-8	11-6	15-2	22	19-1	21	28-9	32-6
35—Kitchener.....	19-5	17-5	15-1	12-4	10-6	15-4	23	19-4	17-5	27-9	31-4
36—Woodstock.....	21-8	18-6	15-4	12-2	9-7	15-7	20	20-8	20	29-1	31-1
37—Stratford.....	21-7	18-3	15	13	10-3	14-5		21		29-2	32-4
38—London.....	23-1	18-7	16-6	12-4	10-0	14-2	20-5	22-1	19	29-9	34
39—St. Thomas.....	22-2	17	17-7	12-1	9-2	14-2	24	22	20	29-9	32-4
40—Chatham.....	20-5	17-6	15	11-9	8-5	16	18-3	20	19	30-6	33-3
41—Windsor.....	21-6	17-1	15-9	11-7	9-4	14-6	23-2	21-1	18-6	28-3	31-1
42—Sarnia.....	20-8	17-7	15	12-5	10	15-4	20	19-6	22-2	28-8	31-5
43—Owen Sound.....	19	16-7	14-7	11-3	8-8	14-2		19-3	18	32-5	35-6
44—North Bay.....	21	16-5	15	11-2	9	15		20	20-2	30-2	32-8
45—Sudbury.....	20	17-2	14-8	11-3	8-6	12-5	20-7	22-5	17-7	30-7	33-5
46—Cobalt.....		18	14-5	11	9-5			20	23-5	32-8	35-8
47—Timmins.....	25-6	20-2	19-3	13-1	9-4	16-1	24	25	21-1	33-7	38
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20-3	16-3	16-3	12	9	15-1	20-2	20-7	19-5	31-8	34-9
49—Port Arthur.....	21-4	16-8	17	11-8	10-1	13	23-5	22	21	36	39-1
50—Fort William.....	23-6	18-7	15-7	12-3	11	15-6		23	20-1	36-3	38-9
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	19-1	14-9	14-5	10-1	8-5	10-7	20-2	19-5	17-5	33-1	36-8
51—Winnipeg.....	21-2	16-7	16-3	10-6	9-8	11-2	20-4	22-5	17	33-6	36-7
52—Brandon.....	17	13-1	12-7	9-5	7-2	10-2	20	16-5	18	33-2	36-9
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	19-9	16-7	15-1	9-8	8-0	11-1	18-3	18-9	17-2	36-8	39-6
53—Regina.....	21-3	16	15-1	9-7	7-9	9-6	17-7	17-5		36-2	39-8
54—Prince Albert.....	19	15	14-5	8-5	8-1	11-2	17-5	20		39-6	40
55—Saskatoon.....	18-6	17-2	14-7	10-4	7-9	11-2	18-3	19-9	17-2	35-1	39-5
56—Moose Jaw.....	20-6	18-7	16	10-8	8-2	11-7	19-5	18	19-3	36-2	39-1
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	19-5	15-1	13-4	10-0	8-4	11-1	19-6	17-4	17-0	32-6	36-6
57—Medicine Hat.....	20-5	15-5	14-4	10-1	8	11-6	19-5	15-5	17-1	34-3	39-2
58—Drumheller.....	18	15	12			12	18	20		30-3	33-8
59—Edmonton.....	19-1	14	13-3	9	7	10-7	20-2	17-4	17-2	30	33-4
60—Calgary.....	19-7	16-1	14-5	10-7	9-4	11-1	20-1	19-3	16-8	33-9	37-9
61—Lethbridge.....	20	15	13	10	9	10	20	15		34-4	38-6
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23-4	19-4	17-1	12-4	11-4	14-0	23-2	21-4	20-7	35-3	39-4
62—Fernie.....	21	16-5	16-5	12-7	11-2	13-2	21	20-5	20-5	34	38-7
63—Nelson.....	22-5	20	17-5	12	11	13-5	22	22	19-7	33-7	39
64—Trail.....	23	18-5	16	13	10-8	14-2	24-2	24	21	38	43-3
65—New Westminster.....	22-4	19-2	15-2	10-8	10-5	11-8	22-2	19-5	20-8	34-1	37-8
66—Vancouver.....	24-6	20	17-4	12-2	12-5	14-1	22-9	19-4	21-5	33-5	37-5
67—Victoria.....	26-7	22-1	19-4	13-7	13-1	15-4	26-7	22-7	20-7	36-9	39-5
68—Nanaimo.....	24-5	20-5	17-2	12-9	12-2	16-2	25	21-2	20	35	39-6
69—Prince Rupert.....	22-5	18-3	17-7	12-2	10	13-9	21-3	22-5	21-3	36-9	39-6

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1935

Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Fish							Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles per quart.	Butter	
	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt harrings, per lb.	Salt harrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, pints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-0	21-9	14-5	12-0	49-1	17-5	17-0	22-7	15-2	31-4	25-9	10-3	25-5	29-6
11-1	23-2			44-6	13-8	14-8	17-0	15-2	35-7	29-2	10-4	27-1	31-9
9-7	21			44	12-6	14-3	17-4	14-8	36-4	29-2	12-13	28	30-9
	25			45	13-8	15	19-2	15	35-6	31-7	10-11	26-5	30-2
				50	12-2		16-4	15-6	34	27-8	7 c	27-8	30-7
11	21-7			43-7	12-2		16-5	14-8	38-5	26-3	11-8a		32-2
	25			40	13		16	15-4	35		10	25	34-8
12-5				45	12-9	15	16-7	15-4	34-7	31	10 c	28-4	32-6
18				45	12-5		18-3	15-2	30-7	25-1	8-9	25-4	30-1
14-1	25-3	15-0		49-0	13-7	15-1	19-0	15-3	32-7	26-7	10-4	26-8	30-2
14	24-7			42-5	13-9	15-6	16-8	16-1	34-3	25-3	9-10	28-5	31-3
13-2	26	15		51-2	13	14-3	22-7	15-1	35-2	27-6	12	27-4	31-8
15	25-3			53-3	14-8	16-9	21-3	16-4	31-2	26-7	10	26-1	29-2
				13	13-5	15	15	13-7	30	27	10	25	28-4
11-8	22-8	14-8	8-0	47-4	15-0	16-1	16-5	14-4	33-0	26-8	8-9	24-5	27-9
	25	20		40		15	19-1	14-7	35-6	26-8	10	22-4	27-4
9-8	21-8	14-5		51-7		16-2	20-3	13-7	35-4	29-9	9 b	25	28-1
					17-2	17-5	17-8	14	34-9	28-6	9	25-7	28-4
10	22-5					18	13	14-3	29-3	25		24-3	27-8
13-2	22-3					17-5	15-4	14-7	30-8	25-8	8 b		28-8
					12-7	15	12-7	14-7	31-2	26-6	8		27
12	22					15	14-2	14-6	30-4	25-4	8	23-7	26-9
13-8	22-5	10	8	42-7			21-1	14	35-9	26	10-11	27-1	28-9
	23-3		8	55		14-9	14-9	15	33-8	27-3	9	23-4	27-4
15-5	21-6	18-0	9-0	55-4	16-7	16-4	25-5	15-1	31-6	27-1	10-7	26-6	29-5
	24-5	19-5	9-1	20	15-7	28-5	14-8	34-1	29-7	10	10	25-6	28-5
	25		8	15-4	16-3	22-6	14-6	30-5	27	9	9	25	28-4
15	20	17-5		50	15-5	16-2	21-4	13-6	30-7	26-2	10	25-2	28-6
					16-5	16-2	20-2	12-9	28-7	26-7	9	28	28-9
	22	25			15	16-5	23-6	15-5	28-7	24	10	26-2	28-5
15		15			18-5	18	25-7	15-1	35-7	29-7	11 b		29-4
					20		24-3	15-7	28-4	24-5	10	26-4	30-3
						16-7	30	14-5	36-3	31	12	25	29-8
					14-6	14-7	32-5	15-5	33	31	11	28	29-1
					16-4	15	30-2	14-8	33-2	32	11	27	29-4
	22				14-7	14-7	29-4	14-8	32-8	29-3	11-5a	27-3	30-3
					15	15-8	26-8	14-7	30-7	22-1	11	28-7	29-2
					15	15-7	26-9	14-7	27	24-5	11	25-5	29-5
					18-2	16-5	27-6	15-1	31	29	10	27-7	30
	22			50		18	20-7	14-4	28-5	24-7	11	26	29-5
					15	15	26	15-1	26-6	21-3	10		29-7
	19	16-7			18-7	16-2	23-9	15-8	30	25	10	27-2	29-4
					14-5	15-9	29-2	15-2	31-4	29	10	26-7	29-7
					15	15-2	33-1	15-9	28-6	26-1	10	28-5	29-6
					15	18	23-2	15	27-7	24-9	10	26-2	29-0
16-5	23-3	22			17-5	19	26-6	14-6	33-2	28-4	12		28-9
					15	16	28-4	14-4	29-7	26-7	10	27-5	29-2
					18	17-5	22-6	14-2	28	23-2	10	26	29-3
					15	15	17-5	14-7	35-8	29-4	12		29-6
13-7	18	16-3	10-5	57-5	18-3	16-7	17-8	14-8	35-6	27-1	12		29-9
17-5	22			50	18	17	18-2	15-7	35		12 b		31-4
	22-4		9	65	18-9	18	22-1	16-4	36-8	29-1	12-5a		31
		18-8		60	18	16-8	24-7	15	32-7	28-5	11	27	29-5
		15	8-3		16-4	30	16	32-3	27-4	11		29	
		18			17	17-5	31-9	16-6	34-6	29	11	25	30-6
19-0	20-8	13-3			19-9	17-1	22-6	15-6	30-1	23-5	9-1	21-7	28-5
	21-6	15-3			19-8	17-2	26-6	15-3	32-2	24-1	10	19-7	28-3
19	20	11-2			20	17	18-5	15-8	28	22-9	7-1-9-1	23-6	28-6
22-5	21-1	10-6	12-3		23-2	18-5	20-5	16-0	30-4	22-9	9-8	20-4	28-5
23-4	20-7	11			25	17-7	25	16-1	28-6	22-1	10	18	28-1
21-7	21-7	10-7	8-3		20	18	17-7	16-6	31-9	24-5	9	21	29-2
18-8	19-3	8-1	16		22-7	17-2	19-3	15-3	32-4	24-9	10	20-2	28-6
26	22-8	12-7			25	21	19-8	16	28-5	20	10	22-2	27-9
22-4	20-9	10-8	13-5	50-0	23-9	19-0	24-6	14-8	26-1	20-6	10-0	23-0	29-4
24	23-5	10			25	18	25-4	14-6	26	20-5	10	21-9	28-6
	20	12	12			20	19-3	15-1	29-3	22-7	10	23-1	29-3
22-3	20-6	13-1	15		21-7	18-5	21-8	15-1	26-4	21-6	10	23-7	29-4
23-3	20-4	10		50	25	18-5	31-6	14-4	25-9	20-6	10		30-3
20	20	9				20	25	14-7	23	17-4	10	23-3	29-6
19-4	20-7	13-2	18-2		22-4	19-8	25-9	15-9	29-2	23-8	11-3	26-9	30-7
22-5	25	13	20		23-5	21-5	31-9	16-3	33-3	26-4	10		31
23-5	23-5	13	16-5		25	21	23-7	16	33-8	27	12-5a	25-7	31-4
20-7	23	13-5	18		25	22-3	29	18	38	32-6	12-5a	26	31-7
17					17-5	17-4	24-2	14-7	23-6	19-6	10	28-3	29-8
15-4	17				21-5	18	27-7	14-2	23-9	20-2	10	25-7	29-6
17-5					21-6	17-4	24	15-1	25-1	21-9	10-12-5a	28-7	30-6
						20	27-5	15-5	27	19-3	10 a		30-7
	15					20-5	18-9	17-3	28-5	23-7	14-3a		31-1

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>6.0a</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.8	7.3	15	3.4	4.9	7.4	13	10.4	12	10.5
2—New Glasgow.....	19.7	6.6-7	14.3	3.8	5	7.8	11.5	10.8	11.7	10.9
3—Amherst.....	18.1	6.7	13	3.6	5	8	12	10.6	12.1	10.3
4—Halifax.....	18.4	4.6-7	15	3.6	5	8.8	15	11.1	12.1	10.7
5—Windsor.....	19.6	6.7	15	3.8	5	7.5	15	12.2	12.4	12.4
6—Truro.....	20	6.6-7	13.1	3.8	5	7.9	12.6	11.2	12.8	11.6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.9	6.7	15.3	3.4	4.9	8.4	14	11.6	12.1	11.9
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>
8—Moncton.....	19.1	7.3	14.8	3.7	5	8.8	13	12.3	12.5	11.7
9—Saint John.....	19.2	6.6-7	16.6	3.6	5.6	7.6	12.8	10.3	12.4	10.3
10—Fredericton.....	19.3	6.7	14.8	3.6	5.1	7.1	13.7	10.2	12.9	10.4
11—Bathurst.....	19.2	6.7-7.3c	12.5	3.6	4.6	7.1	11.3	12.2	12.4	11.8
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>
12—Quebec.....	18.5	4.8	14	3.4	5	7.1	10.6	9.7	12.7	9.9
13—Three Rivers.....	18.3	4.7-5.3	11.8	3.3	5	6.9	10.7	9.7	12.5	10.3
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.7	4.7	12	3.4	5.2	6	11.8	9.6	13	11
15—Sorel.....	17	.....	13.7	3.1	5.2	5.9	10	9.5	12.9	10.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.9	4	14.2	3.5	5.8	7	10.9	9.6	12.9	10.4
17—St. Johns.....	16.5	4.7-5.3	12.2	3.2	5	6.7	10	9.8	11.6	11.2
18—Thetford Mines.....	19.8	4	11.7	3.6	5.5	5.2	11.2	9.8	11.6	10
19—Montreal.....	19.1	4.7-6	14	3.6	5	7.4	10.1	9.6	12	10.7
20—Hull.....	15.8	4.7-5.3	11.8	3.5	4.9	6.2	10.4	9.3	11.8	9.4
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>
21—Ottawa.....	18.2	6-7.3	14.1	3.6	5	9.2	11.3	9.9	12	10.7
22—Brockville.....	14.9	5.3	12.6	3.2	4.8	7	11.1	9.3	11.3	9.8
23—Kingston.....	16	5.3	13.9	3.3	4.8	8.7	10.5	9.8	11.3	9.9
24—Belleville.....	18.4	4.7	13.1	3.2	5.1	8	10.5	9.8	11.4	10.2
25—Peterborough.....	19.6	5.3-6.7	14.6	3.2	4.9	9.6	11.2	9.9	11.6	10.5
26—Oshawa.....	20.1	5.3-6.7	13.5	3.3	5	9.2	10.7	9.9	12.5	11
27—Orillia.....	21	5.3	14.3	3.1	4.9	9	11.4	10.2	12.4	10.9
28—Toronto.....	22	5.3-6.7	15.6	3.3	4.9	8.6	10.1	10.2	11.5	10.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	18.5	5.3-6.7	13.5	3.2	5	8.4	11	10	11.9	11
30—St. Catharines.....	20.9	5.3-6.7	14.2	3.1	5	8	11.1	11.1	12.1	10.7
31—Hamilton.....	23.4	5.3-6.7	14.8	2.9	5	8.3	10.2	10	12.1	10.8
32—Brantford.....	20.1	5.3-6.7	14.3	3.2	5	9.5	10.4	9.8	12.4	10.5
33—Galt.....	20.1	5.3-6	13.7	2.9	5	9.6	10.6	10.4	11.9	10.8
34—Guelph.....	20.2	4.7-6	14.4	2.8	5	10	11.3	10.4	12.8	11.1
35—Kitchener.....	20.9	5.3-6	14.6	3	5.2	9.2	10.7	10.2	11.3	10.9
36—Woodstock.....	18.9	4.7-5.3	12.8	2.7	4.9	8.4	9.9	10.5	13	10.5
37—Stratford.....	18.5	5.3-6	14.5	2.8	4.9	9.2	11.5	10.7	12.1	11
38—London.....	19.4	5.3-6	15.7	3	5	8.7	10.5	10.4	12.7	10.8
39—St. Thomas.....	20	4.7-5.3	14.8	3	5.2	9.6	12.4	10.9	12.4	11.4
40—Chatham.....	18.7	4.7	14.4	3.1	4.8	9.1	10.5	10.8	12.9	11.3
41—Windsor.....	18.1	5.3-6.7	13.6	3	4.8	7.7	10.4	10.2	12	11
42—Sarnia.....	20.1	5.3	13.5	2.8	5	8.2	11.7	10.5	12.8	11
43—Owen Sound.....	18.7	5.3	14	2.7	4.7	8.8	11.7	10.2	12	10.7
44—North Bay.....	19.1	6	12.2	3.5	5.7	9.8	11.3	9.7	12.3	11.3
45—Sudbury.....	17.3	6	12.2	3.4	5.4	8.1	12.6	10.1	13.3	10.8
46—Cobalt.....	21	6.7	13.3	3.8	5.6	9.3	11.8	12.1	13.6	12.8
47—Timmins.....	19.2	5.6	12.6	3.6	5.8	9	12.2	10.9	13	11.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16.8	5.3-6.7	11.9	3.3	5.2	9	11.6	10.6	12.4	11.1
49—Port Arthur.....	19.8	4.7-6	14.9	3.3	5.4	9.1	11.1	10.1	11.8	10.7
50—Port William.....	19.8	4.7-6	12	3.4	5.2	8.9	10.7	10.7	13.2	11
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	22.2	5.6-7	15	3.2	4.8	9.1	10.9	12.1	13.4	12.6
52—Brandon.....	20.6	4.7-5.3	.....	3.3	5.1	9.4	11.1	13.1	13.9	13.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>
53—Regina.....	20.6	4.8-5.6	11.8	3.1	5.4	9.8	10.2	14.1	14.5	13.6
54—Prince Albert.....	18.8	4.8	15.3	3.1	5.2	8.6	11.3	14	14.8	14.7
55—Saskatoon.....	23.9	5.3	12.5	3.3	5	9.7	10.6	13.3	13.8	13.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	20.8	6.4	.....	3.1	5	9.9	11.2	13.8	14.1	14.1
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.4	.....	14.2	3.4	5.9	7	10.1	12.9	13.4	13.8
58—Drumheller.....	22.8	.....	12.5	3.3	5.4	6.6	11.2	13.2	13.9	14.2
59—Edmonton.....	20.2	6.7b	15.5	3.2	5.4	7.1	10.1	12.4	12.9	13.2
60—Calgary.....	23.1	5.6	.....	3.3	5.5	7.4	10.3	13.2	14.4	13.7
61—Lethbridge.....	24	6.7	.....	3.2	5.6	8.6	11.5	13.3	15.2	13.6
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>
62—Fernie.....	22.4	.....	13	3.8	6.2	6.7	7.8	13.1	13.2	13.9
63—Nelson.....	21.5	8.3	16	3.9	5	6.5	9.2	12.1	14	13.2
64—Trail.....	20.7	7	15	3.6	5.7	6.7	7.6	12.5	13.8	13.7
65—New Westminster.....	21.9	7-7.5	18.7	3.7	5.9	5.1	7.6	11.9	12	11.2
66—Vancouver.....	24.2	7-7.5	17.5	3.5	5.2	6.1	7.4	12	12.1	11.3
67—Victoria.....	22.6	7.5	19.1	3.7	6	5.5	7.4	12.1	12	11.8
68—Nanaimo.....	23.8	7.5	15	3.5	5.9	5.6	7.8	11.8	10.9	12
69—Prince Rupert.....	23	6.3-8.3	15	3.9	5.9	5	7.8	13.8	12.5	13.1

a. Chainstores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
5-1	3-9	776	16-8	23-2	15-0	12-5	16-5	15-4	57-4	21-1	55-1	43-3
5-0	4-2	765	16-0	20-5	13-1	13-1	15-9	15-2	59-7	20-4	59-3	44-6
4-9	4	751	16-7			13-9	15-9	14-8		20	65	48-5
4-6	3-8	863	16-2		13-3	14-2	15-6	13-8	55	19-3		41
4-9	4-1	71	14-1	24		12	15-2	15		19-7		43-5
5-4	4-3	783	16-6	19-3		12	17	16-7		21-4		49
5-2	4-6	87	19	20		13-7	16-2	15-5	65	21	53	42-5
5	4-4	615	13-3	18-7	12-9	12-7	15-6	15-5	59	20-7	60	43-1
4-9	4-7	41	9-7	16-5		13-5	15-2	15	50	21-2		46-2
5-0	4-4	647	13-8	19-8	14-3	13-1	15-2	14-8	53-9	20-1	60-1	47-1
5-3	4-2	641	14-1	20-4		13-6	15-4	15-1	50	21-6	55	51
5-2	4-4	63	14-3	20-2	15	12-2	14-9	14	66-7	20-7		43-5
4-8	4-3	688	13-8	18-7	14	13-3	15-3	14-9	49	19-3	60-3	45-7
4-8	4-6	63	13		14	13-2	15-2	15	50	18-6	65	48
4-9	5-1	665	14-3	24-0	14-0	12-3	16-1	14-5	57-7	21-2	60-2	41-8
4-8	5-2	592	14-4	25	12-8	12-7	16-3	15	64-8	22-4	62	41-8
4-9	5-3	602	14-1	23	15-8	12-6	15-6	14-4		21-9	58-5	42-6
4-8	5-3	662	13-7	32-3	13-8	12-7	16-4	15-4	46-3	22-4	59	43-2
5	5-4	604	14-5		13-1	12	17	13-1	50	20-6	60	41-5
5	5-7	678	13-8	20	14-2	13-2	15-6	14-3	50	18-8	58-5	41
5	4-7	592	13-1	20-7		10-8	17	14-7		20		41-6
5	4-4	732	14-2		13-9	12-6	16-2	15-2	60	23		43-8
5	4-8	801	15-5	26-2		13	15-9	14-1	83-5	21-6	58-5	39-8
4-9	4-8	721	15-1	14-4	13-3	12-5	15-1	14-5	49-3	19-7	65	41-7
4-9	3-4	729	15-6	24-0	15-0	12-5	16-8	15-9	59-5	21-7	55-6	40-9
5	4-9	778	16-8	24-6	14-4	12-5	15-9	16-5	62-5	21-1	61-6	40-3
4-9	3-6	715	15	27-5	14	11-5	16-2	15-8		21	60	41-8
5	3-6	819	16-2	26-5	17	12-5	16-2	15-2	62	19-8	56-6	39-6
5-2	3-9	672	14	28-3		13	16-9	15-6	49-7	19-8	53-5	40-9
5-2	3-3	60	12-6	24-1	15	12-4	16	15	60	20	56	38-8
4-7	3-2	667	14-7	24-2		12-8	16-7	15-7		22-5	62	42
4-7	2-7	565	12-7	28-3		12-4	16-2	15-2	53-7	19-7	56	41-9
5	3-3	76	15-6	19-5		12-1	16-5	15-7	59-7	19-5	58-4	39
5-3	3-1	744	14-8	22-5		10-9	17-7	15-8	65	22-9	52-5	41-4
5-5	3-4	759	15-1	24		12-6	17-1	16	65	19-6	49	41
5	3-9	632	14	25		11-6	16-4	15-4		19-3		39-2
4-7	3	615	12-6	21		12-8	16-9	14-8	55	19-7	47-5	38-6
4-4	2-9	535	12-8	21-7		13-2	16-4	16	65	21-1	60	40-2
5	3-5	617	14	20		12-6	17-9	16-4		20-7	59	41-2
4-8	3-2	542	11-7	18-7		12-9	16-7	16		19-5	57-5	40
5	2-6	544	12-7	16		12-6	15-6	14-4		20		39-7
4-2	3-2	55	11-6	27-5	15	13-3	17-5	15-6		20-9	59-5	39-9
4-9	3	627	12-9	23-1		12	15-8	14-8		20	58	38-7
5-1	2-9	55	12-3	20-7		12-8	16-6	15-2		21-2		41-5
4-6	2-8	69	14-7	25		12	15-8	15		20-4	58	39-8
4-6	2-6	754	15	21-4		11-7	16-2	15		22-1		39-6
4-9	3-1	514	10-9	19-1		12-4	16-4	16-1		20-1		38-5
4-5	2-9	50	11-7	25	15	12-3	15-5	14-2		19-6	57-5	39-8
5	3-8	84	19-7	27-5	13	12-6	17-2	17-6	60	20-8	57	42-7
4-6	3-3	858	18-6		14	12-6	17-3	18	65	20-6	53-7	43-8
5	4-6	914	23-3	28	17-5	12-9	18-2	15-7	63-6	23	56-7	46-4
5-2	4-5	1-34	27-8		15-8	13	18-5	17-3	64-8	20-9	48-2	43
4-9	3-9	94	19-4	29-1	16-4	13-1	18-4	16-4	59-7	20	55	40-8
5	4	1-11	22-8	30	15-4	13	17-2	17-4	49-3	21-8	48-5	42
4-7	4-1	1-12	23		12-7	13-2	17-2	17-9	51-4	23-3	47-7	44-2
5-5	3-4	741	16-1		13-9	12-3	17-2	15-8	56-6	20-5	50-4	43-1
5-5	3-1	575	13-7		13-6	11-7	17-1	15-4	55	20	47-5	43-1
5-4	3-7	907	18-4		14-2	12-8	17-3	16-1	58-2	20-9	53-3	43
5-6	4-2	1-045	22-3		17-1	13-3	17-2	16-5	59-7	22-7	53-8	47-6
5-8	3-8	1-01	23-4		20	13-7	17-4	16	62-1	22-6	51-7	47
5-6	4-5	1-07	20		14-3	13-2	18-4	17-3	60-9	23-8	56-5	48-4
5-3	4-2	1-08	22-7		16-7	12-7	16-5	16-2	58-1	22-2	54-2	47-2
5-5	4-3	1-02	23-3		17-5	13-4	16-4	16-4	57-7	22-1	52-9	48
5-7	3-9	865	21-2		15-6	12-7	17-7	16-0	58-2	23-1	52-8	47-8
5-5	2-8	828	23-7		15-5	12-6	17-9	16-1	59-1	23-3	54-7	46-8
5-9	4-2	1-17	23-6		15-6	12-2	17-7	15-6	60-5	23-3	52-3	48
5-8	4-3	735	15-6		15-7	12-4	17-9	15-8	56-5	22-2	51-6	46-7
5-8	3-4	926	24-2			12-6	16-8	15-6	57-6	23-2	50-4	48
5-5	4-7	668	16			13-6	18	16-9	57-2	23-4	55	49-5
5-8	4-0	1-017	22-1		17-7	11-7	15-9	14-5	53-3	21-8	49-0	45-7
6-7	4-7	1-01	25		20	13-2	17-6	17	56-7	22-5	55	51
6-7	4-7	1-12	25			12-7	16-2	14-7	54-7	22	49-7	52-5
6-7	3-3	1-10	25			13-5	17-4	15-2	58-6	25	51-2	48-7
5-3	3-6	785	14-8		15	11-1	15-1	13-5	49-3	22	44-2	40-8
5-1	3-2	799	17-6			10-2	15-1	14	53-5	20-3	45-6	41-8
5	4-4	991	23-3			11-3	15-4	13-1	50-9	20-2	47-4	42-9
5-5	3-5	969	20-8			11-2	14-2	13-8	47	20-4	47-5	42-5
5-2	4-4	1-36	25		18-1	10-7	16-4	15	56	21-8	51	45-6

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar			Tea (kind most sold)	Coroza, pure, unswetened, per lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	6.4	6.3	38.1	52.3	19.9	14.2	2.9	43.1	50.4	11.4	4.8	15-149
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	6.5	6.4	42.7	47.6	17.5	10.2	3.0	43.4	39.3	12.1	5.0	15-500
1—Sydney.....	6.6	6.3	42.5	47.5	17	12.4	3.3	49	50.4	12	4.9	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.6	6.4	44.9	47.8	19.2	9.2	3	48.7	36.3	11.7	5	
3—Amherst.....	6.5	6.2	46.2	47.5	15.7	10	2.9	40	34.5	11.8	5	
4—Halifax.....	6.2	6.2	41	49	19	10	2.9			13.2	5	15-50
5—Windsor.....	6.6	6.6	37.5	44.7	19.2	9.2	2.8	40	40	12.2	5	
6—Truro.....	6.6	6.4	44	49.1	15	10.2	2.8	41.4	35.2	11.9	5.3	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6.1	5.7	45	49	16.5	14.6	2.4	42.4	38	13.2	5	13-90
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	6.7	6.5	44.1	48.0	16.8	10.5	2.8	40.6	37.8	12.1	5.0	15-750
8—Moncton.....	6.6	6.2	44.4	48.9	20.3	10.3	2.9	45.1	37.8	12.5	5.1	b & g
9—Saint John.....	6.5	6.2	43.3	48.4	16.5	10.2	2.8	39.9	40	11.9	5	15-75
10—Fredericton.....	6.8	6.6	42.9	46.8	15.4	10.8	2.8	37.5	35.1	11.4	4.7	
11—Bathurst.....	6.9	6.8	45.8	48	15	10.6	2.8	40	38.3	12.7	5	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	6.0	5.8	37.6	52.6	19.8	12.7	3.0	44.8	50.9	10.2	4.4	14-500
12—Quebec.....	5.9	5.8	38.1	59.4	21.1	15.3	2.8	43.8	50.5	10.2	4.4	14-50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.3	5.9	38.4	55.7	21.3	13.3	3.6	49.4	52.5	10.6	4.2	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.9	5.8	38.8	53.7	21.6	11.9	2.8	42.9	52.2	10.8	4.3	15-00-15-25
15—Sorel.....	6.1	5.8	35.8	47.9	20.7	10.2	2.8	41.4	52.5	10	4.6	14-00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.9	5.7	48.1	50	17.1	13.1	3.3	46.2	50	10	4.8	13-50
17—St. Johns.....	6	6	35	47	19	12.5	3	47.5	50	10	4.5	
18—Thetford Mines.....	6.2	5.8	36	52.2	15.7	13.5	3.1	41	45	10	4	
19—Montreal.....	5.9	5.7	38.3	54.3	21.3	13.1	2.9	46.7	52.8	10	4.7	14.75-15-00
20—Hull.....	6.1	5.8	34.5	53.6	20.5	11.3	2.9	44.3	52.5	10.2	4	15-25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6.3	6.1	38.6	55.8	20.0	13.1	2.7	42.5	51.6	10.6	4.6	14-981
21—Ottawa.....	6	5.9	40.1	57.5	18.8	13	2.6	50.7	56.7	10.3	4.6	15-25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.1	6	35.4	53.7	21.2	11	2.7	41.4	45	10.3	4	14-50
23—Kingston.....	5.9	5.8	34.2	52.6	16	12.5	3.2	42.1	50	10.3	4.4	15-00
24—Belleville.....	6.3	6.1	36.1	54.2	18	12.3	2.7	42.5	52.5	10	5	14.00-14-50
25—Peterborough.....	6.4	5.9	43.2	52.8	18.7	13.5	2.6	42.5	48	10.9	5	15-00-15-25
26—Oshawa.....	6.2	6.1	44.7	57	21.7	12.9	2.7	38.7	60	11.2	4.3	13-95
27—Orillia.....	5.9	5.9	39.7	54.2	17.7	12.7	2.7	46.2	48.3	10	4.3	15-00
28—Toronto.....	5.8	5.8	40.6	55.5	18.4	12	2.5	49.2	45	9.8	4.6	14-25-14-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.6	5.5	36.6	56	21.5	13.3	2.5	51	56.7	10	4.4	13-00-13-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	5.8	36.9	56.8	21.4	13.6	2.5	43.6	50	10.4	4.8	13-50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.9	5.7	38.5	53.8	21.1	11.2	2.6	37.3	55	10	4.6	14-00
32—Brantford.....	6.2	6.2	40.6	58.5	20.3	12.1	2.7	42	53	10.2	4.9	14-25-14-50
33—Galt.....	5.8	5.7	34.7	53.3	20.2	12.8	2.5	44	48.2	10.7	4.4	14-50-14-75
34—Guelph.....	6	6	39.2	54.1	17.1	12.1	2.4	43.9	47.5	10.6	4.6	14-25-14-50
35—Kitchener.....	6.1	6.1	38.3	56.6	21.4	12.4	2.8	39	43.3	10	4	14-50
36—Woodstock.....	6.1	6.1	39.8	58.6	19	11.2	2.8	40.8	49.7	10.6	4.6	14-00
37—Stratford.....	6.1	6.1	39.5	53.5	17.1	12.7	2.8	45.5	52.1	10.8	4.9	14-50
38—London.....	6.2	6.1	40.9	56	17.1	13	2.6	44.5	46	10.3	4.6	15-00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.1	6	41.4	59.1	18.7	12.8	2.6	45.7	56.7	10	5	14-50
40—Chatham.....	5.9	5.9	39.8	54.2	18.6	14	2.5	41	60	10	4.3	
41—Windsor.....	6.1	6.1	33.8	53	18	12.5	2.3	41.1	60	9.9	4	12-75-14-00
42—Sarnia.....	6.4	6.2	41.3	54.4	19.3	12.4	2.6	38.1	46.7	9.9	4.5	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.2	6.1	40.5	52.5	21.2	11.3	2.8	40	48.3	9.7	4.5	15-25-15.50
44—North Bay.....	7	6.3	37.8	55.7	21	15	3.1	41.7	60	12.3	4.7	16-00-16-50
45—Sudbury.....	6.5	6.4	35	63	22.3	15.2	2.5	43	60	12.5	4.3	16-25-16-50
46—Cobalt.....	7	6.7	47.5	61	24.5	15	2.9	35	45	12	4.8	18-00
47—Timmins.....	7.1	7	37	61.4	23.4	15.8	3.1	40.6			4.9	19-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.6	6.3	34.2	54.7	18	15	2.6	40	50	10.7	4.7	14-50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.7	6.7	36	54.5	21.4	16	2.7	40.5	50	10.8	5	15-75-16-00
50—Fort William.....	7.3	7	38.9	56	22.7	14.8	2.8	44.3	53.3	12	4.1	15-75-16-00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	6.9	6.9	37.8	50.6	20.6	13.9	3.0	38.4	51.6	12.9	5.5	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	7	7.1	35.7	48.7	19.7	13.7	3.1	40.4	49	12	6.3	18-50
52—Brandon.....	6.7	6.6	39.9	52.5	21.5	14.1	2.8	36.4	54.2	13.7	4.7	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7.3	7.3	35.0	52.1	22.3	19.4	3.4	44.3	56.7	13.9	5.6	
53—Regina.....	7.1	7.5	31.5	52	20.4	18.1a	3.4	41.5	60	12.7	5.3	
54—Prince Albert.....	7.6	7.3	34.9	51.4	23.8	21a	3.6	45	50	14	5.7	
55—Saskatoon.....	7.4	7.5	33.2	50.3	21.1	19	a	28	40.7	60	14	5.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	7	7	40.2	54.8	24	19.3a	3.6	50		15	5.7	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	6.9	6.9	32.7	48.7	20.0	17.1	3.4	40.3	57.2	14.0	4.9	
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.4	7.1	31.1	48.8	22.5	20	a	3.2	41.4	58.7	13	4.4
58—Drumheller.....	7.1	7.2	31.7	48.2	19.7	17.7a	3.6	37.5	60	14	5.4	g
59—Edmonton.....	6.8	7	37.9	50.9	21.6	15.8a	3.5	42.8	55	14.3	5.7	g
60—Calgary.....	6.9	6.7	31.4	46.2	18	16.2a	3.4	40		13.5	4.5	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.5	6.5	31.2	49.5	18.2	15.7a	3.3	40	55	15	4.5	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	6.6	6.3	34.5	47.7	21.8	20.7	3.1	47.4	54.4	11.5	5.2	
62—Fernie.....	7.8	7.5	36.2	51.2	21	20	a	3.2	50	15.7	4.7	
63—Nelson.....	7	6.4	37.5	48.5	22.5	20	a	3	46.2	13.3	5	
64—Trail.....	6	5.9	31	50	21.3	23.3a	3.5	47.5	50	11	7	5.5
65—New Westminster.....	6	5.7	31.8	44.1	18.4	19.4a	2.9	51.7	54.4	11.1	5.1	
66—Vancouver.....	6	5.7	36.6	44.8	21.7	20	a	3	43.3	58.7	10.4	4.8
67—Victoria.....	6.8	6.2	35.6	45.6	22.1	20.7a	2.9	42.9	54.4	11.2	5.3	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.9	5.5	35.6	46.8	23.9	19.7a	3.2	50	55	10	6	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.5	6	32	50.6	23	22.5a	3.1		53	11.2	6	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50 according to condi  
 \$10-35. s. Delivered from mines.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
9.414	12.244	9.907	11.702	7.378	8.695	7.585	27.3	9.9	22.174	15.909		
8.000	10.000	6.667	7.583	5.500	6.500	6.500	29.8	9.8	21.167	14.250		
6.50-7.25	9.50	6.00	7.00				30	9.8	15.00-24.00	12.00-15.00	1	
6.50-6.75	9.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	30.2	9.7	15.00-25.00	10.00-12.00	2	
7.00-9.50	10.50						28.5	9.8	15.00-18.00	10.00	3	
8.00-10.50	11.00	9.00	9.75	7.00	8.00	7.00	30	10	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00	4	
							30	9.7	18.00-25.00	14.00-18.00	5	
9.00							30	9.7	18.00-25.00	15.00-17.00	6	
8.50-9.40	10.80	9.00	10.50	6.50	7.50	9.00c	27.8	10	20.00-26.00	10.00-16.00	7	
10.344	11.583	7.000	8.500	5.500	6.500	7.500	28.8	9.7	22.750	17.375		
9.75-11.75g	11.50g	6.00g	7.00g	5.00g	6.00g	7.00g	30	9.5	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	8	
10.75-12.00	11.50-12.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	7.00-8.00c	28.6	9.8	18.00-30.00	16.00-22.00	9	
9.00-11.00	11.50						27.4	9.6	25.00	18.00	10	
9.25							29	10	18.00	15.00	11	
9.100	11.630	10.799	12.134	8.068	9.068	8.550	23.5	9.5	19.833	13.438		
10.00	11.00	12.00c	12.00c	10.67c	10.67c	6.75c	22.3	9.8	20.00-28.00		12	
8.00	11.00	9.00	12.00c	6.00	7.00c	8.00c	26.2	9.4	16.00-25.00	8.00-18.00	13	
9.25	13.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	25	9.6	20.00-26.00	18.00-22.00	14	
	12.00	11.33c	12.67c	8.67c	10.67c	8.00c	21.4	9.2	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	15	
							20.6	9.8	16.00-22.00	11.00-15.00	16	
							20.7	9.6	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	17	
							25	9.4	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00	18	
8.00	11.00	12.00-13.33c	13.33-14.67c	8.00c	9.00c	12.00c	25	9.3	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	19	
10.25							25.1	9	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	20	
10.185	12.237	10.656	12.511	8.583	10.268	9.229	25.7	9.7	23.107	16.893		
10.25	12.25-13.25	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.50	5.00	26	9.9	20.00-29.00	15.00-22.00	21	
8.00-9.00	12.50						23.3	9.3	18.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	22	
7.50-8.00	14.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	10.00c	25	9.7	18.00-23.00	15.00-18.00	23	
10.00-12.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00		24.4	9.9	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	24	
9.50	13.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	25	8.8	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	25	
10.50	11.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	9.00	24.5	9.7	17.00-26.00	10.00-17.00	26	
9.75	13.00	9.00	10.00				24.9	9.7	19.00-24.00	12.00-19.00	27	
11.00	11.50	14.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	24.2	9.9	22.00-32.00	18.00-22.00	28	
7.50g	11.00g	g	g	g	g	g	25.9	9	18.00-27.00	15.00-20.00	29	
7.50g	10.50g	g	g	g	g	g	24.6g	9.7	22.00-32.00	15.00-22.00	30	
9.00	11.50	13.00	15.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	24.3	9.6	21.00-30.00	13.00-20.00	31	
11.75	11.75-12.25		15.00		13.00	8.25c	25.4	9.8	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00	32	
10.00	12.50	13.00	15.00	11.00	13.00	10.00c	24.5	9.7	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00	33	
9.50-11.50	12.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00		24.5	9.8	20.00-26.00	14.00-20.00	34	
11.50	12.50	14.00	16.00	11.00	13.00		24.7	9.4	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	35	
9.00-11.00	12.50						23	8.9	20.00-26.00	14.00-20.00	36	
10.00-11.50	12.50						22.7	10	19.00-27.00	14.00-19.00	37	
10.00	11.50-13.00	14.00	12.00c	12.00	10.50c		24.7	9.7	22.00-30.00	16.00-22.00	38	
10.50-11.50	11.25-12.50		14.00-16.00c	6.00	12.00c		25	10	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	39	
							23.5	9.5	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	40	
8.00	10.00-10.50		16.00-18.00c		12.00-14.00c	12.00-16.00c	23	9.5	20.00-27.00	15.00-20.00	41	
9.00	12.00						24.2	9.8	20.00-27.00	15.00-20.00	42	
	11.50						25.2	10	18.00-24.00	13.00-20.00	43	
12.75	14.50						32.5	10			44	
9.00-13.50	13.50		13.50c		9.00c	9.00c	30	10	23.00-33.00	20.00-23.00	45	
			10.50c		8.25-10.50c		31	9.6	20.00	14.00	46	
14.50	16.00	8.50	9.50	7.50	8.50		35	10	p	p	47	
7.50-11.00	9.50	6.25	9.00	5.00	6.50	6.50c	25.3	9.4	15.00-22.00	10.00-15.00	48	
10.50-12.50	12.00	6.75	8.00c	6.25	7.50c		26.1	9.7	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	49	
9.50-12.50	12.00	7.00	7.75	6.00	6.75		28	9.6	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	50	
10.150	14.625			6.938	7.688	6.500	27.3	10.0	23.750	16.250		
9.60-12.00	14.00-15.50		5.25-8.75	6.00-9.50	6.50	6.50	26.5	10.2	22.00-30.00	13.00-22.00	51	
8.50-10.50	12.50-16.50		5.75-8.00	6.25-9.00	6.50	6.50	28	9.7	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	52	
8.375	16.750			5.250	7.781	8.500	28.5	10.2	23.500	16.750		
8.50-12.25h	15.00f				7.00-8.00		25.4	10.2	20.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	53	
8.00-9.00h	19.00		3.50-4.50	5.00-6.00			29.5	10.8	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	54	
6.75-8.50h	17.50		6.25-6.75	6.75-9.50	7.00	7.00	30	9.8	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	55	
5.00-9.00h	15.50			8.00-12.00c	10.00c		29.2	10	20.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	56	
5.406	10.000			5.500	6.000	4.000	29.9	10.6	22.000	15.375		
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32.5g	9.6	18.00-25.00	14.00-18.00	57	
6.00h							29.6	10.3	r	r	58	
2.75-4.25h	g	g	g	5.00g	6.00g		30.4g	11.1	18.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	59	
7.00-7.50h	10.00g	g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	28.3g	12	17.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	60	
4.00-5.75h						4.00	28.5	10	17.00-25.00	9.00-15.00	61	
9.886	11.300			6.313	6.714	4.887	33.9	11.2	20.938	15.500		
							37.5	11	16.00	14.00	62	
9.00-10.50	12.50			6.00-7.50	7.00-8.00	5.50	40	11.7	20.00-26.00	15.00-20.00	63	
8.50-9.50	13.50			6.00	7.00-7.50	6.50c		12	20.00-26.00	16.00-20.00	64	
9.50-10.50	10.75				5.00	3.50	30	10.5	15.00-20.00	10.00-15.00	65	
9.50-10.50	10.75				6.50	4.25	31.5	10.3	15.00-22.00	13.00-17.00	66	
8.75-10.75	9.00			4.50-5.50	6.20-7.30c	4.77c	31.4	11.1	17.00-22.00	12.00-15.00	67	
7.70-8.20s					4.50		33.7	10	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00	68	
12.00-13.50				5.00-10.00i	7.00-12.00i	4.80	33.3	13	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	69	

price per cord from prices quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including  
 tion and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms,



(Continued from page 376)

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city

#### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\* (Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124

\* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries, 20%.

from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices again averaged higher, sirloin steak being up from 20·9 cents per pound in February to 21·2 cents in March and shoulder roast from 11·3 cents per pound to 11·7 cents. Breakfast bacon was slightly lower at an average price of 31·6 cents per pound as compared with 31·9 cents the previous month. Eggs were down from an average price of 32·9 cents per dozen in February to 31·4 cents in March. Decreases occurred in most localities except in the Province of Ontario, where there were some advances. Butter prices were generally higher, dairy averaging 25·5 cents per pound in March as compared with 24·3 cents in February and creamery 29·6 cents per pound in March and 28 cents in February. Cheese was fractionally higher at an average price of 19·9 cents per pound. Potatoes were slightly higher averaging 78 cents per ninety pounds as compared with 75 cents the previous month. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged at an average price of \$15.15 per ton. Other fuels also showed little change. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16; Windsor, \$16.50; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.75; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$15.50; Peterborough, \$16.50; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$15; St. Catharines, \$14.75; Hamilton, \$15; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$19.50; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In grain prices wheat advanced while coarse grains for the most part were lower. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 81·9 cents per bushel in March as compared with 79·5 cents in February and 66·4 cents in March,

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1931	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1934	Feb. 1935	Mar. 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	101.3	97.7	95.6	91.8	74.5	64.3	72.1	71.9	72.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	99.9	97.9	88.5	84.9	58.7	51.8	65.8	67.1	67.5
II. Animals and their Products	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	103.7	107.1	110.0	106.1	80.6	58.4	70.4	69.4	69.8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	103.1	93.3	92.8	85.8	74.3	67.7	74.5	71.3	70.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.4	98.8	94.9	91.8	81.3	62.7	65.3	64.8	64.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.6	94.1	93.5	92.5	87.8	85.0	87.2	87.2	87.6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.1	90.2	107.1	93.1	68.6	59.8	66.0	63.9	65.2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	101.7	93.0	92.7	93.3	86.9	84.8	86.2	86.4	85.9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.9	96.1	95.0	94.1	87.9	81.8	81.1	80.4	80.5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	101.9	96.1	94.6	93.3	79.2	69.3	75.8	74.0	73.7
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	102.3	100.2	98.8	100.2	76.2	59.8	72.5	69.9	70.2
Other Consumers' Goods..	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	101.7	93.5	91.8	88.7	81.2	75.7	78.0	76.7	76.1
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.7	99.0	96.1	89.5	69.0	59.5	67.1	69.3	69.3
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	103.3	95.7	94.1	96.2	90.6	87.1	87.9	89.7	89.7
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	100.4	99.4	96.3	88.8	66.6	56.4	64.8	66.5	67.0
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	101.4	96.0	100.6	96.1	83.8	75.1	82.2	81.6	81.4
Manufacturers' materials.	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	100.2	100.1	95.4	87.2	62.8	53.2	61.8	63.9	64.5
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	100.8	96.9	88.1	83.1	59.3	52.5	64.0	65.5	65.7
B. Animal.....	105	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	104.2	105.2	107.0	103.0	80.2	59.5	70.5	70.1	70.2
Farm (Canadian).....	70	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	101.0	107.1	98.0	91.1	59.4	44.6	56.5	62.0	62.7
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	97.3	94.2	105.4	97.4	75.3	58.5	69.8	72.9	74.1
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.4	98.7	94.7	91.6	81.2	63.1	65.9	68.8	68.6
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.4	91.8	93.5	91.2	84.2	80.0	82.6	82.4	82.5
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	101.7	101.4	96.6	89.8	64.4	52.1	62.1	65.2	65.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	101.5	97.5	93.2	91.3	78.0	67.8	75.0	74.4	74.3

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

1934. Oats averaged 41.1 cents per bushel in March as compared with 42.7 cents the previous month, rye 49 cents per bushel as compared with 50.7 cents and barley 44.8 cents per bushel as compared with 46.9 cents. Flour at Montreal was 10 cents per barrel higher at \$5.40. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from 12.9 cents per pound to 11.6 cents. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.90 per hundred pounds, while raw sugar was 5 cents per hundred pounds higher at \$1.90. In live stock choice steers at Toronto advanced from an average price of \$5.95 per hundred pounds to \$6.80 and at Winnipeg from \$5.08 per hundred pounds to \$5.88. Bacon hogs at Toronto declined from \$8.60 per hundred pounds to \$8.17, while the price at Winnipeg was higher at \$7.51 as compared with \$7.39 the previous month. Creamery butter at Montreal declined from 26.8 cents per

pound to 25.9 cents and at Toronto from 27.5 cents per pound to 26.7 cents. Cold storage holdings at the beginning of March were reported to be much greater than at the same date last year but less than at the beginning of the previous month. Fresh eggs at Montreal were substantially lower at an average price of 23.9 cents per dozen as compared with 30.8 cents in February. At Toronto the price was 21.5 cents per dozen in March and 29 cents in February. Storage holdings were said to be about 68 per cent less at the beginning of March than at the beginning of February. Raw cotton at New York declined from 12.6 cents per pound to 11.7 cents. White pine lumber was \$3 per thousand board feet lower at \$29. Electrolytic copper at Montreal advanced from \$7.24 per hundred pounds to \$7.47, while tin at Toronto was down from 54.3 cents per pound to 52.5 cents.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 88·8 for February, a decrease of 0·3 per cent for the month. The decline, although small, was general, extending to most of the groups and equally affecting foods and industrial materials.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 83·4, at the end of February, a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. All food groups were lower, especially the sugar, coffee and tea group, while industrial materials showed a slight advance on the average.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 141 at March 1, a decline of one point for the month, due to lower food prices including a seasonal decline in the price of eggs, and there was also a slight decline in the sundries group.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index), was 71 for February, showing no change from the January level. A slight increase in national products was offset by a small decline in imported products. There were no marked changes in any of the groups.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 100·9 for February, a fall of 0·2 per cent for the month. The changes in all groups were small, and both agricultural products and industrial materials were slightly lower than the January level.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122·5 for February, an increase of 0·1 per cent over the January level, due to small advances in food and clothing prices.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Provincial Council of Corporate Economy, on the base 1913=100, was 276·52 for December, a slight advance over the previous month due chiefly to increases in food prices.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1338 for December, a slight decrease from the previous month, due to decreases in foodstuffs of vegetable origin and animal products, which were partly counteracted by slight advances in wood and wood products and textile manufactures.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 79·5 for February, an advance of nearly one per cent from the January level, due to higher prices for farm products and foods, and to very slight advances in building materials and chemicals and drugs. Other groups were either very slightly lower or unchanged from the previous month.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$9·7954 at March 1, an increase of 0·16 per cent over the previous month. From the low point reached March 1, two years ago, this index number has advanced 54·2 per cent.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$176·806 at March 1, an advance of 0·02 per cent for the month. Increases were shown in breadstuffs, meat, "other food" and metals, partly offset by decreases in dairy and garden produce, clothing and miscellaneous commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 82·4 for February, an advance of 1 per cent for the month. Foods were 3 per cent higher, rents 0·7 per cent higher, while clothing was 0·8 per cent lower than in January. Fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.



TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities	Cost of Living, Depart-ment of Labour	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statis-tics	Cost of Living, National Indus-trial Confer-ence Board	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living, Foods	Cost of Living, Foods	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bom-bay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, grocer-ies, hous-ing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
	(d)	1913	1913	1913	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	June, 1927	1928	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923-1927 = 1000	1926-1930 = 1000
Base Period	(d)	1913	1913	1923	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	June, 1927	1928	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923-1927 = 1000	1926-1930 = 1000
1913.....	\$ 7.34	100	(c)	100	(a) 100	.....	100	.....	.....	100	100	.....	628
1914.....	7.42 (i)	103	100	106.0	(i) 105.0	.....	132	.....	.....	125	125	.....	(a) 676
1915.....	7.74 (i)	107	100	105.0	(i) 105.0	.....	161	.....	.....	148	148	.....	(a) 724
1916.....	8.46 (i)	124	111	118.3	(i) 118.3	.....	204	.....	.....	180	180	.....	(a) 786
1917.....	11.62 (i)	143	146	142.4	(i) 142.4	.....	208	.....	.....	186	186	.....	(a) 826
1918.....	13.71 (e)	152	167	174.4	(i) 174.4	.....	219	.....	.....	190	190	.....	(a) 912
1919.....	13.00 (e)	160	160	177.3	(i) 177.3	.....	228	.....	.....	177	177	.....	(a) 1019
1920.....	16.84 (e)	200	248	176.3	(i) 176.3	.....	238	.....	.....	164	164	.....	(a) 1084
1921.....	10.27 (e)	153	148	166.8	(i) 166.8	.....	220	.....	.....	155	155	.....	(a) 977
1922.....	10.17 (e)	153	147	166.8	(i) 166.8	.....	180	.....	.....	154	154	.....	(a) 984
1923.....	9.91 (e)	153	147	169.7	(i) 169.7	.....	162	.....	.....	153	153	.....	(a) 989
1924.....	10.49 (e)	157	153	169.1	(i) 169.1	.....	162	.....	.....	153	153	.....	(a) 984
1925.....	11.07 (e)	157	157.0	173.5	(i) 173.5	.....	161	.....	.....	157	157	.....	(a) 1004
1926.....	10.82	155	153.4	174.8	(i) 174.8	.....	166	.....	.....	157	157	.....	(a) 1001
1927.....	10.80	155	152.8	170.0	(i) 170.0	.....	165	.....	.....	146	146	.....	(a) 1006
1928.....	10.98	156	158.5	170.2	(i) 170.2	.....	161	.....	.....	148	148	.....	(a) 1003
1929.....	10.91	156	144.0	166.6	(i) 166.6	.....	141	.....	.....	139	139	.....	(a) 980
1930.....	8.11	137	119.0	150.3	(i) 150.3	.....	143	.....	.....	108	108	.....	(a) 827
1931.....	6.78	125	104.8	135.7	(i) 135.7	.....	118	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 771
1932.....	6.95	120	104.8	128.3	(i) 128.3	.....	124	.....	.....	93	93	.....	(a) 781
1933.....	7.50	123	105.2	135.0	(i) 135.0	.....	142	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
1934.....	7.63	124	108.3	.....	(i) 108.3	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
January.....	7.63	124	108.3	78.3	(i) 108.3	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
February.....	7.63	124	108.3	78.3	(i) 108.3	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
March.....	7.63	124	108.3	78.3	(i) 108.3	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
April.....	7.81	125	107.4	78.4	(i) 107.4	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
May.....	7.83	125	108.4	78.6	(i) 108.4	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
June.....	7.38	122	109.1	78.8	(i) 109.1	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
July.....	7.43	122	109.9	79.1	(i) 109.9	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
August.....	7.41	123	111.8	79.6	(i) 111.8	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
September.....	7.46	123	116.8	80.1	(i) 116.8	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
October.....	7.58	123	114.9	80.8	(i) 114.9	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
November.....	7.58	123	114.9	80.8	(i) 114.9	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
December.....	7.54	123	114.3	80.8	(i) 114.3	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
January.....	7.51	123	118.5	81.6	(i) 118.5	.....	122	.....	.....	96	96	.....	(a) 804
February.....	7.59	124	122.0	82.4	(i) 122.0	.....	124	.....	.....	98	98	.....	(a) 810
March.....	7.63	124	121.7	82.4	(i) 121.7	.....	124	.....	.....	98	98	.....	(a) 810

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food basket. (e) Figures for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (j) To end of 1931, 13 articles, from 1932, 34 articles.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
No. of Commodities																	
Base period																	
1913.....																	
1914—July.....																	
1915—July.....																	
1916—July.....																	
1917—July.....																	
1918—July.....																	
1919—July.....																	
1920—July.....																	
1921—July.....																	
1922—July.....																	
1923—July.....																	
1924—July.....																	
1925—July.....																	
1926—July.....																	
1927—July.....																	
1928—July.....																	
1929—July.....																	
1930—July.....																	
1931—July.....																	
1932—July.....																	
1933—July.....																	
1934—January.....																	
February.....																	
March.....																	
April.....																	
May.....																	
June.....																	
July.....																	
August.....																	
September.....																	
October.....																	
November.....																	
December.....																	
1935—January.....																	
February.....																	
March.....																	

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Surms total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236. (i) Paper currency basis; index number on pre-war currency suspended from April, 1933. (j) Continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Breach of Contract of Employment

This action is in damages for breach of contract of employment instituted by the chief of factory planning division of the respondent's biscuit manufacturing plant at Moncton, N.B. Before the Trial Court, the appellant secured a general verdict for the sum of \$7,261.40, for which judgment was given with costs. On appeal to the appeal division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, this verdict was set aside and a new trial directed with costs of appeal against the appellant. On further appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada the appellant contended that the original verdict, should not have been set aside and that the judgment of the trial court should be restored with all costs against the respondent.

The appellant had been, since 1915, in the permanent employment of a company operating a cake and biscuit manufacturing plant in the city of Moncton in which he eventually became superintendent. His salary for 1926 was \$5,500. In that year, financial interests in Montreal absorbed this plant by merger.

The appellant continued under the new management, but in the spring of 1927 his title was changed from "plant superintendent" to "chief of factory planning division." On account of sickness he was compelled to leave his work from June or July, 1927 until February or March, 1928. On his recovery, he was informed that his services were no longer required.

The appellant then, with some others, thought of organizing a company to compete with the respondent. The vice-president of the Moncton division of the respondent's company, having learned of the proposed plan, re-engaged the appellant.

He then re-entered the service and was given an assistant, and the foremen who had formerly been under the appellant's direct supervision were given more responsibility.

The appellant, although he disliked the situation, did not formally object to what he acknowledges the respondents had a perfect right to do, if they wished to pay him the same salary for less work. When, however, in the month of August, 1929, the appellant having been told by the manager, not to interfere in supervising repairs to broken down machinery, he complained that he was treated like a boy. He accepted the manager's invitation to go into his office to discuss the matter. After this interview, the appellant left for his holidays and never returned. After

two months, the respondent ceased to pay his salary.

In the course of his direction to the jury, the trial judge emphasized that if it was found that the plaintiff had been "crowded out" of his duties under the agreement, then plaintiff is entitled to recover; but if it was found that the plaintiff was bound to discharge the duties which the manager wanted him to discharge then he is not entitled to recover.

The grounds on which the case proceeded before the Supreme Court were: first, that the trial judge misdirected the jury; second, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence; and third, that there was a mistrial because of the failure of the trial judge to put specific questions to the jury.

In reviewing the case in the Supreme Court of Canada the Chief Justice stated:

"Having reached the conclusion that there was no substantial misdirection, that the issue for their decision was adequately put before the jury, and that there was evidence upon which they might reasonably determine that issue as they did (and the learned trial judge having exercised the discretion with which the law invests him as to the form in which the jury was to be asked to express this finding), the appellant could not properly be deprived of the verdict he has obtained, because I might think that, if I had been in his place, I might have considered it convenient to submit specific questions; unless, at all events, it plainly appeared that, because of the course taken by the trial Judge, the respondents had suffered some substantial wrong or prejudice.

"The appeal should be allowed and the judgment of the trial Judge restored with costs throughout."

*Brown versus Canada Biscuit Co. Ltd.* (New Brunswick), 1935. *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 81.

### Action by Farm Hand for Wages

In this case the plaintiff, a farm hand in Alberta, sought to recover the sum of \$2,135 for services rendered on the defendant's farm during the years 1927 to 1932 together with the sum of \$170, the amount of a loan, making a total claim of \$2,305, after allowing for wages received on account.

These services were to have been paid for upon a monthly basis for the portion of the year during which spring and summer work usually lasted, and upon a rate per day basis during the harvesting and threshing operations. However there was a direct conflict of testi-



mony on the part of the plaintiff and defendant as to the date upon which the monthly rate of wages was to apply in each year; also as to the rate per month payable, with the exception of the years 1927 and 1928, during which the monthly rate was agreed upon by both parties at \$75. They were in agreement that the monthly rate should cease to apply in each year upon the respective dates when the harvesting operations commenced, but they again disagreed as to the amount of the daily rate payable covering each of the years in question.

The plaintiff's accounts were considered as being unacceptable as evidence, while the defendant's records were lost.

In view of the contradictory nature of the evidence, and the absence of any specific contract (with the exception of the years 1927 and 1928) Hon Justice Mitchell of the Supreme Court of Alberta, before whom the action was heard, based his finding upon the principle of *quantum meruit*.

In so doing, he stated that "the evidence of a witness from the Labour Bureau was largely relied on as to what were reasonable rates and as to the date for the commencement of

farm operations each year; and because of the plaintiff's length of service (six years) and the satisfactory nature thereof and his capacity for handling farm machinery a high average rate was allowed. The plaintiff was awarded the following daily rates: \$10 for 1927 and 1928; \$7 for 1929; \$6 for 1930; \$3.50 for 1931; \$3.00 for 1932. The monthly rate was fixed at \$75 for 1927 and 1928; \$50 for 1929; \$40 for 1930; \$30 for 1931 and 1932. The date of the commencement of farming operations on the land was fixed at April 1 in each year.

On this basis the plaintiff's total wage claim was worked out at \$2,966.50, plus the unpaid loan of \$170, making a grand total of \$3,136.50. From this total was subtracted the amount of \$2,892.50 which amount represented the payments made on account by the defendant in various years, and which sum was not in dispute.

Judgment was given against the defendant in the sum of \$244 together with costs; the sum of \$225 paid into court was to be paid out to the plaintiff to the credit of the action.

*Adams versus Jennings*, (Supreme Court of Alberta). *Western Weekly Reports*, 1935, vol. 1, page 425.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

ACCORDING to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,066 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off, the reported staffs aggregating 874,556 persons, compared with 902,138 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in fourteen of these fifteen years, employment on April 1 has experienced a between-seasons' contraction, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, before any considerable numbers of persons have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The general loss at the beginning of April, 1935, rather exceeded the average decline on that date in the years for which statistics are available, being in fact, larger than in any other year of the record except 1921. Logging during the past winter was exceptionally active, entailing a correspondingly marked reaction when the camps closed for the season, while the resultant situation has this year been aggravated by the release of unusually large numbers of men from railway and highway construction and maintenance work. These factors are chiefly responsible for a decrease in the index (based on the 1926 average as 100) from 96.4 on March 1 to 93.4 at the beginning of April. On the same date in preceding years of the record, the index was as follows:—1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1. The index on April 1, 1935, was higher than on that date in any of the last three years, and was also higher than in any of the years from 1921 to 1926.

There was an increase on April 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel products. Metallic ore mining, building construction and trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps reported very large seasonal reductions, as already stated, follow-

ing an exceptionally active season in bush work, and there were important declines in railway and highway construction and maintenance. Curtailment of a seasonal nature also occurred in coal mining, and transportation was rather slack.

At the beginning of April, 1935, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 16.7 as compared with percentages of 18.2 at the beginning of March, 1935, and 19.5 at the beginning of April, 1934. The percentage for April was based on the reports received from 1,735 labour organizations, with an aggregate of 160,062 members.

The reports of the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during March, 1935, as indicated by the average daily placements, was 11 per cent below that of the preceding month and over 25 per cent lower than that recorded during March, 1934, construction and maintenance being the group showing the greatest loss under each comparison. Vacancies in March, 1935, numbered 24,788, applications 46,014 and placements in regular and casual employment 23,231.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was somewhat lower at the beginning of April at \$15.97 as compared with \$16.10 at the beginning of March because of the lower cost of foods, chiefly eggs and butter. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are \$16.28 for April, 1934; \$15.74 for April 1933; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 72.5 for April as compared with 72 for March; 71.3 for April, 1934; 65.3 for April, 1933; 91.2 for April, 1930; 101.2 for April, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.0 for April, 1914.

The table on page 392 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial condi-

**MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA**  
(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935			1934		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	74,933,039	107,203,253	84,721,128	66,861,317	105,860,803	71,956,457
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	36,636,702	48,176,831	37,043,710	34,814,498	47,496,955	33,591,884
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$	37,575,362	58,098,620	46,719,461	31,581,881	57,637,721	37,842,403
Customs duty collected..... \$		8,395,859	6,321,299	6,360,609	8,560,656	5,831,373
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,235,799,502	2,089,041,085	2,536,347,022	2,488,913,660	2,089,346,484
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		124,675,833	123,977,087	133,083,185	140,910,153	125,707,707
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,446,695,027	1,428,323,176	1,375,862,015	1,366,528,536	1,354,764,769
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		819,133,461	815,362,236	877,447,651	874,774,952	869,125,576
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	86.4	84.4	87.8	90.7	88.0	86.5
Preferred stocks.....	69.2	71.2	73.8	68.5	67.3	66.5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	80.8	79.5	78.3	87.7	90.1	96.0
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.5	72.0	71.9	71.3	72.1	72.1
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget.....	15.97	16.10	16.06	16.28	16.51	16.09
Business failures, number.....				141	140	140
Business failures, liabilities.. \$				2,009,381	2,057,492	2,039,134
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	93.4	96.4	94.6	91.3	92.7	91.4
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	16.7	18.2	18.1	19.5	20.0	21.2
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	170,206	171,998	179,225	169,955	168,292	165,620
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,006,144	13,842,281	12,423,833	13,447,004	14,278,648	11,525,217
Operating expenses..... \$			10,440,050	10,104,859	10,721,847	10,540,975
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		9,515,608	8,656,020	9,260,224	9,946,321	8,570,515
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,468,372	7,805,875	7,989,759	8,427,391	7,751,994
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,685,409,910	1,869,304,804	1,985,612,526	1,629,341,469
Building permits..... \$		4,009,675	3,598,449	2,269,157	1,109,085	894,102
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	11,379,400	8,499,000	10,672,200	11,469,200	7,517,500	5,635,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	43,388	44,727	37,259	27,360	12,101	12,199
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	68,530	57,840	56,006	70,360	72,923	57,999
Ferro-alloys..... tons	5,147	2,715	2,700	2,126	1,413	1,620
Lead..... lbs.			27,378,211	26,293,879	22,174,753	27,651,190
Zinc..... lbs.			20,612,690	26,012,656	22,774,662	19,150,013
Copper..... lbs.		37,828,906	33,467,044	31,739,138	30,832,982	24,515,502
Nickel..... lbs.		10,618,462	8,790,996	12,924,418	10,436,852	7,268,537
Gold..... ounces		249,479	229,340	227,856	249,310	222,937
Silver..... ounces			1,018,743	1,032,744	1,049,961	1,459,244
Coal..... tons		1,030,159	1,009,538	807,930	1,031,366	1,009,864
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		43,650,000	53,580,000	38,980,000	73,440,000	44,370,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,071,408	3,491,000	5,418,000	7,640,000	4,153,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		11,242,000	6,193,000	9,376,000	14,346,000	11,109,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		1,135,000	1,378,000	1,959,000	3,126,000	1,988,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		181,302,852	92,937,309		118,189,149	104,125,292
Flour production..... brls.		1,046,087	941,417	1,088,785	1,064,428	1,102,043
(4) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	49,612,873	24,415,180	25,678,831	43,305,372	21,360,155	19,844,708
Footwear production..... pairs		1,938,800	1,580,041	1,682,490	1,686,235	1,326,216
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		62,995,000	64,409,000	56,555,000	57,978,000	57,658,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		31,197,000	28,476,000	33,013,000	32,367,000	28,832,000
Newsprint production..... tons		25,680	180,310	216,510	210,130	174,456
Automobiles, passenger production.....		18,179	13,885	15,451	12,272	7,101
<b>Index of Physical Volume of Business.</b>		94.2	100.6	92.6	93.1	86.4
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.</b>		93.3	101.1	91.4	92.0	84.0
Mineral production.....		143.4	143.5	160.2	149.0	117.0
Manufacturing.....		86.8	92.5	87.7	88.8	83.2
Construction.....		51.3	76.9	28.3	35.7	33.7
Electric power.....		190.5	188.9	176.7	176.0	168.9
<b>DISTRIBUTION.</b>		96.8	99.4	96.0	96.3	93.1
Trade employment.....		120.5	120.7	117.2	119.2	116.3
Carloadings.....		73.3	78.3	76.0	74.3	71.4
Imports.....		65.6	70.7	69.3	64.7	64.0
Exports.....		73.8	79.2	69.6	73.0	63.7

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending April 27, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending April 20, March 23, and February 23, 1935, April 21, March 24, and February 24, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.



tions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was lower in March than in the preceding month but somewhat higher than in March, 1934. Of the principal factors in the index, that used to indicate electric power output was higher in March than in February, while the other factors, including mineral production, manufacturing and construction, were lower. Comparing March, 1935, with March, 1934, mineral production, construction and electric power output showed gain, while the index of manufacturing was at a slightly lower level. Information available for April, 1935, shows advance in the index of wholesale prices as well as in the figures for contracts awarded, gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways and in sugar manufactured as compared with March, while employment and car loadings declined.

During April there were on record eleven strikes and lockouts involving 2,952 workers and causing a time loss of 14,900 man working days as compared with 13 disputes involving 3,276 workers with a time loss of 12,043 days during March. None of the disputes during April involved large numbers of workers for prolonged periods, the more important being the strike of 200 coal miners at Corbin, B.C., commencing in January, and strikes of millinery workers in Toronto and Montreal lasting only a few days, also a strike of 120 boom log workers at Vancouver, B.C., lasting three weeks. For April last year there were recorded 22 disputes involving 5,368 workers with a time loss of 72,146 days, the principal disputes involving loggers in Vancouver Island, coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., and coal miners at Minto, N.B. Of the eleven disputes in April, nine were recorded as terminated, five resulting in favour of the workers involved while compromise settlements were reached in four cases. The disputes terminated at the end of the month numbered two and involved some 230 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Reprinted in this issue is one of the appendices to the report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief which

#### **Review of Federal**

**relief activities.** Commissioner of Unemployment Relief which details the entire scope of Federal activities in unemployment relief since 1930. The wide diversity and extent of Federal participation in relieving distress and promoting public works and undertakings to stimulate employment is comprehensively surveyed. A noteworthy feature of this report is the indication

of an improvement in the situation as indicated in the reduction of the numbers of those on relief when compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

#### **Supplementary program of Federal public works.**

Supplementing legislation enacted last year authorizing the construction of public works "for the purpose of accelerating recovery," there has been introduced in Parliament another measure—The Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935—with similar objectives.

Specifically, this bill, which has received its second reading in the House of Commons, is designed "to create employment by public works and undertakings throughout Canada and to authorize the guarantee of certain railway equipment securities."

Its schedule provides for an expenditure totalling \$18,000,000, this appropriation being "exclusive of obligations arising out of the construction and betterment of railway equipment." This feature of the bill empowers the government to guarantee the equipment securities, both as to principal and interest, to a total amount of \$15,000,000—\$8,000,000 for the Canadian National Railways and \$7,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific Railway—over a period of two years.

A new phase of development activity, for which an appropriation of one million dollars is provided in the bill, is a proposed program of geological surveys and investigations, looking toward the further exploration of mineral possibilities throughout Canada. As explained by the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour, it is proposed to organize 180 geological investigating parties at an estimated cost of \$4,000 each, and employing approximately a total of 900 men. Besides geologists, students and graduates, these parties will comprise a number of labourers, linemen, cooks, etc. While the work of the parties will take in the whole range of economically valuable minerals, their activities would be directed particularly "to those places in Canada where the geological occurrence is favourable to the deposition of gold."

#### **Proposed commission on national health.**

Public health programs and public health insurance have been advocated prominently in Canada in recent months. Federally, the question of national health was envisaged in the provisions of the Employment and Social Insurance Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 138). It was also raised in the House of Commons

on motion of Mr. H. E. Spencer (Battle River) urging the adoption of a health policy in co-operation with provincial governments. Expressing sympathy with the purpose of this motion, Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of Pensions and National Health, announced that he was convening shortly a conference of provincial health ministers to discuss health problems and the furtherance of co-operation between Dominion and provincial bodies (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 97). In making this announcement, the Minister also referred to the plan of health insurance then under consideration by the provincial organizations of the Canadian Medical Association (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1098).

Further action in this direction was advocated by the Senate Standing Committee on Public Health, which, among other recommendations, urged the calling of a Dominion-provincial conference to ascertain general conditions of health throughout Canada and to promote the co-ordination of the most effective measures to maintain and improve conditions (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1935, page 311).

On April 25 and 26, under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, the conference of health ministers of the various provinces was held in Ottawa. During the sessions, the health situation in Canada and its relation to the question of state medicine was thoroughly explored. Various phases of public health insurance were also discussed. This conference approved a proposal by Hon. D. M. Sutherland, favouring the appointment of a Royal Commission to study health conditions throughout Canada with the object of devising ways of bringing medical advantages to all persons. It was further proposed that comprising such a commission should be representatives of medical, insurance, industrial, labour, finance and other organizations.

#### Provincial health insurance programs.

In the provincial sphere, health insurance has progressed to the stage of the introduction of legislation in British Columbia and Alberta, while in Saskatchewan, where it is referred to as "state medicine," a plan is reported as having been announced by Hon. Dr. J. M. Uhrich, Minister of Health.

The draft bill on health insurance, introduced in the British Columbia Legislature, is intended to form a basis of discussion for all interested parties, and from the proposals resulting, a measure will be formulated for enactment at the next session. Broadly the

proposal as introduced will affect all persons earning less than \$200 per month. These employees will pay three per cent of their earnings; employers will pay two per cent of their payrolls, while the government will pay the cost of medical care for indigent insured persons and their dependents and half the cost of administration not to exceed \$1,200,000 a year.

For Saskatchewan, it is understood that the announced plan would probably cost \$8,000,000, the suggestion being made that this amount "be provided by a one cent per bushel tax on grain, and a small impost on bonds or some kindred tax in urban districts." Under it "every man, woman and child will receive adequate medical attention, and every doctor and institution adequate compensation."

In Manitoba, the Department of Health is making a practical test of health insurance in a community of 2,000 population. An outline of this scheme was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, page 5.

However, in all the prairie provinces, particularly in the rural districts, "municipal doctors" and "municipal hospitals" have been a part of community life for some time.

County health units, established in 1926 with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, are an integral part of public health service in Quebec (LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1935, page 5).

#### Amendments to Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act.

According to recent amendments to the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, the weekly minimum has been raised from \$10 to \$12.50 and payments commence seven days after an accident instead of three weeks as formerly. The age limit of dependent children has been raised from sixteen to eighteen years, and the Workmen's Compensation Commission is to pay the cost of medical aid in addition to compensation.

#### Carnegie Endowment for Peace—recommendations of international conference.

At an international conference held in London recently, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, discussion centered on the "steps to be taken to restore confidence by promotion of trade and reduction of unemployment, stabilization of national monetary systems, and better organization of the family of nations to give security and to strengthen the foundations on which international peace must rest."

The countries represented at the conference included Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, Canada and the United States. W. A. Mackintosh,



Professor of Economics, Queen's University, Kingston, was the Canadian representative.

The conference emphasized the "instability of currencies and the chaotic condition of exchanges" as being among the chief causes of:—

1. The difficulties which trade experiences every day in concluding international transactions;
- (2) many of the barriers farther restricting that trade, such as exchange restrictions, compensations and clearing treaties, quotas, and many of the increases of tariffs;
- (3) the accumulation of gold at a few centres and the hoarding of gold on an extensive scale;
- (4) the discouragement of long-term lending, the resumption of which would mean increased movement of goods and a reduction in the abnormal volume of floating balances;
- (5) a narrowing of the world's market and a decline of world prices.

In its major recommendations, the conference considered "that the leading governments, especially in the first instance those of France, Great Britain and the United States, should consult one another without delay for the purpose of coming to a provisional stabilization of exchange on the basis of gold—allowing for the possibility of readjustment in case of need—with a view to the establishment of a stable world gold standard.

Further policies recommended included:—

1. Strengthening the League of Nations and increasing its influence and authority as an impartial instrument of all the nations.

2. Steadily building the habit of the judicial settlement of international disputes by use of the Permanent Court of International Justice, of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and of commissions of inquiry and conciliation.

3. Checking the constant growth of armaments which may so easily be used for violating the pledge given in the Pact of Paris and which are so heavy a burden upon the tax-payer.

4. Steps to increase the effectiveness of the Pact of Paris by providing a regular method of consultation and by affording an adequate interpretation of the Pact and of the obligations implicit in it.

5. Recognition by peoples as well as by Governments of the fact that continuous consultation is the best safeguard against war and that should restraints ever be necessary, economic measures could or would be effective if virtually universal and that, if effective, military measures would be unnecessary.

6. Co-operation of the nations to raise the standard of living of their several peoples and to assist in solving their pressing social problems as has already been undertaken through the International Labour Organization.

### **Machinery of negotiation for railway staffs in Great Britain.**

A memorandum of agreement concerning the machinery of negotiation for railway staffs in Great Britain has recently been published. The agreement is between the Great Western, London Midland and Scottish, London and North Eastern, and Southern Railway Companies of the one part, and the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association, of the other part.

The machinery of negotiation applies to practically all grades coming within the National Agreements with the exception of salaried employees who are in a special class. The channels provided for negotiation are through local representatives, local departmental committees, national councils, a railway staff national council and a railway staff national tribunal.

Subjects for discussion or negotiation through this machinery include standard salaries, wages, hours of duty and other standard conditions of service within the scope of the National Agreements or subsequently listed by consent of the parties to this Agreement, or any proposal to vary a National Agreement, together with such other matters as fall within the functions of a Local Departmental Committee or a Sectional Council.

Questions of discipline and management are generally excluded except such matters as holiday arrangements, staff accommodation, etc., and suggestions as regards operating, working, and kindred subjects. Before any question can be dealt with under the machinery of negotiation, it must first be referred to the railway company concerned through the appropriate channels.

Included in the report of the British Ministry of Labour for 1934 is a review of the arrangements made for advising boys and girls as to choice of employment, and for placing them in employment. It also summarizes the Joint Report of the National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment on the organization and development of the vocational guidance service. A new body, the London Regional Council for Juvenile Employment was set up during the year, which covers a wider area than the former London Juvenile Advisory Council.

### **Courses for unemployed juveniles in Great Britain.**



The London Central Schools Employment Committee was also reconstituted during the year.

The Report describes the changes made in the law governing the provision of courses of instruction for unemployed juveniles by the 110 centres and 14 classes opened in 94 towns, as compared with 120 centres and 18 classes in 93 towns in 1933. The aggregate number of individuals who attended centres and classes during 1934 was 113,500, as compared with 101,600 in 1933. In addition, about 5,500 boys and girls attended existing educational institutions, in places where there were no junior instruction centres or classes.

#### **Amendment to National Industrial Recovery Act.**

A bill to amend Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act has been introduced recently in the Senate of the United States.

The bill provides for the delegation of authority by Congress to the President and by him to the code authorities. Article 7a is restated to refer to the collective bargaining clauses as a statement of rights of employees rather than as "conditions" to a code, as originally phrased. The bill also contains a provision that an employee may sue for damages from his employer for wage and hour violations, with the employer paying the costs of the suit. There are other labour provisions, especially applicable to the "Limited" (mostly labour) codes which may be imposed if an industry does not submit a satisfactory code or cannot agree upon one among its members.

#### **Housing conditions in United States cities.**

Substandard housing conditions—overcrowding, houses in bad repair, and deficiencies in plumbing, lighting and heating facilities—are widespread in

United States cities according to an inventory made by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and published in the Monthly Labour Review of the United States Department of Labour. The study covered 2,633,135 dwelling units, in 64 cities. Nearly 40 per cent were occupied by their owners. More than 90 per cent were equipped with electricity for lighting and 69 per cent with gas for cooking. One outstanding feature of the study was the surprisingly large proportion of houses which were without sanitary plumbing, 23 per cent of the homes had no bath, and 17 per cent had no indoor toilet facilities. Nearly 59,000 houses were found to be unfit for habitation and yet over 70 per cent of these were occupied at the time of the survey.

#### **Progress of Child Labour Amendment in U.S.A.**

The history of the Child Labour Amendment to the United States constitution and the course of its ratification by State Legislatures has been outlined in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (June, 1934, page 497, and September, 1934, page 888). Before the Amendment can become effective it must be ratified by three-fourths of the States. The measure, which is merely an enabling Act, was considered necessary because two previous Federal Child Labour laws were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The present proposed Amendment was passed by Congress in 1924 and is as follows:—

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labour of persons under 18 years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

According to recent information, the Amendment has now been ratified by 22 of the 48 states, Wyoming and Utah having given approval to it during the present year. It has also been sanctioned by one House in each of the Legislatures of Indiana and Nevada.

Child Labour has been temporarily abolished in the major industries of the United States under the NRA Codes but President Roosevelt has urged ratification of the Child Labour Amendment as the obvious method for making permanent the child labour provisions of the codes.

The death rate among unskilled workers is almost twice as high as that among other occupational groups in the United States, according to an analysis of a recent report of the United States Public Health Service which shows that the number of deaths for every 1,000 male workers varied from 7 in the professional group to 13 for unskilled workers. The death rate for unskilled workers was 50 per cent higher than the death rate for all other workers combined. As compared with every 100 deaths among unskilled workers in 1930, there were 53 among the professions, 56 among business managers, officials, and owners, 56 among clerks and other office workers, and 63 among skilled industrial workers.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**T**HREE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

1. From employees of various coal mining companies in the Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne Districts in Alberta. The dispute concerns the request of the employees for wage increases, 1,350 men, members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, being directly affected. The question of recognition of the Union by two of the companies named in the application is also involved.

2. From employees of the Track Department of the Winnipeg Electric Company being members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union. It is stated that 75 employees are directly affected by the dispute, and 850 indirectly. The applicants claim that in laying off a certain employee, one H. Wroblosky, the Company violated the seniority clause of the existing agreement.

3. From employees of various coal operators in the Edmonton District in Alberta. Seven

hundred employees, members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, are stated to be directly concerned in the dispute which grew out of the employees' request for wage increases and the adjustment of certain inequalities.

It was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1934, page 499, that two applications had been received in the Department from locomotive engineers and locomotive firemen, respectively, employed on Territory "C" District No. 1 of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways. Shortly after receipt of these applications a departmental officer visited New Glasgow and discussed the matter with the employees. Subsequently conferences were held in the offices of the Department of Labour at Ottawa with the leading officials in Canada of the two unions concerned. These officers agreed to visit Stellanor as early as convenient and to take up the points at issue with their local committees. As a result of their enquiry a new arrangement, covered by an agreement between each union and the Canadian National Railways, has been made effective.

### Final Report of Board in Dispute between Western Stevedore Company and Canadian National Railways and their Waterfront Freight Handlers at Fort William and Port Arthur

The Minister of Labour, on April 27, received the final report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with two disputes as follows: (1) between the Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and certain of its employees at Fort William, Ontario, being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; and (2) between the Canadian National Railways and the same class of employees at Port Arthur, Ontario, members also of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. The dispute in each case related to the employees' demand for an agreement embodying increased wages, shorter hours, and improved working conditions, as well as their request that an officer of the Union be permitted to conduct negotiations on behalf of the employees. Three hundred and twenty men at Port Arthur, and 400 at Fort William were stated to be directly

affected. The Board was composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice R. M. Dennistoun of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members. Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, K.C., of Ottawa, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing companies, and Mr. Marcus Hyman, of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned. On December 31 the Board presented a unanimous Interim Report (*LABOUR GAZETTE* January, 1935, page 8) stating that it had been agreed that the companies would negotiate with their own employees, who might have the advice and assistance of such men of wider experience than themselves as they might choose for the purpose. The Board then adjourned to allow these negotiations to proceed. The Final Report of the Board is signed by the chairman and Mr. Hyman, Mr. Hill submitting a Minority Report. The text of these reports is given below.



### Report of Board

IN THE MATTER of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act*, and of a dispute between *The Western Stevedore Company and The Canadian National Railways, (Employers); and certain of their employees, being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, etc., members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, (Employees).*

Hon. Wesley A. Gordon, K.C., M.P.,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit final Report and Recommendations in respect of the above matter.

Pursuant to the Interim Report of the Board dated at Ottawa, January 3, 1935, there were further proceedings between the parties to the dispute, both at Fort William and Port Arthur, following which, we were advised on behalf of the employees, that there had been failure to agree upon some of the questions involved, although progress had been made on others. Proposals were submitted to the employees by the Canadian National Railways and the Western Stevedore Company, and on the basis of these and of the original proposals submitted on behalf of the employees, negotiations were conducted. Although there has been failure to agree, the inquiries of the Board have been narrowed to consideration of five questions. We are glad we were able to get the parties together in some measure, and trust that final consideration and action on this Report will bring about settlement of the entire controversy.

*Point 1.—Right to contract.* With regard to the question injected into the early proceedings by two organizations claiming the right to represent the employees, the Board is of the opinion that the right of these employees to select their organization should not be questioned. As a local group, the employees should have the right to a local agreement, until such time as they choose to associate themselves with employees elsewhere, under a wider contract.

The majority of organized employees should have the right to enter into contractual relations with their employers with the assistance of, and in the presence of, representatives of a *bona fide* labour organization of their choice, who may represent them in negotiations leading up to a contract, and afterwards in the carrying out of the details of that contract.

*Point 2.—Minimum Rate.* This involves the proposed payment of a fixed minimum to men who start work; secondly, payment of

a punitive rate after ten hours work. A review of the evidence and argument presented to the Board at its hearings shows that the payment of a minimum is general in connection with employees covered by agreements. The companies contend that local conditions as to arrival and departure of vessels are such as to make the adoption of such a clause difficult at these points. The Board's opinion is, that while conditions at the lakehead are somewhat different from those elsewhere, some regulation could be adopted to control the situation so as to prevent men from being worked the shorter periods of fifteen minutes to one hour, as has been the practice. It is recommended that the agreement provide a two-hour minimum payment to men who start work. With regard to the proposed payment of punitive overtime after ten hours work, this seems to be in accord with current practice, and its adoption is recommended. The Board recommend Day rates shall apply between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.; Night rates between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Men started to work within these hours shall be paid the prevailing rate with a minimum of two hours. Men worked beyond ten hours shall be paid therefor at the rate of time and one-half time the prevailing rate until relieved. The ten-hour period may be part day work and part night work, the one being added to the other.

*Point 3.—Holidays.* On the question of punitive rates for holidays, the Board think that Remembrance Day and Civic Holiday should be recognized, as they are definitely determined to be legal holidays by Dominion legislation and City by-law; but this recommendation should not come into effect until these holidays are generally recognized in labour contracts.

*Point 4.—Rates of Pay.* The evidence shows that prior to the contracting of the work at Fort William and Port Arthur by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National, in 1921, rates of pay were in line with, and in some instances exceeded, rates for similar work elsewhere. With the passing of control to contractors, rates of pay were reduced. There was no essential change in the character of the work. For several years, during which period they were unorganized, these employees received a much lower rate than that in effect at other points using waterfront facilities, where employees were organized and working under agreements with their employers. The proposals submitted by the employees seek to re-establish the "standard" rates of pay. Present rates are approximately 10 cents per hour less than standard, or, in



other words, less than the rates in effect at almost all points on the C.P.R. and C.N.R., including Vancouver, Montreal Wharf, West Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.

The Board recommend the following:—

	Rates of Pay	Per Hour
Checkers.. . . . .		52c.
Truckers—		
Day work.. . . . .		45c.
Night work.. . . . .		48c.
Assistant foremen.. . . . .		65c.
Stowers, coopers and loaders.. . . . .		48c.
Crane operators—		
Day.. . . . .		66c.
Night.. . . . .		68c.

All of these rates will be subject to the ten per cent cut operative from the 1st of May, 1935, in accordance with the agreement now in force—Exhibit 21.

It is recommended, further, that these changes be made effective April 15, 1935, this date being the approximate opening of navigation.

Point 5.—On the question of the application of the Industrial Disputes Act to the Western Stevedore Company, the Board report that the Act does apply to this company, for it operates an agency of transportation within the meaning of Sec. 2 (f) of the statute, as amplified by the Ontario Act, R.S.O. 1932, chapter 20, sec. 2.

Mr. Hyman is of opinion that full standard rates of pay should be inserted in this report, and that a day should be eight hours, but concurs in the above recommendations in order that this report may be effective.

It is not considered necessary to make separate reports for the Canadian National Railways and The Western Stevedore Company. The cases were heard together and this report will apply to both companies.

Dated the 24th day of April, 1935.

(Sgd.) R. M. Dennistoun,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Marcus Hyman.

Minority Report

OTTAWA, ONT., April 26, 1935.

Hon. WESLEY A. GORDON, K.C.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—It is with regret that I find myself unable to agree with my colleagues on the Board to the extent that would enable us to make a unanimous report. In the following particulars my views are at variance with theirs.

1. Wages.

The evidence given before the Board establishes clearly that the employees at Fort William and Port Arthur are better paid than similar classes of labour are in the ports

of Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia and Port McNicoll. A great deal of stress has been laid on the fact that dock labourers at sea ports are paid a higher scale than are the dock labourers at the lake ports. If the dock labourers are not paid a proper rate and an adjustment should be made, I am of the opinion that the entire scale covering all the lake ports should be dealt with at the same time. Either the labourers on the docks at Canadian sea ports are being paid too much or similar classes of labourers on the lake ports are being paid too little. This is a question which is not before the Board and for that reason I do not think that the scale of wages paid to dock labourers at the sea ports is a factor which should be considered in fixing wages to be paid to dock labourers at Fort William and Port Arthur.

I am also of the opinion that the wages paid to labour in railway freight sheds throughout the west is not a proper guide for this purpose either. Freight handlers in the sheds are experienced men who are required to have a greater knowledge of local shipping and shippers than the men working on the docks who for the most part are foreigners and many of whom are unable to read and write and whose work does not require any particular experience. They come within the category of unskilled labour.

The rates paid freight handlers at Toronto, Hamilton and Sarnia are as follows:—

Head stevedores.. . . .	\$135.00	per month
Shed foremen.. . . .	125.00	per month
Checkers.. . . .	95.00	per month
Porters.. . . .	.32½	per hour
Longshoremen.. . . .	.35	per hour

The above rates are the same for both day and night work and no overtime is paid for Sunday or holidays.

The rates paid for freight handlers at Port McNicoll are as follows:—

	Per hour
	cents
Shed checkers.. . . .	42
Shed porters.. . . .	37

The above rates are the same for both day and night work and no overtime is paid for Sundays or holidays. All the above figures are as shown on Exhibit 22 filed with the Board.

On the other hand as a result of the discussions before the Board the basic rates of pay now offered to the men by the employing companies at Fort William and Port Arthur are as follows:—

	DAY	NIGHT
	per hour	per hour
	cents	cents
Stevedores.. . . .	52	52
Checkers and Asst. Stevedores.. . . .	47	49
Sealers and coopers.. . . .	42	44
Porters.. . . .	40	42
Crane operators.. . . .	65	67

The above rates are to be subject to a deduction from May 1, 1935, amounting to 10 per cent. The companies also offered to pay the men time and a half if required to work on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Christmas Day and Labour Day. There are very few men employed other than porters.

A perusal of the above figures will show that the men at Fort William and Port Arthur if the above offer be accepted will on the whole receive better pay than the labourers at any port on the Great Lakes. I, therefore, find myself unable to agree with the rates recommended by my colleagues, and recommend the acceptance of the companies' offer.

### 2. Minimum Wage.

My colleagues recommend that men who work for less than a two-hour period should be paid for two hours' work, in other words that two hours should be considered the minimum time for any man be paid. While I sympathize with the motive which prompts them to recommend this, yet to me it is an impractical suggestion. Passenger boats which are travelling on a schedule frequently do not remain in either Fort William or Port Arthur for more than twenty minutes. The desire of the Captain of the boat is to get away at the earliest possible moment. It is, therefore, necessary for the employing companies to put as many men to work as possible to remove the freight. If it would be feasible to utilize less men and to take a longer time to take the freight off the boat, the proposal of my colleagues would be a reasonable one, but under the circum-

stances it is one which would be impossible to put into practice. The companies themselves are only employed in a temporary capacity by the shipping companies and they in turn must employ men in a temporary manner.

### 3. Punitive Overtime.

My colleagues have also recommended that the men should be paid at the rate of time and a half after ten hours' work. This practice is not in effect anywhere else on the Great Lakes, and, inasmuch as the companies contract with the shipping companies at the opening of the season to unload the boats on a tonnage basis, it would be impossible for them to enter into such contracts if men were to be paid time and a half after they have worked ten hours, as the cost would be unknown. Boats arrive at all hours of the day and night with different load capacities and the companies could not contract to remove or load the freight if their employees were being paid different wages dependent on the number of hours they work. I fully concur with my colleagues that men should not be required to work more than ten hours but if the men desire to do so then they should be entitled to do so but at the same scale of wages. Refusal to work after ten hours should not be a cause of dismissal. Where men are employed intermittently as they are at Port Arthur and Fort William, I consider that if they wish to work longer hours in order to increase their earnings, they should be permitted, but not forced, to do so.

I beg to remain,

Very faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) H. P. HILL.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for April, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Apr. 1935.....	11	2,952	14,900
*Mar. 1935.....	13	3,276	12,043 †
Apr. 1934.....	22	5,368	72,146

\* Preliminary figures. † Revised

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Dis-

putes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts as well as the number of employees involved during April was slightly less than during March but the time loss in man working days was slightly greater than the corrected figure for March, 12,043 instead of 21,043. The numbers of disputes and workers involved were approximately half those for April last year, but the



time loss was much less. The strike of loggers in Vancouver Island accounted for two-thirds of the time loss for April, 1934. None of the disputes during April, 1935, involved large numbers of workers for prolonged periods.

Four disputes, involving 1,830 workers, were carried over from March and seven disputes commenced during April. Of these eleven disputes, nine terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in four cases. At the end of April, therefore, there were two disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Corbin, B.C., and compositors, Calgary, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; and hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., March 5, 1935, one employer.

The strike of compositors in two newspaper establishments at London, Ont., which commenced on March 1, 1934, to secure the renewal of union agreements (carried in the paragraph above since February, 1935), was declared terminated by the union on April 27. The negotiations mentioned in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE resulted in a settlement under which the employers agreed to re-employ some of the strikers immediately and the others as soon as room could be made for them, wages, hours, etc., to be as before the strike, but without a signed agreement with the union.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involving the crew of one steamship for a short time at Vancouver, B.C., on March 30 has been reported, an agreement providing for increases in wages similar to those on other ships being signed.

A minor dispute involving the deck crew of one steamship for a few hours occurred on April 10 at Vancouver B.C. The owner engaged a non-union crew which the former crew induced to leave, being themselves re-employed.

A minor dispute involving carpenters, bricklayers and labourers engaged in the construc-

tion of houses in Forest Hill Village near Toronto, Ont., in the first week of April has been reported, wages for mechanics being raised from 25 cents per hour to 50 cents.

A strike of workers on sugar beet farms at Iron Springs, Alta., in the last week in April has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received. It is stated that the workers demanded an increase in wages from \$17 per acre to \$22.

Longshoremen at Vancouver, 627 in number, ceased work for one hour on April 29 as a demonstration of sympathy with relief camp workers who left the camps in British Columbia, demanding changes in conditions. Other classes of labour refused to join in the demonstration but it was reported that a number of members of ships' crews and a few bakers also left work for an hour.

A strike of halibut fishermen at Prince Rupert, B.C., from April 28 to May 2 has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received. The dispute was as to shares in the proceeds from the sale of halibut livers, as from the sale of the fish, and a satisfactory arrangement is reported to have been reached.

A strike of salmon fishermen on the west coast of Vancouver Island about April 20 has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received. It appears that only fishermen for the Seattle market were involved, United States fishermen for this market being also on strike for higher rates for fish.

Minor disputes involving waitresses in three restaurants in Winnipeg, Man., on April 15 and April 18 have been reported. The waitresses demanded payment of wages in accordance with the provincial minimum wage regulations. Their demands were conceded in two restaurants almost immediately. In the third the employer was prosecuted by the provincial authorities and fined, being also ordered by the court to pay the difference due to the waitresses. The restaurant is reported to have been closed.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement:—

**COAL MINERS, CORBIN, B.C.**—This strike which commenced January 21, 1935, the miners demanding reinstatement of one worker, and certain changes in conditions including repairs to houses, was not settled by the end of April. On April 17, when the company attempted to begin work at an open mine not operated in winter, a clash between pickets and police occurred, a number of each being injured and taken to hospitals. Fourteen of the pickets were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace and obstructing police officers and remanded for trial, one



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1935.\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to April, 1935.			
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, Corbin, B.C.....	200	5,000 <sup>§</sup>	Commenced Jan. 2, 1935; against dismissal of worker and for certain changes in conditions; un-terminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Millinery workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	1,400	1,400	Commenced Mar. 29, 1935; for renewal of agreement with increased wages, 40 hr. week and "closed shop"; terminated Apr. 1, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Other Wood Products</i> — Furniture factory workers, Chesley, Ont.....	200	700	Commenced Mar. 25, 1935; for reinstatement of union employees; terminated Apr. 4, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Printing and Publishing</i> — Compositors (printing), Cal- gary, Alta.....	30	750	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages; un-terminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during April, 1935.			
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Millinery workers, Toronto, Ont.....	600	2,400	Commenced Apr. 4, 1935; for union agreement; terminated Apr. 8, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Metal Products</i> — Foundry workers (moulders, etc.), Guelph, Ont.....	124	868 <sup>§</sup>	Commenced Apr. 10, 1935; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated Apr. 17, 1935; compromise.
Automobile factory workers, Tilbury, Ont.....	150	450	Commenced Apr. 12, 1935; for increased wages; terminated Apr. 16, 1935; compromise.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures</i> — Carpenters and labourers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	11	100	Commenced Apr. 6, 1935; for union recognition; terminated Apr. 22, 1935; compromise.
Motor truck drivers, Winnipeg, Man.....	40	80	Commenced Apr. 16, 1935; for increased wages; terminated Apr. 17, 1935; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Water</i> — Boom log workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	120	1,920	Commenced Apr. 5, 1935; for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated Apr. 24, 1935; in favour of workers.
Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.....	77	1,232	Commenced Apr. 5, 1935; in sympathy with boom log workers; terminated Apr. 24, 1935; in favour of workers.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

§Erroneously shown in April *Labour Gazette* as 14,000 instead of 5,000 for the month of March.

being released on bail. Following the failure of negotiations in February, carried on with the assistance of the western representative of the Department of Labour, the company had stated that the union would no longer be recognized as the miners had ceased work in violation of the agreement, terminating on March 31, and then had refused a settlement conceding their demands, seeking further concessions.

A delegation from the Union, introduced by the member of the provincial legislature for the locality, on April 23 requested the provincial government to appoint a commission to investigate the conduct of the police during the disturbance. This was refused and they were advised to apply for a Board under the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In this connection, the assistance of the western representative of the federal Department of Labour was requested. This not being possible on account of a dispute in Vancouver, the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour was assigned to consult both parties to the dispute. It was proposed that both parties should apply for a Board and mining should be resumed. The company offered to be bound by the recommendations of a Board if the miners would also agree to this. The union refused to agree to such an inquiry or to resume work pending the completion of an investigation. Early in May the company announced that the mines were being abandoned.

**MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—As stated in the April issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, a settlement with nearly all of the 35 employers involved had been reached by the union at the end of March, agreements to be signed providing for the forty hour week, "closed shop," and certain wage increases. On April 2 work was resumed, the strike being declared terminated.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, CHESLEY, ONT.**—This dispute, involving employees in two establishments, the reinstatement of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners being demanded, was terminated on April 5, as a result of mediation by the members of the town council. The employers agreed to take back all employees without discrimination and to adjust hours so as to give employment to as many as possible.

**MILLINERY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in about thirty establishments ceased work on April 4, negotiations for an agreement between the employers and the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union not having been successful on

all points in dispute. The union demanded the forty hour week and increases in wages. In a clash between strikers and "open shop" workers on April 6, two men were charged with assault, obstruction, etc., being released on bail. As a result of the mediation of officials of the provincial Department of Labour an agreement was reached on April 9, with all except two employers, the union demands being substantially conceded. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**MOULDERS, ETC., GUELPH, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work at closing time on April 9 demanding increases in wages from 20 cents to 30 cents per hour to 35 to 45 cents per hour and recognition of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. As a result of the mediation of an official of the provincial Department of Labour a settlement was reached and work resumed on April 18, wages being increased 25 per cent to 35 per cent, the minimum for labourers being 29 cents per hour and for moulders \$3.75 per day of nine hours. The employer agreed to recognize a shop committee but not the union. The agreement terminating the dispute is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS, TILBURY, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 12 demanding an increase in wages of ten cents per hour. Work was resumed on April 16, the employer having undertaken to investigate as to wages and cost of living in other automobile manufacturing localities and ascertain what increases in wages would be justified.

**CARPENTERS AND LABOURERS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.**—Carpenters employed by one contractor ceased work on April 6, their demand for recognition of the union, and also the union scale of wages on completion of the current job, being refused. Labourers put at carpenters' work were called out by the labourers' union. The work on one job was finished on April 11 by other employees and the dispute was settled and work resumed by union men on another job by April 22.

**MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Drivers operating their own trucks on one construction job ceased work on April 16, demanding an increase in the rate per load from 55 cents to 75 cents. On the following day a compromise was reached at 65 cents and work was resumed.

**BOOM LOG WORKERS AND LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Employees of five companies exporting logs ceased work on April 5,

1935, demanding recognition of the union and increases in wages. A rate of 55 cents per hour had been verbally agreed upon for the month of April, a scale to be negotiated later. A brief cessation of work on April 1 apparently occurred. Union recognition was refused by most of the employers. Following the alleged discharge of certain men for union activity the workers demanded union recognition, no discrimination, a minimum rate of 65 cents per hour for boom-men, filers, barkers and mechanics, and 75 cents for sawyers, graders and boatmen, time and one-half for overtime, double time on Sundays and legal holidays and the elimination of contracts, a strike being declared. Longshore-

men refused to load on boats the logs of the employers affected. A number of ships left port without full cargoes and others remained in port. The western representative of the Department, being then in Calgary, at the request of the employers returned to Vancouver to mediate. Finally a settlement was reached, work being resumed on April 25. The agreement between the union and four of the employers, substantially conceding the demands of the strikers is summarized elsewhere in this issue. It was reported that the remaining employer, not a member of the employers' association, had no work in progress. The sympathetic strike of longshoremen was also terminated.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in March was 54 and 14 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 68 disputes in progress during the month, involving 27,100 workers, with a time loss of 177,000 working days for the month. Of the 54 disputes beginning in March, 7 were over demands for advances in wages, 5 over proposed wage reductions, 16 over other wage questions, 2 over questions respecting working hours, 12 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 2 over other questions respecting working arrangements, 6 over questions of trade union recognition and one over other questions; 3 disputes were due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached during the month in 42 disputes, of which 14

were settled in favour of workers, 12 in favour of employers, 16 resulted in compromises; in 6 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A dispute involving 1,600 coal miners at Treherbert, Rhondda, began March 22 over a demand for extra pay for certain workers working in water; work was resumed April 13. Another coal mining dispute at Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, began March 25, against the dismissal of certain older workers and no settlement had been made at the beginning of April. Two thousand miners were involved in this dispute.

At Edinburgh, 2,700 workers in the rubber industry were involved in a dispute which began March 7, against a change in the system of payment. On April 11, it was agreed to resume work and refer the question to arbitration.

### Australia

The number of disputes in existence in the year 1934 was 154, involving 1,060 establishments and directly involving 46,899 workers. The total time loss for the year was 370,386 working days and the estimated loss in wages £317,859.

### Czechoslovakia

The number of disputes reported for the year 1933 was 209, involving 507 establishments and 32,793 workers, with a time loss of 265,136 working days.

### United States

Preliminary figures for the year 1934 show 1,607 disputes beginning in the year and 30 carried over from the previous year, making a total of 1,637 disputes in progress during the



year, involving 1,337,000 workers, with a time loss of 18,666,000 working days.

The number of disputes beginning in January, 1935, was 125 and 111 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 236 disputes in progress during the month, involving 99,000 workers with a time loss of 748,000 working days.

The strike of several thousand biscuit manufacturers' employees at New York City and Philadelphia, which began January 8, and was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, terminated April 28 when it was agreed to resume work at the same wage rates as paid prior to the strike.

A strike of 600 automobile factory workers at Toledo, Ohio, which began April 23, to se-

cure a closed shop and other demands, was followed by the closing of this factory which employed 2,300 workers, and later by a strike of 2,000 workers at Cincinnati, Ohio, also demanding an agreement between the company and the union. These strikes resulted in the closing down of automobile body manufacturing plants at Cleveland, Ohio, and at Janesville, Wisconsin, throwing an additional 9,000 workers out of employment on April 30 at Cleveland, and 2,600 at Janesville on May 1. By that date a total of 16,500 workers had thus become directly or indirectly involved.

About 7,000 workers in cleaning and dyeing establishments in New York City went out on strike April 23 to secure higher wage rates, closed shop and other demands.

### Employment, Hours and Earnings Under the N.R.A.

Employment, hours, earnings and production under the National Industrial Recovery Act are reviewed in a recent issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, official publication of the United States Department of Labour. According to this review, it is stated that the most notable changes in the status of labour as indicated by the information collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics are probably those connected with hours of labour and hourly earnings. In manufacturing industries average weekly hours declined about one-sixth (16.1 per cent) from June, 1933, to June, 1934, and in manufacturing industries and 13 non-manufacturing industries combined, about one-seventh (13.9 per cent). Average hourly earnings increased during the same period, in manufacturing industries, almost one-third (31.1 per cent); and in manufacturing industries and 13 non-manufacturing industries combined, almost one-fourth (23.7 per cent). Changes after June, 1934, were slight. On the basis of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings in manufacturing and 13 non-manufacturing industries combined, per capita weekly earnings show an increase from June, 1933, to June, 1934, of 6.5 per cent. On the basis of reports of employment and payrolls in manufacturing industries (these reports covering a larger proportion of establishments than in the case of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings) per capita weekly earnings during the same period show an increase in manufacturing industries of 13.4 per cent.

In manufacturing industries, employment in terms of number of workers increased from June, 1933, to June, 1934, more than one-fifth (21.1 per cent) and in terms of total man-hours, less than 2 per cent. Payrolls increased 37.3 per cent, although it should be noted that

earlier there had been a much more serious decline in weekly wage payments than in employment. The volume of output in terms of the Federal Reserve Board's index of production in manufactures declined 10 per cent, although, as pointed out, it is probable that the index for June, 1933, shows an unavoidable upward bias.

### Mothers' Allowances in Alberta

According to a recent press despatch the Alberta Legislature may consider the extension of the basis of payments of mothers' allowances to make provision for unemployed members of families coming under the Act.

During the discussion of the estimates for mothers' allowances it was stated that in 1934 there were 1,557 persons in the province receiving mothers' allowances. Of these, 226 were in Edmonton, 176 in Calgary, 38 in Lethbridge, 27 in Medicine Hat, 251 in improvement districts, 29 in towns, 131 in villages, 611 in municipal districts and 25 in unorganized districts. The average monthly cost last year was \$38,135.

During the year, there were 240 struck off the list for various reasons, such as marriage, leaving the province or other causes. The average amount per family paid last year was \$25.40, compared with \$26.35 in 1933, \$27.91 in 1932 and \$31.72 in 1931.

The appropriation passed for mothers' allowances was \$455,000, an increase of \$13,500 over the previous year. As the province is reimbursed to the extent of \$200,000 by the municipalities, the net cost to the province is estimated at \$255,000 for the 1935-36 fiscal year.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**R**EPORTS have been received of two cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1935, page 230, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to re-appointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

#### Case No. 154—Dining Car Employees, Toronto.

This case centered about the claim of certain Dining Car employees, for additional layover at home terminal on account of being forced to perform extra service, such extra service being occasioned by an emergency situation resulting from the damaging of a Pullman club car, and the attendant delay in making repairs.

The case was heard on September 18, 1934, at which time both parties submitted oral evidence in support of their respective contentions. It was the opinion of the Board that in view of the long continued emergency some consideration should be given to allowing compensation to the employees for the extra work performed between Toronto and London, i.e.,

serving meals instead of deadheading and additional work at London in cleaning cars, which additional work shortened their usual rest period, and the case was referred back to the parties with a recommendation that an endeavour be made to reach a settlement on that basis. On it being reported that the Railway had made an offer to settle the matter on a straight time basis, the Board decided that payment as offered by the Department should, under the circumstances, be accepted and the claim settled accordingly.

#### Case No. 169—Operating Department, Western Region.

This case resulted from the claim of a swing yard clerk and relief weighmaster for pay at day yardmaster's rate.

The employees contended that up to June 1, 1934, a day yardmaster was employed at Edson, but effective that date the position was abolished per the Assistant Superintendent's bulletin dated May 29, 1934, and the weighmaster and the relief weighmaster were required to perform the duties of the day yardmaster. The bulletin stated specifically that the yard foremen would be governed by instructions issued by the weighmaster and the relief weighmaster.

Claim was made by a swing yard clerk and relief weighmaster for pay at the day yardmaster's rate for each day he was assigned to perform the day yardmaster's duties and assume those responsibilities, but same was declined.

The employees further contended that under Article 11, Rule (b) of the schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees," the claimant was entitled to pay at the day yardmaster's rate for the time he was assigned to perform day yardmaster's duties and assume such responsibility each week.

The railway's contention was that the claimant is employed as a swing yard clerk at Edson, Alta., and relieves weighmaster one day per week. He was not assigned to position of day yardmaster, nor has he at any time been instructed to assume such responsibilities. His duties consist only of those regularly performed by yard clerks at Edson, and he has at all times been properly compensated for his services.

The railway had no representative at the hearing, while Mr. McGregor appeared for the employees and submitted oral evidence.

The claim of the employees was denied.



## REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON PRICE SPREADS

### Recommendations Concerning Labour and Wages and Combines Investigation Act

THE Royal Commission on Price Spreads submitted its report to Parliament on April 12. This body was originally appointed on February 21, 1934, as a Special Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into.

"the causes of the large spread between the prices received for commodities by the producer thereof, and the price paid by the consumers thereof; and the system of distribution in Canada of farm and other natural products, as well as manufactured products. . ."

When the Committee was unable to complete its inquiry before the prorogation of Parliament, the members were constituted a commission under the Inquiries Act by Order in Council of July 7, 1934. Then, on November 19, a second Order in Council clarified the scope of the inquiry and authorized the Commission to continue the investigation, and report on all matters referred to the Committee by the resolution of the House of Commons.

The nature and extent of the inquiry is indicated by the following chapter headings of its report, viz. The Economic Background; Concentration and the Corporate System of Business; Industry; Labour and Wages; The Primary Producer; Distribution; The Consumer; The Problem of State Control. The entire report, with detailed review of evidence, recommendations, and summaries, together with a minority report covers over 500 pages. Only the sections relating to Labour and Wages and the Combines Investigation Act are outlined here.

#### Labour and Wages

The chapter on "Labour and Wages" points out "that the problems of labour and wages are simply one aspect of the more general problem of economic organization and policy. It stresses the social and economic significance of labour's welfare, mentions the theoretical considerations that explain some of the abuses revealed by the evidence, summarizes very briefly the present status of the wage-earner in the industries investigated, and proposes certain remedial measures." Underlying these detailed proposals is the recognition of two general considerations that we should like here to emphasize:

a. the need for greater uniformity in Canadian labour conditions, labour legislation, and labour law administration;

b. the need for continuous study of the problems involved. These cannot be solved by any single act of legislation. Their treat-

ment calls for flexibility both in the determination of minor matters of policy and in continuous day-to-day administration.

The terms of reference of the Commission specifically commanded the investigation of—  
 "... the labour conditions prevailing in industries supplying the requirements of such chain and department store organizations, and the extent, if any, to which existing conditions have been brought about by the purchasing practices of such organizations, and the effect thereof upon the standard of living of those employed in such industries and organizations."

"Labour conditions and standards of living in particular employments and places, however, are relative matters. They are relative not only to prevailing conditions and standards in other occupations and localities, but also to currently accepted notions or ideals of social decency or justice. They should be considered, also, in relation to the general problem of economic organization."

Outlining the social significance and theoretical position of the wage earner, it is pointed out that two-thirds (2,565,000) of the total working population of Canada (3,923,000) are wage earners; that if agriculture, in which over a million are engaged chiefly as proprietors, were eliminated, the proportion would be raised to nearly five-sixths; and that these figures emphasize the predominant part played by the wage earner in Canada's total production, and the extent to which the welfare of the country as a whole is associated with that of the wage-earning population.

Referring to the influence of labour legislation, particularly in the establishment of minimum standards the report makes the following observation:

"For the protection of the worker and of the fair employer against unfair competition, and for the protection of the state and society generally, most governments have found it necessary to set by law minimum standards of employment terms and conditions. These may not be able, without limit, to improve the conditions of all labour but, if wisely drafted, they are demonstrably able to set a bottom level below which unrestrained economic and other forces may not push labour."

Evidence was heard on labour conditions in the following industries: clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, baking and flour milling, meat packing, fruit and vegetable canning, tobacco, farm implements, rubber and textiles, and in retail distribution through department and chain stores.



On the basis of the Commission's findings as to conditions in these and other industries, certain recommendations were made. Some of these would involve legislative action by the Dominion Parliament and the provincial Legislatures; others merely affect the enforcement of existing statutes and the further development of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labour.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission's summary of its major recommendations on labour and wages was as follows:

1. More complete organization of industry into employers' and trade associations. More adequate general statistical work and more intensive research into personnel problems. Collective bargaining by trade unions and associations.

2. More complete organization of workers into trade unions. More adequate recognition of trade unions by governments and employers.

3. More adequate appropriations, larger and better staffs for labour law administration, both Dominion and provincial.

4. Improved provincial minimum wage laws with—

1. enforcement and inspection.
2. increased penalties for violation.
3. minimum wage boards, having the power to order restitution of any deficiency in wage payment.
4. no general exemptions to firms for any reason.
5. no "80 per cent clause."
6. no "averaging."
7. rigorous definition of "inexperienced workers," and definite restriction of the proportion of them to the total force in any factory.
8. a careful reconsideration of regional differentials, if any, in the legal minimum wage set.
9. minimum wage laws for men, and
10. non-partisan administrative personnel.

5. Hours of Labour laws.

1. Administered by the minimum wage or other appropriate authority, which should determine both the hours for which the minimum wage is payable and the maximum hours which may legally be worked.
2. Maximum hours of labour for men.
3. Reduction in the standard hours of labour which should certainly not exceed 44 hours per week as a maximum.
4. Flexibility in the administration of such laws permitting long hours when necessary, with time-and-a-half and double-time for overtime.

6. Employment Records.

Legal requirement that every employer keep, in either French or English, a complete set of employment records.

7. The extension of collective labour agreements by law, provided:

1. that there must be no impairment of the right to strike.
2. that the agreement is genuinely representative of the recognized interests of a majority of the workers in the industry.
3. that the law be not used as a method of crystallizing low wage rates, and
4. that the law must protect the public interest against the possible danger of monopolistic combination of employers and workers.

8. Amendment to the Criminal Code to make certain undesirable industrial relations practices indictable offences.

9. Amendment of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930.

1. to cover all Dominion contracts, direct or indirect.
2. to authorize the Department of Labour to determine and define "fair wages and conditions" in the occupations and industries affected, and
3. to restrict the bidding on public contracts to a "white list" of eligible bidders.

10. Industrial disputes investigation.

The I.D.A. or the Inquiries Act should be amended, if necessary, and utilized to bring within the scope of the public investigation a wider range of industries, but without restriction of the right to strike.

11. More and better labour statistics.

12. Division of Research, Standards and Services.

The creation in the federal Department of Labour of an entirely new division under thoroughly competent supervision, adequately staffed and financed, for the following purposes:

1. General research into industrial relations.
2. The provision of information, advice, and service to provincial departments of labour, employers and workers.
3. The drafting of model labour statutes with explanatory memoranda for legislative committees, etc.
4. The planning and management of Dominion-Provincial Conferences on matters such as International Labour Conventions, or uniform provincial labour laws.

13. National regulations of employment conditions preferably by Dominion legislation, if feasible, or, alternatively by interprovincial co-operation.

1. Thorough exploration of the constitutional possibility of the enactment of Dominion labour legislation.
2. If such legislation is now precluded by insuperable constitutional obstacles, the necessary amendment of the B.N.A. Act.
3. The creation of an unpaid, permanent, representative, rotating and non-partisan, Advisory Council to the Dominion Minister of Labour, for the following purposes:
  - a. To work out the general principles and procedure of effecting the necessary readjustments after the Dominion legislation is enacted.
  - b. To plan for decentralized but uniformly efficient administration, through provincial Departments of Labour if possible.

- c. Regardless of the enactment of Dominion labour legislation generally to encourage and promote public understanding of the problems of labour relations, legislation and administration.
  - d. And for such other purposes as the Governor in Council or minister may determine.
4. Pending the settlement of the constitutional question of Dominion or provincial competence, annual convocation of a Dominion-Provincial Labour Conference to consider:
- a. Methods of harmonizing provincial labour legislation.
  - b. The implementing of International Labour Draft Conventions.

The agenda for such Dominion-Provincial Labour Conferences and all memoranda should be drafted and circulated by the proposed Division of Service and Standards of the Dominion Department of Labour.

### The Combines Investigation Act

The Commission recommended the rigorous enforcement of the Combines Investigation Act and submitted proposals designed to extend the scope of and strengthen the Act. It advocated the formation of a Federal Trade and Industry Commission which would be charged with the general administration of the Combines Investigation Act and which would be given further and distinct powers for the comprehensive regulation of trade and industry, including the regulation of new security issues. One member wrote a dissenting report, and three others signed the majority report but with certain reservations. The Commission's review of the present Act and its administration included the following:

"Federal control of monopolies and monopolistic combinations in Canada is provided for by the Combines Investigation Act of 1923 and Section 498 of the Criminal Code. The latter condemns the undue lessening of competition, and action under it has been taken against monopolistic associations rather than against monopolies. The Combines Investigation Act can be used against single company monopolies as well as against combinations if they have operated or are likely to operate against the public interest. It authorizes investigation, publicity and, if necessary, punishment. The penalties include fine or imprisonment, reduction or removal of duties and revocation of patents. The effect of the statute in restraining detrimental monopolies and combines cannot, however, be measured by the number of investigations, published reports or prosecutions.

"Most of the investigations under the Combines Investigation Act are made as the result of complaints from the public—usually from primary producers, competitors, or consumers. Complaints against single firm monopolies have been few. Public concern has been voiced chiefly against agreements of competitors to fix and enhance prices, and investigations made under the Act have related more frequently to this type of combination than to monopoly. Some of the methods of joint control of price

which have been reported against and which the courts have subsequently condemned have been indicated above. The only finding which was reversed by the courts related to a monopoly, the Famous Players Corporation, in the motion picture industry. Findings supporting the charge of monopolistic practices or agreements were reported also in other cases, including Western fruit, radio tubes, and British anthracite coal, though, in the latter, agreements to lessen competition of other products figured largely in the result. No special measures however have been taken under the Combines Investigation Act for the supervision and control of corporations which have become effective monopolies. While removal of monopoly powers may be the appropriate remedy in most cases there may be instances where regulative measures would be a desirable addition to the present method of investigation, publicity and penalty. . . .

"Many proposals for additional changes to the Combines Act are based on a complete misunderstanding of the intent, purpose, and language of the Act, which does not at present prohibit any combination which is likely to operate in the interests of the public. Some of these proposals are based on a belief in the desirability of combinations to maintain prices and restrict output. Others seem to imply a desire on the part of manufacturers and distributors to make the consumer pay the cost of their efforts to cure what they regard as competitive wastes in their lines of business. The adoption of such proposals as these would, however, accentuate one of the major evils for the investigation of which this Commission was appointed, namely, that of the spread in prices between what the consumer pays and what the producer receives.

"If repeal or modification of the Combines Act had the effect of legalizing attempts to restrain price-cutting by schemes of price-fixing or resale price maintenance, the tendency would be to set prices assuring 'fair' margins of profit to all distributors. These margins might be sufficiently large to permit a 'fair' profit for the high cost or inefficient operator. This would increase price spreads and the costs of production and manufacture. Even if we admit all the alleged wastes and inefficiencies of competition, any general substitution therefor of private monopoly, without some effective regulation based on experience and slow growth, would further unbalance our economic structure."

### *Recommendations relating to the Combines Investigation Act*

On the duties of the proposed new administrative body, the Commission's recommendations included the following:

"We therefore make, in this particular connection, the following specific recommendations:

- (a) Rigorous administration of the Combines Act;
- (b) Sanction and regulation of monopoly where it is agreed by the government that competition cannot or should not be restored;
- (c) Sanction and supervision of agreements within a trade or industry where it is agreed by the government that competition has become wasteful and demoralizing.

"We regard the first, a rigorous enforcement of the Combines Act, as most important. We



feel that, for this purpose, the Act should be administered by the proposed Commission. The Act does not by its terms, or by the manner of its present enforcement, hamper any combination that would operate in the public interest, and, in the light of our previous discussion, we consider it should be an integral and important part of any new mechanism of control, though some amendments may be necessary to the present provisions of the Act, and some change of emphasis in its administration. We feel that its administration has been concerned primarily with combinations and agreements and not sufficiently with single company monopolies which may not involve these elements. This defect might be remedied by the Commission developing the use of the Combines Act against monopolistic domination as well as monopolistic combination. For this purpose, the Combines Act should be amended to include a more comprehensive definition of monopolies or monopolistic practices. These situations and practices arise when the number of competitors is so small that the decisions of individual firms are able significantly to affect the total output of the industry or the market price of the product.

"In any such monopolistic situation the Commission should first exercise the full force of the Combines Act to restore competition. It should explore thoroughly the possible effectiveness of sections 23 and 24 of the Combines Act, which authorize, respectively, the reduction of tariff duties and the revocation of patents, when it appears that these have facilitated the development of monopolies inimical to the public interest."

The minority group of three members expressed general agreement with the recommendations relating to the establishment of a Federal Trade and Industry Commission, but dissented from recommendation (c) above, on the ground that it would permit a formerly competitive trade or industry to secure control of prices and would encourage by law the "very conditions of monopoly which have led to so much difficulty." This group made reservations also with respect to recommendation (b) and urged that

"no industry should be declared a monopoly unless all attempts to restore competition and make it a competitive industry have failed and unless it is clear that all such attempts are likely to fail. It is only in these instances, which we hope will be very rare, that the Commission should recommend that the industry be declared a monopoly and subject to regulation as such. It should be realized that to declare an industry to be monopolistic in character, and therefore subject to Commission regulation, is to make an exception to the rules that competition alone should be the regulating factor. As our whole competitive economy is based upon the desirability and reality of competition between the industries responsible for the bulk of the production and business of the country, no industry should be enabled by application to the Commission to change its status and thereby qualify itself for exceptional treatment, which in some instances might possibly be of advantage to it, without solemn sanction by some governing body or institution. The majority report recommends that this governing body or institution should be the Governor in Council; we think it should be Parliament itself."

The Price Spreads Commission included in the annexes to its report a summary of legislation of principal industrial nations relating to trade combinations; also a report of a Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association recommending certain amendments to the Combines Investigation Act, and a memorandum commenting on these proposals.

The complete report, priced at one dollar, may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

### Accident Prevention in Quebec

Featuring the annual conference of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents was the safety exhibit of the latest methods and devices put into practice for the prevention of accidents in industry. The safety exhibit was officially opened by Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Lieutenant-Governor who paid tribute to the work of the association. It was estimated that over 2,000 were in attendance at the various technical sessions.

Mr. Arthur Gaboury, general manager of the association, reported that 10,000 plants throughout the province had been visited by representatives of the association and 5,000 industrial accidents had been investigated. He reported that some 770 employers failed to report their operations to the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and that the total payroll of such non-reporting employers was over \$4,500,000. During the year, almost 800 safety committees had been organized throughout the province and the educational department had conducted weekly radio talks, safety rallies and moving picture demonstrations. Some 350,000 posters had been distributed in the past year, 80,000 copies of the official organ had been sent out, while 175,000 circulars and 43,000 leaflets had been printed and distributed.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada who was a guest speaker, emphasized that accidents had increased recently by workers returning to industry after long periods of unemployment. He pointed out that such men, who had been skilled workers, had "lost their dexterity and safety sense."

Passage of the Byrne-Killigrew bill to establish a system of unemployment insurance in New York State brings the number of States having such laws to four. Wisconsin enacted an unemployment reserve system in 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 323) and Utah and Wyoming passed such measures earlier this year.



## ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA ACT, 1935

### Text of Legislation Providing for Establishment of Advisory Body

IN pursuance of the Government's program, legislation providing for the establishment of an Economic Council for Canada was adopted by Parliament, and given Royal Assent on April 17. An outline of the intent and purposes of this enactment was given in the House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Perley, acting for the Prime Minister (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1935, page 309).

The following is the text of the Act:

25-26 GEORGE V

#### CHAPTER 19

An Act to establish an Economic Council

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Economic Council of Canada Act, 1935*.

2. Unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada;

(b) "Council" means the Economic Council established under this Act;

(c) "Minister" means the member of the King's Privy Council for Canada holding the recognized position of first minister.

3. There shall be an Honorary Advisory Council on social and economic questions which shall be known as The Economic Council of Canada.

4. (1) The Council shall consist of the Minister, who shall be the Chairman, and fifteen members who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council.

(2) The members of the Council shall be selected from,—

(a) officers of the public service of Canada, not exceeding seven in number, whose administrative duties require consideration of social or economic problems;

(b) representatives of organized bodies of a social or economic character, not exceeding five in number;

(c) other persons having special experience or knowledge in connection with social or economic problems, not exceeding three in number.

(3) No fees or emoluments of any kind shall be payable to or received by any member of the Council in connection with services rendered as such member, but members shall be paid actual travelling and living expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the business of the Council.

5. (1) The Dominion Statistician shall be the Secretary of the Council.

(2) The Governor in Council may authorize the appointment, pursuant to the *Civil Service Act*, of such officers and clerks as may be deemed necessary.

(3) The Council may, notwithstanding the provisions of the *Civil Service Act* but subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, temporarily employ such assistants as are necessary in connection with any special work or investigation, and the remuneration or ex-

penses of such assistants may, on the certificate of the Secretary, be paid out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the work of the Council.

6. The duties of the Council shall be to discharge such duties of an advisory character as the Chairman may request them to undertake and particularly, without limiting the generality of the foregoing,

(a) to study, investigate, report and advise upon questions relating to the general trend of social or economic conditions or to any social or economic problem of Canada, and to authorize the investigations in that behalf as hereinafter provided;

(b) to make recommendations to promote and co-ordinate social and economic research within Canada;

(c) to make recommendations to co-ordinate the activities of a social or economic character of the several departments of the Government of Canada;

(d) to make recommendations as to the organization of statistics as the basic data required for social and economic investigations;

(e) to publish such reports and findings as may be considered to be in the public interest.

7. The Council shall meet at least twice a year or oftener as may be decided by the Chairman.

8. The Dominion Statistician shall undertake any special statistical investigation under the *Statistics Act* which the Council requires, and the provisions of the *Statistics Act* shall apply in any such case as if the investigations were had under that Act.

9. The Council may set up committees in connection with any questions referred to it and may add to any such committees persons who are not members of the Council, and persons so added to a committee shall be regarded as associate members of the Council for the purpose of the reference in question.

10. The Governor in Council may make regulations governing the procedure of the Council and other matters connected with the proper administration of this Act.

11. The Secretary shall prepare an annual report to the Minister with regard to the work and findings of the Council during the preceding year, which report shall be tabled in the House of Commons.

12. Moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the Council shall be expended under the direction of the Minister and all such expenditure shall be subject to audit by the Auditor General.

The recent movement to apply the provisions of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act to blind people over 40 years of age (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 100; March, 1935, page 304; and April, 1935, page 312) gained support in the Ontario Legislature which passed a resolution urging such action.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

**T**HE Special Parliamentary Committee on Housing, which was appointed on February 18 on motion of the Prime Minister to consider and report upon the inauguration of a national policy of house building (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 223), has made its third and final report, presenting its recommendations.

As a result of the data adduced from a mass of evidence upon the sociological and economic principles involved, the Committee has arrived at certain basic conclusions regarding adequate housing. At the outset, it defines the scope of the problem as follows:

"Comprehensive housing and town planning rests upon a biological basis. The problem of town planning, which includes housing, is to create a condition of environment in which human life can thrive. Anything short of that gives deterioration and degradation of the human element and all the social and political ills that generally follow and accompany these processes. It is a problem having to do with the maintenance of human life and its enhancement, by providing proper physical environment."

Dealing with existing conditions and basic requirements, the report states the situation thus:—

"The 'white-collar' wage earners, with incomes at about \$1,250 can, in general, afford one-third of their incomes for rental, but the semi-skilled factory worker and the unskilled labourer with incomes from \$550 to \$750 cannot, as a matter of social economics, afford to pay more than one-fifth of their incomes for rent.

"Many people own houses for renting but do not wish to rent them at such figures, and, as a result, there is difficulty in finding proper accommodation. The trouble is that there never was accommodation designed objectively for the low wage earner.

"The prevailing opinion would seem to be that the community as a whole has some responsibility for the housing of its people.

"There will always be a large number of people who cannot afford to purchase a home, and it becomes the business of some agency, municipal, provincial or federal, to see to it that a sufficient number of suitable and sanitary dwellings are available for rent."

According to the evidence, the basic housing shortage "lies in the needs of the low wage earner for whom the minimum of health and amenity should be provided on a basis of rental within his capacity to pay."

It was pointed out that to "meet this requirement, such housing must provide pro-

tection from the weather, adequate lighting and ventilation, be capable of being properly heated; be equipped with sanitary conveniences and drainage and be furnished with such facilities as make the amenities of family life sufficient, convenient and hygienic."

The normal family requirements were predicated upon dwelling units having three bedrooms, living-room, kitchen and bathroom with lesser accommodation where the family unit does not involve children.

Mass production in order to obtain low unit cost, was regarded as essential to economical construction, the houses to be built in accordance with "established sound town planning theories," governing accessibility, zoning, number to the acre and other factors. Strict control in construction and maintenance was also regarded as of first importance.

The evidence submitted emphasized a number of major considerations, which were enumerated as follows:

The term "housing" should be considered to include construction, reconstruction, repairs (rehabilitation), demolition of houses and slum clearance.

2. Housing is primarily the direct responsibility of the individual co-operating with the local authority.

3. A national emergency will soon develop unless the building of dwellings be greatly increased.

4. The formulation, institution and pursuit of a policy of adequate housing should be accepted as a social responsibility.

5. There is no apparent prospect of the low rental housing need being met through unaided private enterprise, building for profit.

6. The magnitude of the task involved in any program designed to eliminate in its entirety the housing problem in Canada is fully realized and appreciated; that such a program would involve intensive, continuous application and effort over a period of years is manifest; but that the initiation of such is imperative is obvious from even the necessarily limited inquiry into prevailing housing conditions in which it has been your Committee's privilege to engage.

7. The accurate determination of the number of houses required to meet the needs of the people, annual and accumulative, and to overtake existing shortage, must necessarily be the subject of intensive direct and statistical investigation. At least the provision of dwelling units to the number of 25,000 should be initiated immediately throughout Canada.

8. Selective tenancy of Government aided housing should be based on total family income and ability to pay economic rent.

9. The acuteness of the housing problem lessens to the degree that the wage scales of low wage earners is improved.

10. Provision should be made for long term mortgages, in view of the long term amortization generally associated with housing.

11. A major item in the financing of housing is interest charges. There is, therefore, a close



and vital relationship between interest charges and economic rents.

12. That the principle and institution of mortgage banks, as established in other countries, be investigated with a view to their effect upon the lowering of housing costs.

13. That slum areas have been shown to cast very heavy expenses on many branches of public administration such as health, welfare, fire prevention, administration of justice, etc., may justify public assistance, which is likely to prove as sound financially as it is certainly desirable socially.

14. Against public liabilities may be set certain very real, if in some cases, immeasurable, assets. Good housing means less expenditure on prevention of disease, less crime, greater benefits for education, less unemployment as opposed to unemployment. The elimination of bad conditions has a cash value as well as a moral value to the nation. Further, there are wider economic aspects to consider. Bold and constructive housing projects will increase employment both directly and indirectly through the activity generated. To mitigate any liabilities on the national finances the cost of unemployment would be directly reduced, tangible and needed assets will be created, the yield of sales and income taxes will be increased by the profits of those in building and industry as well as those who benefit from the increased spending power of wage earners employed through the undertaking.

15. Reference made in this report to the low monthly rental possible of payment by low wage earners should not be accepted in any way as indicative of the setting of any wage scale. Government assisted housing should not be

taken advantage of to reduce the standard of living.

16. That the initiation of a policy of new construction and particularly of repairs (rehabilitation) will appreciably stimulate private owners to do likewise, will also proportionately release for demolition slum buildings presently retained for want of other accommodation.

17. The construction industry lends itself most effectively to the alleviation of unemployment and consequently to a reduction of those relief charges now being borne by federal, provincial and municipal taxpayers.

*Recommendations.*—In conclusion, the report made the following recommendations:—

1. That a Housing Authority be established with power to initiate, direct, approve and control projects and policies, and to allocate such moneys, as in the opinion of Parliament, may be necessary for the purpose of assisting a program of urban and rural housing.

2. That said Authority be authorized to negotiate agreements with any province, municipality, society, corporation or individual with a view to promoting construction, reconstruction and repair of such dwellings as may be necessary, and the extension of financial assistance at such favourable rates of interest, periods of amortization and other terms, as shall encourage housing.

3. That as its first consideration the said Authority be urged to take action in respect to repairs (rehabilitation), presently needed.

4. That such national housing policy be so framed, with respect to provision for employment, as to endeavour to co-relate and co-ordinate the efforts of provincial, municipal and other public authorities, and private agencies in relation thereto.

## REPORT ON HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE FOR MONTREAL

A REPORT on housing and slum clearance for Montreal was recently prepared by a Joint Committee of the Montreal Board of Trade and the City Improvement League Incorporated. (A report along somewhat similar lines respecting housing conditions in Toronto was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1934, page 1008.)

The Montreal report is "intended to be informative for the general public, and of use to Federal, Provincial and Municipal Authorities, when dealing with Housing and Slum Clearance as parts of the National economic problem." The Committee has found that the slums of Montreal are relatively small even when taken as a whole, but they are scattered throughout a dozen wards where their presence does harm to adjoining real estate values. The area of potential deterioration is regarded as extensive. "There has for long been a marked shortage in low rent dwellings" states the report, which adds that "the prevailing type of dwellings under the present system of ownership and management fails to provide accommodation for the lower wage earners, at rents they can afford

to pay. An acute actual shortage of dwellings is now in sight."

For purposes of investigation the Committee has divided the wage earners of the City into four groups.

(1) "White collar" and highly skilled manual workers.

(2) Artisans and skilled manual workers.

(3) Semi-skilled and other low wage earners.

(4) Unskilled wage earners.

The ratios which these several groups in Montreal bear to the total population of the City and the numbers of their dependents have been carefully studied. It has been found that they constitute a major portion of the whole population.

The Committee has accepted the view, borne out by recent studies, "that the cost to the community at large of leaving the lower wage groups to find accommodation in deteriorated structures is not economically sound—that it is cheaper for the community at large to bear a substantial part of the cost of providing adequate accommodation for these wage groups."



An annual construction program of 4,000 dwellings at rentals within the means of the lower wage groups is estimated as being the housing requirement for Montreal.

Under sections dealing with Federal, Provincial and Municipal action, the report states, in part:—

"The Committee, having taken cognizance of the difficulties which have arisen in financing public projects, on the principle of equal, or unequal shares, derived from Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governmental sources; and recognizing that any system of financial guarantees involving all, or more than one, of these governmental bodies, applies in practice only to the greater governmental body concerned, recommends unhesitatingly that financial aid, whether in the form of guarantees, or loans, or subsidies, be derived from Federal sources.

"Should the Federal Government extend financial facilities to housing and slum clearance operations within municipalities, this can best be done directly through properly constituted corporations, on British or United States models, rather than by distributing credit to the provinces, to be redistributed in turn by the provinces to the municipalities, as was done in the post war housing effort.

"The procedure recommended demands, as a first step, that the Federal Government should set up a National Housing Board, whose prime function would be to pass upon the merits of schemes submitted by Housing Corporations when requesting state aid in any form. A National Housing Board would be a far more efficient and economical instrument for dealing with the assisted housing needs of a population of only 10,000,000, than any system of Provincial Boards could be.

"A chief function of the Housing Board would be the approval of schemes, on their merits, and the recommendation of the appropriate financial structures relative to the rentals involved. Supervision of operation would also come within its purview. This might be facilitated by a local Advisory Board, the members of which might also be members of the National Housing Board.

"With Federal participation in housing finance as outlined, the Provincial Legislature would be called upon only to make certain enactments for the better stability of the investments in housing.

"This would include the matter of town planning and zoning legislation on the lines of the proposals put forward by the City Improvement League of Montreal in 1929. This scheme of legislation covers all the necessary points with two exceptions. The original proposals need strengthening, to

facilitate the acquisition of land, both within and without the boundaries of a municipality; they also require an addition for the control of development in certain areas contiguous to housing operations, but outside the confines of municipalities, as is now provided for in British town planning legislation.

"Municipal action, related to assisted housing, should first be directed to securing from Quebec, town planning and zoning enabling legislation of the nature referred to and to the constitution of permanent Town and Regional Planning Commissions to operate under this legislation"

In conclusion, the report declares:

"Low rent housing on adequate standards is only economically possible to-day under corporate ownership and management, with public credit engaged in the undertaking. It is only so possible when every economy in cost, and the protection which a strict zoning control can supply, are exercisable. The choice must lie between tolerating such slums as we have, while watching new ones develop, and putting our provincial and municipal controls in order, so that corporate enterprise and public credit may safely engage together in housing and slum clearance operations."

#### Prosecutions under the Ontario Minimum Wage Act

In reply to a question asked in the Ontario legislature respecting prosecutions and convictions under the Minimum Wage Act, the Minister of Labour, Hon. A. W. Roebuck, K.C., gave out the following information:—

The number of prosecutions instituted by the Board from November 1, 1933, until July 15, 1934, was forty-eight; from July 15 to September 15, 1934, thirteen; and from September 15, 1934, to March 20, 1935, eighteen. The number of convictions secured from November 1, 1933, to September 15, 1934, was twenty-four, and the number settled in court without convictions being registered was thirty-six. Of the eighteen prosecutions from September 15, 1934, to March 20, 1935, convictions were secured in two cases while twelve cases were settled in court without convictions being registered.

Wage adjustments made by the Board from November 1, 1933, until July 15, 1934, numbered 707; from July 15 to September 15, 1934, there were 200; and from September 15, 1934, to March 20, 1935, there were 556 adjustments.

The amount of money collected in arrears of wages from employers as the result of efforts of the Board was \$37,832.18 from November 1, 1933, to July 16, 1934; \$5,974.06 from July 17 to September 15, 1934; and \$15,168.50 from September 15, 1934, to March 20, 1935.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

## Report for 1934, With Reports of Provincial Safety Leagues

THE sixteenth annual report of the Canadian National Safety League reviews the activities of the various affiliated associations engaged in safety work during the year 1934. In its promotion of accident prevention and safety, the Canadian National Safety League is the co-ordinating agency of the following provincial leagues: Ontario Safety League, British Columbia Safety League, Manitoba Safety League, Province of Quebec Safety League, and the Saskatchewan Safety League. In addition, membership is maintained in various national and foreign organizations.

In addressing the meeting of the Canadian National Safety League recently held in Toronto, His Worship the Mayor summarized its objects and the increased necessity for its continuance as follows:—

"It has always been the aim of the Safety League to educate men, women and children to the necessity of preaching safety, of practising safety and of always endeavouring to reduce to the very minimum accidents occurring because of an indifference to the safety laws and to the safety practices which should be followed by every citizen at the present time. We are living in a day when hazards are almost at their peak. I venture to say that there never was a time in the history of the world when transportation had reached such a stage of rapidity as it has at the present time, and it therefore requires that there should be almost a new sense developed within human beings, that they might have almost intuitions of approaching dangers. If they have not something of that character there is bound to be a greater increase in accidents, fatal and otherwise, throughout not only the City of Toronto but through the Province of Ontario and the entire Dominion of Canada."

The general manager's report indicated that the regular bulletin service and distribution of literature was continued during the past year. Approximately 18,000 pieces of safety literature was supplied to the schools, etc., while 15,000 safety calendars were also prepared and distributed.

*Ontario Safety League.*—The 21st annual report of the Ontario Association shows that during 1934 there was an increase of 196 fatal accidents. In the general manager's summary of 1934 safety work, reference was made to the chief features of the year's program—school work and industrial and public safety. The former consisted of illustrated lectures and safety talks supplemented by lecture

work in summer camps and play grounds during the vacation period. In 1934, 454 safety talks were given in 292 schools to 139,250 pupils. There was the usual bulletin service, emphasizing traffic and aquatic hazards. The police department in Toronto and other cities and towns supply school safety patrols, and in some places the older boys are organized to look after the safety of the smaller pupils. One hundred school traffic signs, warning motorists of their approach to a school, were provided rural communities. The annual essay contest on ways in which children may prevent motor vehicle accidents, resulted in over seven thousand entries, four hundred dollars in cash prizes being awarded.

The work of the League in public safety consisted of the distribution of special and traffic bulletins distributed to industrial plants, to the press, and to the chiefs of police in cities, towns and villages in the province.

Special bulletins were distributed to summer hotels, amusement parks, boat livers, aquatic clubs, camps and railway stations. During the year 1934 fifty-three safety talks were broadcast by the general manager. In October, 1934, the Safe Drivers' Club was organized. All drivers employed by member companies were made members of this club and were supplied with Safe Drivers' emblems for their trucks. They have the privilege of reporting any case of careless or reckless driving which may come to their notice.

There was a total of 220,000 pieces of literature covering every phase of safety work, distributed during the year. The accident statistics for the province showed that there was a total of 15,864 non-fatal and 1,611 fatal accidents in 1934 as compared with 14,113 non-fatal and 1,415 fatal in 1933. As in previous years the six factors causing the largest number of fatalities were: automotive vehicles, 512; aquatic hazards, 285; falls, 179; railroads, 91; burns and scalds, 66; and fires, 61.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario body addresses were given by Hon. Thos. B. McQuesten, Minister of Health, and Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the former addressing particularly the commercial drivers in his audience. The League awards medals annually to drivers of commercial motor vehicles who had a year free from accidents. In 1934 over 1,200 such medals were awarded.

Reports of a less detailed nature, but indicating the same general line of safety activity, were presented from the provincial leagues of Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA IN 1935

### Saskatchewan

**D**URING the session of the Legislature of Saskatchewan from November 15, 1934, to February 22, 1935, several labour laws were amended and new statutes were enacted regarding the coal mining industry, the relief of distress and unemployment and the control of electrical wiring and apparatus. An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare establishes a bureau under that name in the new Department of Municipal Affairs which is to take over some of the duties formerly carried on by the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. The latter Department is abolished.

The Coal Mining Industry Act, which will come into force on proclamation, repeals the Coal Mines Licensing and Regulation Act enacted in 1934. On October 29, 1934, the Saskatchewan Government appointed Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon a commissioner under the Inquiries Act to inquire "into all factors entering into wage level and coal prices having to do with the coal mining industry in Saskatchewan, including market conditions, alleged unfair business practices, wage and working conditions and, generally, to inquire into the whole of the operation of the said industry with the object of recommending to the Government of the Province what action, if any, by legislation or otherwise, should be taken by the Government in connection with the operation of the said industry in the interests of the public, the workers and the industry itself." Mr. Justice Turgeon's report was made after the Coal Mining Industry Act had been introduced and passed. The Bill, however, appears to have been drafted with the problems presented to the Commissioner in mind. Matters in dispute between the operators of the large deep-seam mines, the stripping mines and the small mines as to unfair methods of competition, including price-cutting, wage-rates, etc., are dealt with in the report. Other points taken up relate to working conditions, workmen's compensation, hours of labour and collective bargaining. As to the Coal Mining Industry Act, the Commissioner observes that it

"confers upon the Minister of Natural Resources, and upon the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, powers which, in their exercise, will no doubt conduce to an adjustment of those relations between mine operators and their employees, in the consideration of which questions pertaining to collective bargaining are included. . . . To come now to the questions which are a cause of disturbance in the mining industry and which still must be disposed of, I am confident that the recently enacted Coal Mining Industry

Act, 1935, provides the means of disposing of them. I refer to such questions as prices, wages, weights, business practices, etc., and I have no doubt that those charged with the administration of the Act, as well as those coming under its provisions, will work out a system for the conduct of the industry which will prove of benefit to all concerned: operators properly entitled to carry on their business, their employees and the consumers. The licensing system will, of course, enable the Government to prescribe conditions of general application which will guard against the occurrence of some things which are now subjects of complaint."

In addition to giving the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to license all operators of coal mines and to restrict operations to licensed persons, the new statute charges the Minister of Natural Resources with the duty of encouraging improvement in the conditions of coal mining and the development of the natural resources of Saskatchewan in relation to coal mining. For these purposes, the Minister is empowered to make any inquiries he deems desirable, to promote and attend conferences of operators or employees, to promote the formation of associations of operators or employees with the object of improving conditions and to assist them with information and advice in any manner likely to lead to the betterment of the industry and the public interest. The new Coal Mining Industry Act makes somewhat similar provision for the setting up of codes and standards of ethics applicable to the coal mining industry within the province to those provided for in the Alberta Department of Trade and Industry Act of 1934. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to formulate codes and set up standards with a view to stabilizing the industry and prohibiting competitive practices detrimental to the industry as a whole or to the operators or employees or to the public. Such standards may be arrived at after consultation with the operators and workpeople. In particular, the Lieutenant-Governor is authorized to establish minimum prices for the sale of products of the coal mining industry at wholesale or retail, and standard hours of labour and wages for persons employed. The retail price of coal and minimum wages for any classes of mine workers may be fixed. No codes or orders may be put in force if they affect or interfere with the importing or exporting of coal or any interprovincial business. For contravening the statute or any code made binding under the provisions, a maximum penalty of \$100 and costs or, in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than two months, may be imposed on any



individual. In the case of a corporation, the maximum penalty is \$500 and costs.

The Relief Act, 1935, repealing the provisional statute of 1933 as amended in 1934, continues for another year the powers given under the earlier statutes to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Dominion Government and with the municipalities for the purpose of providing relief within the province. Another statute provides for the winding up of the Saskatchewan Relief Commission, which was established in 1932, and confers on the Provincial Treasurer power to act in matters respecting the Commission.

Under the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act, which repeals the Electrical Licensing Act of 1928-29, the Saskatchewan Power Commission is authorized to issue licences to journeymen and electricians certified to be qualified by the examining board. More stringent regulations are laid down in the new Act as to inspection, returns by employers, defective work by contractors and electricians, and the sale of electrical apparatus by supply houses.

Some changes were made in the Minimum Wage Act, several of them being made through amendments to the Bill as introduced in the Legislative Assembly. Under a 1934 amendment to the Act, the Minimum Wage Board was given power, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to declare the Act to apply to male workers. No action was taken under this section during the year but the 1935 Bill was amended by the Legislature to extend the definition of the word "employee" to include any male worker to whom the Act may be made applicable. Other amendments made during its passage through the Legislature restrict the application of the Act to hotels, including boarding houses, and to restaurants which give accommodation to more than five persons. For violation of the Act or any orders under it, the minimum fine is raised from \$10 to \$25. Another section added in the Legislature empowers the Minimum Wage Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make an order extending the Act to any portion of the province other than a city or town and to any class of employees not mentioned in the Act. Previously, the Board had power to extend the Act to places with a population of 1,500 or more but no authority was given to extend it to other workers than those employed in shops and factories as these places were defined in the Act. A "shop" included a mail-order house, hotel, restaurant, barber

shop, beauty parlour and place of business of a tobacconist or news agent. An amendment also made in the Legislative Assembly stipulates that all parts of a building or place used in connection with the sale of goods by retail are within the scope of the Act and not only the part where goods are exposed for sale. Another change made was in the section empowering the Board to fix the proportion of "apprentices" that might be employed. The section was amended to include "learners or inexperienced employees." The Bill, as presented to the Legislature and assented to, provided for the future administration of the Act by the Minister of the new Department of Municipal Affairs and stipulated that, notwithstanding the restriction to six months of the period during which prosecutions might be brought and wages recovered, magistrates or justices might order payment to be made to any employee paid less than the minimum fixed by the orders of the Board even if six months had elapsed since the payments were made. The amendments to the Minimum Wage Act came into effect on May 1, 1935.

Under an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, the commissioners, or members of the Workmen's Compensation Board, are to hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the chairman during good behaviour for ten years. The latter may only be removed for cause during that period on address of the Legislative Assembly. Formerly all the commissioners, including the chairman, held office for ten years but could be removed for cause.

An amendment, making clearer the intent of the Act as to procedure in the case of actions brought to recover compensation, was made to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911, under which certain workpeople not covered by the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, 1929, are compensated for industrial accidents.

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act was altered to strike out the stipulation that "no employee shall work" from the section declaring employees entitled to a weekly rest-day with such exceptions as are provided in the Act, and prohibiting employers requiring employees to work in any industry without such period of rest.

An amendment to the Steam Boilers Act makes provision for a permanent certificate, on the recommendation of an inspector and payment of a fee of \$3, to any person to whom a fireman's certificate has been issued for five or more years.

The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933, which relates to motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods on public highways for compensation, was amended to define more particularly the powers of the Public Utility Board to make regulations governing drivers of public service vehicles and to extend their authority to drivers of commercial vehicles, that is, trucks. The Board now has power to regulate the hours of employment and wages of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles.

The Milk Control Act, 1935, provides for a Milk Control Board to take over powers given in 1933 to the Local Government Board to regulate the distribution of milk by licensing distributors and fixing prices of milk.

A resolution of the Legislative Assembly on February 19 expressed satisfaction with the resolution of the House of Commons of February 18 in favour of unemployment insurance and the co-operation of the Provincial Government with the Dominion in establishing unemployment insurance throughout Canada "which will tend to maintain men in employment through compelling industry to make the major contribution toward the maintenance of their employees while unemployed." An amendment added that "it is hoped that the Dominion Parliament will be ever ready to make such changes in the Canadian unemployment insurance scheme as modern conditions may make necessary from time to time." The original motion declared in favour of a system of non-contributory unemployment insurance but was amended in the Assembly.

#### Manitoba

The Legislature of Manitoba during its session from February 12 to April 6, 1935, dealt with several matters of labour interest. The Unemployment Relief Loan Act, 1933, empowering the Provincial Government and municipalities to borrow money to relieve distress from unemployment, was continued to be in force until April 30, 1936. An amendment to the Child Welfare Act enables a mother's allowance to be paid in respect of a child who has lived in Manitoba for less than the two years prior to the death of the father required under the amendment of 1934, if the father had resided in the province for at least two years prior to his death and if the child is not eligible for an allowance or maintenance in any other jurisdiction and the case is one recommended by the Child Welfare Board.

The Fair Wage Act, 1916, applying to public works, was extended in 1934 to cover private works of over \$100 value in towns of popula-

tion exceeding 2,000 or to any portion of the province to which it was made to apply by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Work under the direction of an owner or tenant without a view to the sale or rental of the property was excluded from the Act. At the 1935 legislative session, this provision was amended to restrict the exemption as to work done by an owner or tenant to work where no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any. Work done by maintenance men paid by the month is not included. A change was made in the section requiring publication of the regulations made under the Act in two successive issues of the Manitoba Gazette in order to validate an order governing private work issued on July 7, 1934, and published only once. As amended, orders need be gazetted only once and those already published are declared valid.

In 1934, the Minimum Wage Act was amended to empower the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make an order extending the Act to any portion of the province not in a city or to extend the Act or regulations under it to employees in an industry not specifically provided for in the Act. The original statute applied only to employees in mail-order houses, offices, places of amusement, shops and factories in any city in Manitoba. At the 1935 session of the Legislature, the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor were stated more definitely and the amendments were made retroactive to April 7, 1934, the date on which the 1934 statute went into effect. It is now provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare that any order of the Minimum Wage Board applicable to a city or any proposed order of the Board shall apply to any portion of the province and that any order shall apply to employees in any or all offices, vocations, pursuits, trades, industries, businesses or callings. He may declare, further, that the provisions of the Act shall extend to any portion of the province or to any or all employees in all offices, vocations, etc. These powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may be exercised on the recommendation of the Minimum Wage Board which is authorized to recommend the extension of minimum wage orders to any part of the province and to any class of employees. Various sections of the Act are amended to bring them into line with the above changes. The Act is to be administered by "the Minister of Labour or such other member of the Executive Council as is appointed to administer" it.



By an amendment to the Shops Regulation Act, the restrictions imposed by the Act on the employment of children, the working hours of young persons and women and the provisions of the Act to ensure health and safety now apply to beauty parlours or any places where the business of hairdressing is carried on or any place where clothes are cleaned, repaired or pressed for profit.

Changes made in the Highway Traffic Act include the provision that the Municipal and Public Utility Board may now require persons proposing to become drivers of public service vehicles and commercial trucks to furnish a medical certificate of fitness for the work and to submit to such driving or other tests as the Board may order.

Regulation of taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg was provided for in the Taxicab Act. A board made up of the members of the Municipal and Public Utility Board of the province together with the chief constable of Winnipeg and the chairman of the traffic committee of the city council, or the nominees of the two latter, is authorized to issue licences to taxicab operators and to drivers and to regulate livery and "drive-yourself" motor vehicles. A certificate of good character is required for a driver's licence as well as proof of medical fitness and a chauffeur's licence under the Highway Traffic Act. No driver may be permitted to be on duty more than 12 hours in any one day or more than 6 days in any week. A minimum wage of \$15 must be paid any driver who is employed by the week and \$1.40 a day to any driver employed otherwise than by the week. If the latter is on duty more than 4 hours in any one day, he must be paid at least \$1.40 for such day and not less than 30 cents an hour for each additional hour he is on duty on that day. The Board may vary the terms of this section under changed conditions, provided the minimum wage is not less than at the above rate. The Board may also require wages to be paid in cash or by cheque and prescribe conditions governing the receipting and accounting of wages to taxicab drivers. Other powers are given the Board with a view to providing for the safety and comfort of passengers and to appoint inspectors to enforce the Act.

The Municipal Act, 1933, was amended to enable municipal corporations to make by-laws for licensing and regulating persons operating wood-sawing or wood-cutting machines and for requiring the use of such safety devices and practices as may be recommended by the Manitoba Bureau of Labour.

The Trade Practices Inquiry Act which is to come into force on proclamation, provides

for inquiry by the Minister charged with the administration of the statute into complaints made by any four residents of Manitoba, over 21 years of age, that any person or persons carrying on any trade in the province are offering for sale, by misleading advertising, goods of inferior quality or are manufacturing or selling adulterated products, or making unfair charges for storing, repairing, packing, etc., any articles, or for selling or disposing of any article, or are making use of unfair advertising or statements, or are offering to provide educational services or facilities to students which are inadequate for the purpose or are making improper or misleading appeals to the public for financial support or donations of any kind or are following or using unfair, detrimental or improper practices of any kind. Complaints may also be made as to conditions in any trade which are detrimental to persons carrying on the trade or to persons employed in it or the public. When the Minister decides that the complaint is not merely frivolous or vexatious, he shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that an inquiry be made. One or more persons may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as a board of inquiry in such case. Proceedings of a board may be conducted in public or in private and all powers necessary for requiring witnesses, documents, etc., are to be conferred on a board. Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the payment of the costs of inquiries, prescribing the form in which complaints shall be made and other forms for use in investigations and appointing persons to boards. Reports made by boards of inquiry may be made public by the Minister at his discretion but the Minister must, within fifteen days of its opening, make a report to the Legislative Assembly covering all inquiries made under the Act. The latter stipulation was inserted in the Bill after its introduction in the Legislature.

An Act to provide for the payment of pensions to blind persons was enacted by the Legislature in expectation that the Dominion Parliament would enact legislation to aid the provinces in making such provision. The Manitoba statute, which will come into force on proclamation, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to authorize the payment of pensions to blind persons between 40 and 70 years of age in accordance with the conditions laid down in any Dominion statute, to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government pursuant to any Dominion Act for such purpose and to make the necessary regulations for the proper administration of



the Act. The provincial board administering old age pensions is to be charged with carrying out the provisions of the statute regarding pensions for the blind.

A motion in favour of an amendment to the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act was brought in and debated but did not reach a vote. The resolution pointed out that the present Act requires an applicant for a pension to have resided in Canada for 20 years and in the province in which he makes application for a pension for the 5 years immediately preceding the date of application. Regulations under the Act stipulate that an applicant must not have been absent from Canada for more than 731 consecutive days and must have lived in the province for at least 1,095 days in the five years preceding his application. The effect of these requirements, according to the resolution, is that it is possible for Canadian citizens over 70 years of age to have lived all their

lives in Canada and in one or other of the provinces which have enacted old age pension legislation and yet be ineligible to receive a pension. An amendment to the Act was advocated to permit a person to be eligible if he had resided in one or more provinces which have old age pension laws for five years and to repeal the clause regarding absence from Canada during the 20 years preceding application.

On motion of the Attorney-General, a resolution was adopted for the appointment by the Government of a special committee of 15 members to investigate during the recess and report on the question of workmen's compensation in Manitoba. Five members of the committee are to represent the employers, employees and the Legislature respectively. The Premier suggested that the application of the Act to agricultural workers should be considered by the special committee.

### Group Insurance for Bush Workers

A plan of group insurance and sickness benefits has been put into effect for its employees by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company according to a recent press report. It is understood that the company has introduced this system in an effort to retain a permanent staff of known and trained bush workers who will form the nucleus for all camps.

It was stated that these men will be retained on the pay roll during the entire year and will be granted twelve days holidays, annually, with pay, so that "instead of employing 1,500 men just during the winter months we will keep between 300 or 400 men employed steadily throughout the year without any large employment turnover."

Approximately 325 Spruce Falls bush employees will benefit by the new scheme. Each employee pays 25 cents per month for a coverage of \$1,000, the company paying the balance, while for another 25 cents per month each man is entitled to sickness benefits amounting to \$7 per week in case of sickness. A man will be entitled to two months' leave of absence each year and still enjoy the benefits of his group insurance and sickness coverage.

In a further effort to establish better living conditions for bush workers, it is reported that the company has installed a radio in each camp, provided a reading room with literature in various foreign languages as well as English, and improved the quality of the food.

### Farm Wages in 1934

According to the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the average monthly wages of farm help for all Canada during the summer season of 1934 were for men \$18 as against \$17 in 1933, and for women \$10, the same as in 1933. The value of board is estimated at \$15 per month for men in both 1934 and 1933 and at \$12 per month for women in both years. Thus the combined value of wages and board amounted to \$33 for men as compared with \$32 in 1933, and to \$22 for women for both years. By provinces, the average monthly wages plus the value of board in the summer season for men and women respectively were in 1934 as follows, with the figures for 1933 within brackets: Prince Edward Island \$30, \$21 (\$30, \$21); Nova Scotia \$35, \$22 (\$34, \$23); New Brunswick \$35, \$21 (\$31, \$20); Quebec \$30, \$19 (\$28, \$18); Ontario \$33, \$25 (\$32, \$25); Manitoba \$31, \$21 (\$29, \$20); Saskatchewan \$31, \$20 (\$31, \$20); Alberta \$35, \$25 (\$34, \$23); British Columbia \$43, \$30 (\$42, \$29).

The yearly wages in Canada were reported for men as \$171 compared with \$161 in 1933 and for women as \$115 against \$112 in the previous year. The yearly value of board is given for men as \$167 (\$161 in 1933) and for women as \$138 (\$134 in 1933). The combined value of wages and board thus amounted to \$338 as against \$322 for men and to \$253 as against \$246 for women.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include: the extension to all employees and employers in the industry and district by Orders in Council of agreements affecting employees of glove manufacturers throughout the province, building trades at Three Rivers, at Joliette and at Montreal; changes to Orders in Council already passed affecting building trades at Montreal, building trades at Quebec, men's and boys' clothing workers throughout the province, and bakers at Three Rivers; applications for modifications to Orders in Council affecting bakers at Quebec and building trades at Montreal; corrections to applications previously made for the extension of agreements affecting painters at Quebec and building trades at Victoriaville; and application for the extension of an agreement affecting bread delivery men at Quebec.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, the text of which was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by any association of employees or employers which is a party to a collective agreement, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trades and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders

in Council have been given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* beginning in the issue of June, 1934.

**GLOVE MAKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved April 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 13, makes obligatory throughout the province the terms of an agreement between certain glove manufacturers and the National Catholic Unions of Glove Makers of Montreal and of Three Rivers. (The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, page 241.)

The first article in the agreement, No. 1 (a), deals with wages. The rates provided are in all cases on a piece work basis and are omitted here. The other terms of the agreement made obligatory are:—

1. (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this article, the cities and towns of which the population was less than 15,000 souls at the last census of the Dominion of Canada, and situate in the territorial jurisdiction situate in article 3 of this request, shall benefit by a reduction of 10 per cent in connection with the rate of wages adopted in said paragraph (a) of these regulations.

2. The hours of labour shall not exceed 49 per week; there will be nine (9) hours of labour per day with the exception of Saturday when there will be four (4) hours of labour. The workmen shall not begin work before 7 o'clock a.m., and shall not leave the workshop later than 6 o'clock p.m. The employers shall allow one (1) hour to their employees for the noon-day meal.

If an employer be compelled, during a certain lapse of time, to keep his employees at work for a longer time, he shall submit his case to the Joint Committee, that will decide what attitude shall be taken. In such cases, the regular salary shall be paid for any extra work.

3. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises all the Province of Quebec.

4. The present agreement shall be in force during one year on and from the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, of the Order in Council approving the present request and it shall remain in force until the 15th of April, 1936. It shall renew itself automatically for another year unless one of the parties notifies the other party of his intention of repealing the same, at least 30 days before the expiration thereof.

**BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council, approved April 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 20, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain general contractors of the city and district of Three Rivers and National Catholic Unions of certain building trades. The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, page 241. Follow-



ing publication of this application, certain objections were made and the Order in Council modifies in some respects the terms presented in the application. These modifications include: the elimination of three counties from the district included; the inclusion of all contracts under \$10,000 in municipalities of less than 8,000 population under the lower of the two wage schedules, rather than only contracts under \$5,000 in municipalities of less than 5,000; a wage rate for carpenters and joiners 5 cents lower and for hoisting engineers 10 cents lower in the lower of the two wage schedules than in the original application; the addition of clause 3 (c), 4A and 8A; and provision for wage payment other than weekly under certain circumstances (clause 7). These modifications were approved by the contracting parties and terms of the Order in Council as approved are as follows:—

1. Definitions: (a) the word "journeyman" signifies a workman in carpentry and joining, an expert terrazzo layer, a tile or mosaic layer, a structural steel worker, a joint finisher or a cement finisher who holds a certificate of competence from the Board of Examiners formed by the syndicate of which he is a member or from the Board of Examiners formed by the Joint Committee established under paragraph two of article 7 of the Act 24 Geo. V, chapter 56, or a stationary engineman who holds a certificate issued by the Board of Examiners of Stationary Enginemen of the Province;

(b) The word "apprentice" signifies any junior workman or any person who has obtained from the Board of Examiners formed by the syndicate of which he is a member or from the Board of Examiners formed by the Joint Committee, a certificate stating that he is learning one of the trades mentioned in the present agreement;

2. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the counties of Maskinongé, Saint Maurice, Lavolette, Champlain, and Trois Rivières.

3. (a) The rate of wages to be the following for each of the following trades.

Trades	Wages per hour cents
Carpenters and joiners.. . . .	55
Labourers (common).. . . .	35
Structural steel workers.. . . .	50
Stationary enginemen.. . . .	50
Stationary enginemen (hoist enginemen).. . . .	65
Plaster pourers.. . . .	40
Hod carriers.. . . .	40
Experts in terrazzo work, tile and mosaic layers.. . . .	60
Mortar makers.. . . .	40
Celanite mixers.. . . .	40
Lathers—wood.. . . .	45
Lathers—metal.. . . .	45
Joint finishers, cement finishers.. . .	50
Carters with two-horse vehicle.. . .	55
Carters with one-horse vehicle.. . .	45

Apprentices for the hereinabove mentioned trades exacting an Apprenticeship:—

	cents
First year.. . . .	15
Second year.. . . .	25
Third year.. . . .	35

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it is stipulated and agreed that, in all the municipalities within the territorial jurisdiction determined in article 2 of the present agreement and whereof the population was less than 8,000 souls at the last census of the Dominion of Canada, the general building contracts whereof the total cost, salaries and material included, is less than \$10,000, shall be subject to the following rate of wages:—

Trades	Wages per hour cents
Carpenters and joiners.. . . .	35
Labourers (common).. . . .	25
Structural steel workers.. . . .	40
Stationary enginemen.. . . .	35
Stationary enginemen (hoist enginemen).. . . .	40
Plaster pourers.. . . .	30
Hod carriers.. . . .	30
Experts in terrazzo work, tile and mosaic layers.. . . .	40
Mortar workers, celanite mixers.. . .	30
Lathers, wood.. . . .	35
Lathers, metal.. . . .	35
Joint finishers, cement finishers.. . .	40
Carters with two-horse vehicle.. . .	45
Carters with one-horse vehicle.. . .	35

Apprentices for the hereinabove mentioned trades exacting an apprenticeship:

	cents
First year.. . . .	10
Second year.. . . .	15
Third year.. . . .	25

It is however clearly understood and agreed upon that all contracts for general construction whereof the total cost, salaries and materials included is \$10,000 or more, and which are carried on within the said territorial jurisdiction, will be subject to the rate of wages mentioned in paragraph (a) of this article.

(c) Maintenance men employed in churches, chapels, or buildings used as churches or chapels, seminaries, universities, colleges, convents, monasteries, public or private hospitals, orphan asylums, refuges, charity work-rooms (ouvroirs), shall be entitled to the following conditions of labour:

i. Wages of skilled workmen: minimum \$18 per week; wages of unskilled workmen (labourers): minimum of \$12 per week.

ii. Hours of labour: 48 hours per week, without any daily limitation of the duration of work.

iii. The employer may charge a maximum of \$3 per month and per room rent where such employees live within the establishment. A maximum reduction of 25 cents is allowed for each meal if the employee is boarded in the establishment.

4. The hours of labour shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12, 1933, for the carrying out of the Act respecting the limiting of working



hours (23 Geo. V, chapter 40)\*. There shall be no work on Sundays, holidays of obligation, the Feast of Saint Jean Baptiste, Good Friday and Labour Day.

4A. It is expressly stipulated that building contracts awarded and signed before the adoption of the Order in Council approving the present request, shall not be subject to the provisions of the present agreement.

5. In the case of non-application or derogation granted by the competent authority respecting the limiting of working hours, time and a half will be paid to journeymen and apprentices for all overtime.

6. The travelling expenses, the time spent travelling by workmen sent outside the town will be at the expense of the contractors only; time and a half will not be paid during the time of the trip.

7. Workmen and apprentices mentioned in this agreement shall be paid each week; however, companies doing their own construction work and whose accounting system does not permit the paying of employees but every fifteen days, for at least a year, shall not be subject to this obligation, provided that the joint committee to which each case must be submitted, finds the given reasons sufficient.

8. All the sub-contractors shall be bound to the same obligations as the general contractors themselves and the latter shall take the necessary proceedings to bind them by contract.

8A. The present agreement does not apply to farming industry.

9. The present agreement shall be in force during one year on and from the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council which shall render it obligatory; it shall renew itself automatically each year unless one of the contracting parties hereto notifies the other party hereto, thirty days before the expiration of the said delay, of his intention of modifying or amending the same.

**BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE.**—An Order in Council approved April 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 20, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Montreal Builders' Exchange and the Association of Workers of Joliette. The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 323. The Order in Council includes modifications made by the contracting parties to the original request, by the additions of clauses 5-A, 5-B and 5-C and of the second paragraph of clause 8. The terms of the Order in Council are:—

1. (a) The word "guide" in this agreement means an employee who can perform any current painting work, wall papering, imitation, decorating and glazing works, and is in charge of workmen doing painting work or a workman doing and conducting alone painting work and having obtained a certificate from the joint committee provided by the law.

(b) The words "journeyman painter" in this agreement signify a workman doing any current painting work, wall papering, imitation, decorating and glazing works, and having

obtained his certificate from the joint committee provided by the law.

(c) The word "apprentice" in this agreement means a junior workman or any other person having obtained from the joint committee provided by the law, a certificate attesting that he is learning the trade.

2. The rate of wages shall be the following for each of the trades mentioned below:

Trades	Wages per hour cents
Bricklayers . . . . .	60
Masons . . . . .	60
Plasterers . . . . .	50
Carpenter-joiners . . . . .	50
Apprentices, 1st year . . . . .	20
Apprentices, 2nd year . . . . .	25
Apprentices, 3rd year . . . . .	30
Apprentices, 4th year . . . . .	40
Painters (guide) . . . . .	40
Journeyman painters . . . . .	35
Apprentices, 1st year . . . . .	15
Apprentices, 2nd year . . . . .	20
Apprentices, 3rd year . . . . .	25
Apprentices, 4th year . . . . .	30
Cement finishers . . . . .	40
Electricians . . . . .	45
Electricians (helpers) . . . . .	30
Hod carriers . . . . .	30
Labourers, common . . . . .	30
Lathers, metal . . . . .	40
Lathers, wood . . . . .	35
Marble setters . . . . .	50
Tile setters . . . . .	40
Terrazo layers . . . . .	40
Ornamental iron workers:	
Erectors, 1st class . . . . .	50
Erectors, 2nd class . . . . .	40
Asbestos coverers . . . . .	45
Roofers, slate and tile . . . . .	45
Roofers, composition . . . . .	45
Sheet metal workers . . . . .	45
Plumbers and steamfitters . . . . .	45
Apprentice plumbers, steamfitters and sheet metal workers:	
1st year . . . . .	15
2nd year . . . . .	25
3rd year . . . . .	35
Enginemen, steam shovel . . . . .	60
Enginemen, hoisting . . . . .	40
Enginemen, gas mixer . . . . .	35
Enginemen, compressor . . . . .	35
Firemen, construction . . . . .	40
Window adjusters, screen, weather stripping and steel partition erect- ors, window caulkers . . . . .	35

3. The hours of labour will be in conformity with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1253 of June 14, 1933, modified by Order No. 160, of the 17th of January, 1935, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the limiting of working hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 40).†

4. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement shall comprise the counties of Joliette and Montcalm.

5. Notwithstanding article 2 of the present request, it is stipulated and agreed that, in all the municipalities of the jurisdiction determined in the preceding paragraph (4) and

\*Maximum of 8 hours per day, 40 per week, except on public works, etc., for which maximum is 6 hours per day, 36 per week (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 776.)

†Maximum of 8 hours per day, 40 per week, except on public works, etc., for which maximum is 6 hours per day, 36 per week (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 701).

whereof the population is less than 4,000 persons at the last census of the Dominion of Canada, the general building contracts whereof the total cost, salaries and material included, is less than \$2,000 shall be subject to the following rate of wages:

Trades	Wages per hour cents
Bricklayers.. . . .	50
Masons.. . . .	50
Plasterers.. . . .	50
Carpenters-joiners . . . . .	40
Apprentices, 1st year.. . . .	15
Apprentices, 2nd year.. . . .	20
Apprentices, 3rd year.. . . .	25
Apprentices, 4th year.. . . .	30
Painters (guide).. . . .	35
Journeyman painters.. . . .	30
Apprentices, 1st year.. . . .	10
Apprentices, 2nd year.. . . .	15
Apprentices, 3rd year.. . . .	20
Apprentices, 4th year.. . . .	25
Cement finishers.. . . .	35
Electricians.. . . .	40
Electricians (helpers).. . . .	25
Hod carriers.. . . .	25
Labourers, common.. . . .	25
Lathers, metal.. . . .	30
Lathers, wood.. . . .	30
Marble setters.. . . .	40
Tile setters.. . . .	35
Terrazzo layers.. . . .	35
Ornamental iron workers:	
Erectors, 1st class.. . . .	40
Erectors, 2nd class.. . . .	30
Asbestos coverers.. . . .	45
Roofers, composition.. . . .	45
Roofers, slate and tile.. . . .	45
Sheet metal workers.. . . .	45
Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . .	45
Apprentice plumbers, steamfitters and sheet metal workers:	
1st year.. . . .	15
2nd year.. . . .	25
3rd year.. . . .	35
Enginemen, steam-shovel.. . . .	50
Enginemen, hoisting.. . . .	35
Enginemen, gas mixer.. . . .	30
Enginemen, compressor.. . . .	30
Firemen, construction.. . . .	30
Window adjusters, screen, weather stripping and steel partitions erect- ors.. . . .	40
Window caulkers.. . . .	30

5A. Maintenance men employed in churches, chapels or buildings used as churches or chapels, seminaries, universities, colleges, convents, monasteries, public or private hospitals, orphan asylums, asylums, refugees, charity workrooms (ouvroirs), shall be entitled to the following conditions of labour:

i. Wage of journeymen or skilled workmen: minimum \$18 per week; wage of unskilled workmen (labourers), \$12 per week.

ii. Hours of labour: 48 hours per week, without any daily limitation of the duration of work.

iii. The employer may charge a maximum of \$3 per month and per room rent where such employee lives within the establishment. A maximum reduction of 25 cents is allowed for each meal if the employee is boarded in the establishment.

5B. It is hereby expressly stipulated that all contracts entered into by an employer and one

or more employees on a piece work basis are invalid unless it can be established that the amount of such contract, excluding the price of building material, is equal to the amount of the legal wage rate per hour of the respective trades engaged and calculated on the basis of the actual number of hours worked and workmen engaged.

5C. The present agreement does not apply to persons engaged in agricultural pursuits and deriving their living by such means.

6. It is expressly stipulated that building contracts granted and signed before the adoption of the Order in Council approving this petition, are not governed by the provisions of the present agreement.

7. The workmen will be paid each week. The travelling expenses of workmen sent or employed outside the town in which they reside will be at the cost of the contractors.

8. The present agreement shall be in force from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present petition and shall remain in force until the 31st of March, 1936.

It is however agreed upon that the provisions of the present agreement are retroactive to the 1st of April, 1935, and that they will continue to be in force after the date of expiration hereinabove mentioned, for a period of not more than 30 days pending the adoption of the Order in Council approving the agreement replacing same.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council approved April 12 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 13, and a further Order in Council approved April 18 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* April 20, correcting the first, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc., and the Building Trades Council of Montreal and the Building Trades Council of Montreal, Inc. (the latter composed of National Catholic Unions). The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, page 242. The Order in Council includes modifications approved by the contracting parties following certain objections made to the original request. These modifications include: in article 4 the original agreement provided that this lower wage schedule should apply to work on general building contracts of less than \$10,000 in all municipalities of a population of less than 5,000 except municipalities on the Island of Montreal and those of Saint Lambert and Longueuil, which provision has been changed to article 4 below; articles 4A, 4B and 4C and the second paragraph of article 6 were not in the original request, but have been added in the Order in Council. The terms of the Order in Council are as follows:

1.—The rate of wages shall be the following for each of the trades mentioned below:

Trades	Wage rate per hour	Trades	Wage rate per hour
Building caulkers.. . . .	\$0 45	Carpenters, joiners, floorlayers and erectors of windows, sash, screens (wood and metal) and steel partitions, also weather strippers.. . .	45
Asbestos coverers.. . . .	60	Cement finishers.. . . .	40
Bricklayers.. . . .	70	Electricians.. . . .	45
Carpenters, joiners, floorlayers and erectors of windows, sash, screens (wood or metal) and steel partitions also weather strippers.. . .	60	Enginemen, shovel (steam, gas and electric).. . . .	65
Cement finishers.. . . .	50	Enginemen, hoisting.. . . .	40
Electricians.. . . .	65	Enginemen, gas mixer.. . . .	40
Enginemen, shovel (steam, gas and electric).. . . .	75	Enginemen, compressor.. . . .	40
Enginemen, hoisting.. . . .	55	Firemen, construction.. . . .	40
Enginemen, gas mixer.. . . .	45	Hod carriers.. . . .	30
Enginemen, compressor.. . . .	45	Labourers, common.. . . .	25
Firemen, construction.. . . .	45	Lathers—metal.. . . .	40
Hod carriers.. . . .	40	Lathers—wood.. . . .	35
Labourers, common.. . . .	35	Marble setters.. . . .	50
Lathers—metal.. . . .	65	Masons, stone.. . . .	50
Lathers—wood.. . . .	55	Ornamental Iron Workers:	
Marble setters.. . . .	70	Erectors.. . . .	40
Masons, stone.. . . .	70	Helpers.. . . .	35
Ornamental Iron Workers:		Painters, spray men, floor finishers, glaziers, decorators, paper hangers.. . .	40
Erectors.. . . .	60	Plasterers.. . . .	40
Helpers.. . . .	50	Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . .	45
Painters, spray men, floor finishers, glaziers, decorators, paper hangers.. . .	60	Roofers—slate and tile.. . . .	40
Plasterers.. . . .	70	Roofers—composition.. . . .	35
Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . .	65	Sheet metal workers.. . . .	45
Carpenters, concrete forms, shop or job.. . . .	60	Terrazzo layers.. . . .	40
Roofers—slate and tile.. . . .	60	Tile setters.. . . .	40
Roofers—composition.. . . .	45	Carpenters, concrete forms, shop or job.. . . .	45
Sheet metal workers.. . . .	60		
Terrazzo layers.. . . .	55		
Tile setters.. . . .	65		

2.—The hours of labour will be in conformity with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1253 of June 14, 1933, modified by Order No. 160 of the 17th of January, 1935, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the limiting of working hours (23, Geo. V, ch. 40).†

3.—The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement shall comprise and include in addition to the Island of Montreal, and the Ile Bizard, the following counties: l'Assomption, Terrebonne, Laval, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Chambly and Vercheres.

4.—Notwithstanding paragraph one (1) of the present conditions, it is stipulated and agreed that, in all the municipalities of the jurisdiction determined in the preceding paragraph (3) with the exception of the municipalities situated in the Island of Montreal and of the city of Valleyfield, the general building contracts whereof the total cost, salaries and material included, is less than \$15,000 shall be subject to the following rate of wages:

Trades	Wage rate per hour
Building caulkers.. . . .	\$0 35
Asbestos coverers.. . . .	50
Bricklayers.. . . .	50

† Maximum of 8 hours per day, 40 per week, except on public works, etc., for which maximum is 6 hours per day, 36 per week (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 701).

4A.—Maintenance men employed in churches, chapels or buildings used as churches or chapels, seminaries, universities, colleges, convents, monasteries, public or private hospitals, orphan asylums, asylums, refuges, charity workrooms (ouvroirs) shall be entitled to the following conditions of labour:

i. (a) Within the Montreal Island: Wage of journeyman or skilled workers: minimum of \$20 per week; wage of labourers (unqualified workers): minimum of \$14 per week;

(b) Beyond the Island of Montreal: Wage of journeyman or skilled workers: minimum of \$18 per week; wage of labourers or unqualified workers: minimum of \$12 per week.

ii. Hours of labour: 48 hours per week, without any daily limitation of the duration of work.

iii. The employer may charge a maximum of \$3 per month and per room rent where such employees live within the establishment. A maximum reduction of 25 cents is allowed for each meal if the employee is boarded in the establishment.

4B. It is hereby expressly stipulated that all contracts entered into by an employer and one or more employees on a piece-work basis are invalid unless it can be established that the amount of such contract, excluding the price of building material, is equal to the amount of the legal wage rate per hour of the respective trades engaged and calculated on the basis of the actual number of hours worked, and workmen engaged.

4C. The present agreement does not apply to persons engaged in agricultural pursuits and deriving their living by such means.

5. It is expressly stipulated that building contracts granted and signed before the adoption of the Order in Council approving this petition are not governed by the provisions of the present agreement.



6. The present agreement shall be in force from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present petition and shall remain in force until the 31st of March, 1936.

It is however agreed upon that the provisions of the present agreement are retroactive to the 1st of April, 1935, and that they will continue to be in force after the date of expiration hereinabove mentioned, for a period of not more than 30 days pending the adoption of the Order in Council approving the agreement replacing same.

A request for certain changes in this Order in Council have since been made and are noted below on this page.

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—The terms of the Order in Council governing conditions in this industry were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, page 238, and a correction to it in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, page 323. A further Order in Council approved March 30, and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 6, amends the original order as follows:—

The wage of (16) sixteen cents per hour is substituted to that of (13½) thirteen and one-half cents for apprentices of Class H, in the course of their first six months' work, in article 4 of the request, as modified by the present Order in Council.

**BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.**—The Order in Council, the terms of which were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1934, page 823, and to which changes have already been made by further Orders in Council noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, page 149, and March, page 241, has again been amended by an Order in Council approved April 8, and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 13. The requests for the further changes were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, page 241. The terms of the new Order in Council are as follows:—

I. The following article shall replace article 2 of the Order in Council:

"2. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the counties of Quebec, Levis, Montmorency, Portneuf, Beauce, Dorchester, Megantic and Charlevoix."

II. The following paragraph is added immediately after article 5A of the said Order in Council:

"However, the calls for tenders upon which no decision has been given or which have remained in abeyance up to this date, shall not benefit by the exception indicated in the preceding paragraph."

III. The following paragraph is substituted for paragraph (c) of article 1 of the said Order in Council:

"(c) By 'Carpenter-joiner,' it is meant any workman who assembles pieces of wood, does carpentry work, repairs wooden objects and executes any woodwork with carpenters' tools."

**BAKERS AND BREAD DISTRIBUTORS, THREE RIVERS.**—The Order in Council for this industry was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, Feb-

ruary, page 148. Following the request for a change noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, page 323, a further Order in Council approved April 18 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 20, amends the original by substituting the following paragraph for paragraph (d) of article 1:—

"(d) The wages of apprentice bakers shall be as follows:

First year.. . . .	\$ 5 per week
Second year.. . . .	7 per week
Third year.. . . .	10 per week"

**BAKERS, QUEBEC.**—A request for the modification of the Order in Council for this industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, page 148) has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 6, page 1683, and includes: provision for wage rates being fixed in some cases according to amount of flour baked, etc.; special provisions for work in the counties of Portneuf and Lotbinière, wage rates for bakers of doughnuts and rolls of \$20 per week for first man, \$18 for second man, \$15 for third man, and \$8 for fourth man; also provision for wages being paid weekly.

**BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.**—The terms of the Order in Council governing building trades in Montreal are published above. A request for changes in its terms has since been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 20, page 1941, and the request corrected as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 27, page 2052. The changes requested are for the addition of wage rates for elevator mechanics at 75 cents per hour and their helpers at 52½ cents, for all work throughout the district, with double time for work after 5 p.m. and on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays; the change in wage rates given in article 4 of the Order in Council from 40 to 50 cents per hour for plasterers and from 40 to 45 cents for roofers (slate and tile); provision for payment of time and one-half for overtime and work on New Year's Day, Labour Day and Christmas.

**PAINTERS, QUEBEC.**—A correction was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 6, to the request for the extension of this agreement (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, page 323), which correction provides that the agreement does not apply to building contracts signed before the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the request.

**BUILDING TRADES, VICTORIAVILLE.**—A correction to the application for the extension of this agreement (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, page 323) was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 20, by changes in the list of contractors, parties to the agreement.

**BREAD DELIVERY MEN, QUEBEC.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette* April 20, for the extension of an agreement between certain bakery proprietors and the National Catholic Union of Bakers of Quebec, Distributors of Bread, Cake and Pastry Section. The minimum wage provided is \$15 per week for delivery man in charge of one delivery and \$6 for second employee on a delivery, but employees employed exclusively with the de-

livery of orders which they have not solicited or with any other general delivery work shall not be considered as deliverers of bread, cake and pastry or vendors, but as employed deliverers only at a minimum wage of \$10 per week. Outside the city of Quebec and the town of Levis and outside a radius of 15 miles of their limits in the district of Quebec, the minimum wage scale may be reduced by 10 per cent. Hours: 72 per week.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Recent Orders Under Minimum Wage Acts and Hours of Work Act

**THE** Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia which administers three major statutes of that province—the Female Minimum Wage Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, pages 510-513)—has recently issued new Orders under all three enactments.

These orders are as follows:

#### Female Minimum Wage Act

##### ORDER (No. 5B) *relating to Janitresses in the Public Housekeeping occupation.*

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Female Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 48 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, and the "Female Minimum Wage Act Amendment Act, 1935," the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That Order No. 5A of the said Board relating to janitresses in the Public Housekeeping Occupation, dated the 9th day of November, 1934, is hereby rescinded.

2. This Order shall become effective on the 18th day of April, 1935.

##### ORDER (No. 21) *establishing a Minimum Wage in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.*

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Female Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 48 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, and the "Female Minimum Wage Act Amendment Act, 1935," the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the following expressions shall have the following meanings respectively:—

- (a) "Fruit and vegetable industry" includes the work of females engaged in canning, preserving, drying, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use any kind of fruit or vegetable.
- (b) "Experienced female employee" means a female employee who has worked in the fruit and vegetable industry for a period of two months;
- (c) "Inexperienced female employee" means a female employee who has worked in the fruit and vegetable industry for a period of less than two months.

2. That the minimum wage for every experienced female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry (except women to whom special licences are issued under sections 5 and 6 of chapter 48 of the said Statutes of British Columbia, 1934) shall be:—

- (a) The sum of twenty-seven cents (27c.) per hour for every hour up to ten (10) hours in any one day.
- (b) The sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour for every hour in excess of ten (10) hours and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day.
- (c) The sum of fifty-four cents (54c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day.

3. That the minimum wage for every inexperienced female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry (except women to whom special licences are issued under sections 5 and 6 of chapter 48 of the said Statutes of British Columbia, 1934) shall be:—

- (a) The sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour for every hour up to ten (10) hours in any one day.
- (b) The sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c.) per hour for every hour in excess of ten (10) hours and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day.
- (c) The sum of fifty cents (50c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day.

4. This Order shall become effective on the 18th day of April, 1935, and shall supersede Order No. 3 of the said Board relating to the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, dated the 2nd day of May, 1934, and Order No. 3A (Emergency) of the said Board relating to the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, dated the 12th day of June, 1934, which said Orders are hereby rescinded.

#### Male Minimum Wage Act

##### ORDER (No. 18A)—

This order exempts stationary steam engines of apartment buildings from the provision of Order No. 18 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 243). Instead, for minimum wage purposes, it places such employees in the same category as janitors, viz.:—

"That the minimum wage for every stationary steam engineer employed in any



apartment building shall be not less than the rates fixed for janitors by Order No. 23 of the said Board, dated the 17th day of April, 1935."

This order is effective April 18, 1935.

**ORDER (No. 22) establishing a Minimum Wage in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, and the "Male Minimum Wage Act Amendment Act, 1935," the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "fruit and vegetable industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the canning, preserving, drying, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use any kind of fruit or vegetable.

2. That the minimum wage for every employee employed in the fruit and vegetable industry shall be:—

(a) The sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour for every hour up to ten (10) hours in any one day.

(b) The sum of fifty-two and one-half cents (52½c.) per hour for every hour in excess of ten (10) hours and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day.

(c) The sum of seventy cents (70c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day.

3. That the minimum wage for every male person under the age of twenty-one (21) years employed in the fruit and vegetable industry shall be:—

(a) The sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour for every hour up to ten (10) hours in any one day.

(b) The sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c.) per hour for every hour in excess of ten (10) and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day.

(c) The sum of fifty cents (50c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day.

4. The aggregate number of male persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years employed in any plant or establishment in the fruit and vegetable industry at the rates specified in paragraph 3 hereof shall not exceed fifteen per centum (15%) of the whole number of male employees and male persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years in that plant or establishment.

5. This Order shall become effective on the 18th day of April, 1935.

**ORDER (No. 23) establishing a Minimum Wage in the Occupation of Janitor.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, and the "Male Minimum Wage Act Amendment Act, 1935," the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "janitor" means and includes every employee and every male person under the age of twenty-one (21) years employed as janitor, janitor-cleaner, or janitor-fireman.

2. That the minimum wage for every janitor shall be thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour, ex-

cept for janitors referred to in sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this Order.

3. That the minimum wage for every janitor of any apartment building containing over fifty (50) residential suites, where the janitor resides on the premises, shall be one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125) per month.

4. That the minimum wage for every janitor of any apartment building containing not more than fifty (50) and not less than twenty-five (25) residential suites, where the janitor resides on the premises, shall be one hundred dollars (\$100) per month.

5. That the minimum wage for every janitor of any apartment building containing not more than twenty-four (24) and not less than thirteen (13) residential suites, where the janitor resides on the premises, shall be seventy-five dollars (\$75) per month.

6. That the minimum wage for every janitor of any apartment building containing less than thirteen (13) residential suites shall be thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour for each hour of work actually performed according to an agreement in writing between employer and janitor, copies of which agreement shall be in possession of employer and janitor.

The Board reserves the right to disallow any agreement entered into under this section if, in the opinion of the Board, such agreement does not comply with this Order.

7. When a janitor works in two or more apartment buildings the minimum wage shall be based upon the rates fixed in sections 3, 4, 5 or 6 of this Order, according to the combined number of residential suites in the two or more apartment buildings in which the janitor works.

8. When a janitor resides in any apartment building to which this Order applies, there may be deducted from his wages a sum equivalent to a fair rental value for such provided accommodation in proportion to the rental value of the other suites in the said apartment building.

Provided, however, that not more than twenty dollars (\$20) a month may be deducted from his wages for a suite of two (2) rooms and bathroom, and not more than five dollars (\$5) per month may be deducted from his wages for each room in excess of two (2) in the said suite.

In cases where the janitor is furnished with electricity and (or) gas, and the janitor uses the same, not more than the sum of four (\$4) per month may be deducted from his wages for the said electricity and (or) gas, or, in the alternative, meters shall be installed and the janitor shall thereupon pay for the consumption of the said electricity and (or) gas according to the said meters.

9. This Order shall become effective on the 18th day of April, 1935.

**Hours of Work Act**

**REGULATION No. 21—fruit and vegetable industry**—provides for the following exemption:—

The fruit and vegetable industry, which includes all operations in or incidental to the canning, preserving, drying, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use any kind of fruit or vegetable, is hereby exempt from the operation of the said Acts up to and including the 31st day of March, 1936.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1934

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, in its annual report for the calendar year 1934, records an increase in accidents as compared with 1933, the total number of accidents reported being 8,357 as against 5,483 for the previous year. The total cost of all accidents for 1934 under Part I of the Act is estimated at \$1,086,455, which amount is exclusive of administration expenses and cost of safety associations.

According to the provisional statement of income and expenditure for 1934 the amount paid for medical aid in all classes was \$76,623.78 with \$8,327.49 expended on safety associations. The administration cost was \$85,764.81, the ratio of administration expenses to the compensation cost of accidents for the past eighteen years being 7.96 per cent.

For industries under Part I of the Act the total income for the year 1934, actual and estimated, amounted to \$1,038,064.49 and the estimated expenditure for the same period was \$1,180,547.46 showing a deficit for the year's operations of \$142,482.97. The surplus forwarded from prior years was \$528,139.42, leaving a surplus at December 31, 1934, of \$385,656.45; less \$20,000 for doubtful accounts, or a net surplus of \$365,656.45.

The 8,357 accidents reported to the Board in 1934 are classified as follows: fatal accidents (dependency established), 34; fatal accidents (no dependents), 15; fatal accidents (adjustment pending), 2; fatal accidents (claim non-compensable or disallowed), 6; permanent partial disability, 212; total disability (seven days or over), 5,717; accidents involving medical aid only, 1,755; accidents pending adjustment, 192; non-compensable accidents (other than fatal), 424.

At the end of the year, persons receiving compensation for 1934 and prior years in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: widows, 551; children under sixteen, 807; dependent mothers, 66; dependent fathers, 19; other dependents, 13; workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly), 920.

Of the industries under the Act—mining, lumbering, and woodworking, iron and steel, manufacturing, building and construction, public utilities and transportation—the provisional statistics of income and expenditure show that the first named was leading in revenue accrued from assessments and also in disbursements. The revenue derived from assessments on the mining industry in 1934 was estimated at \$614,985.71 while the expenditure was placed at \$673,581.77. Of this amount \$111,716.61 was for compensation paid other than pensions, \$95,386.51 was trans-

ferred to reserve for pensions, \$392,767.94 was for compensation estimated outstanding, the balance being for this industry's proportion for medical aid, safety associations and administration.

*Summary of Eighteen Years' Administration.*—During the eighteen years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1934, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board to the number of 128,202 were reported. During that time 1,532 workmen were fatally injured. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependents and for medical aid during the eighteen years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1934 was \$12,937,345.85, and the amount required at the end of 1934 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was \$7,000,756.14.

The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependents and for medical aid for the eighteen years amounts to \$19,938,101.99. That amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the eighteen-year period, as the administration expense and cost of safety associations are not included.

There were 823 widows to whom pensions for life or until remarriage were awarded; 1,916 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 433 were awarded compensation, 34 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of the deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits, and life pensions were awarded to 4,556 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability, and during the fifteen years that have elapsed the cost of medical aid was \$1,222,681.72. In the mining and iron and steel classes the greater portion of medical aid in connection with those classes is furnished under medical aid schemes and consequently is not furnished by the Board.

The report also gives completed statistics for 1933 dealing with accidents, completed by classes, months of occurrence of compensated accidents, time loss, average wage and age, nature of industries, causes of accidents, etc.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Reduction of Working Hours

ONE of the decisions of the 1934 Conference of the International Labour Organization was that the question of the reduction of working hours should be placed on the agenda of this year's Conference (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 659). In the interval, further information was to be obtained on this subject. Accordingly the Governing Body selected a number of industries in which the application of reduced working hours might be immediately considered, and the subject will therefore come before the Conference on the following basis: (a) public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments; (b) iron and steel; (c) building and contracting; (d) glass bottle manufacture; and (e) coal mines.

Dealing specifically with the above five industries the Monthly Summary of the International Labour Organization outlines the situation in various countries. It points out that hours of work have already been reduced to a greater or less extent by various countries, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg and the United States of America. Others, such as Denmark and France, are contemplating such a reduction.

It indicates that with reference to the building industry the hours of work fixed by law or collective agreement are already less than forty-eight per week, particularly in Canada, Great Britain, Spain (Madrid), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. In Italy, the hours are forty per week, owing to the suppression of the necessity to make up for time lost on account of bad weather. Hours of work have generally been reduced with a view to remedying unemployment.

Reporting on the iron and steel industry the Summary states that "more than one and a half million persons are employed in these industries in the five countries where they are mainly carried on, namely: France, Germany, Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. Unemployment in the industry is undoubtedly high. Mechanization and rationalization have resulted in much progress of all kinds."

The situation with respect to the coal mining industry is stated as follows:—

The coal mining industry is of first-rate economic importance. It supplies a large number of other industries with power or raw materials. It employs millions of workers (five and a half million persons employed in

twenty-one countries for the whole mining and quarrying industry—in which the coal mining industry has by far the most important part). Unemployment in the industry is very serious. To ameliorate it, short time is often resorted to—the number of shifts worked per week or month being reduced. Hours of work are everywhere strictly regulated and the application of national legislation does not appear to give rise to special difficulties. The International Labour Conference has already adopted, for underground work in coal mines, a Convention limiting the maximum working day to seven and three-quarter hours.

### Unemployment Among Young Persons

In the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE there was given a brief summary of a recent report prepared by the International Labour Office on unemployment among young persons, which subject has been placed upon the agenda of the 1935 conference. Further information since received from the Monthly Summary of the International Labour Organization estimates that of the approximately 25 million unemployed throughout the world, about one-fourth or 6 or 7 million, are young persons under 25 years of age.

The situation in regard to the unemployment of young persons in various countries, on the most recent dates for which information was available is summarized as follows:—

In Czechoslovakia, in February, 1933, 22·8 per cent of the unemployed were aged from 14 to 24 years.

In Denmark, in May, 1933, 28·1 per cent of the unemployed were between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

In Finland, in October, 1933, 33·3 per cent of the unemployed were between 16 and 25 years of age.

In Germany, in June, 1933, 26·1 per cent of the unemployed were under 24 years of age; in June, 1934, this percentage was 18·8.

In Great Britain, in 1931, 30·2 per cent of the unemployed were between 14 and 24 years of age.

In Hungary, in 1930, 42 per cent of the unemployed were under 24 years of age.

In Italy, in 1932, 41·5 per cent of the unemployed were between 15 and 25 years of age.

In the Netherlands, in October, 1933, 27·8 per cent of the unemployed were under 25 years of age.

In Norway, in 1933, 27 per cent of the unemployed were between 18 and 24 years of age.



In Sweden, in November, 1933, 33·7 per cent of the unemployed were between 16 and 25 years of age.

In Switzerland, in July, 1934, 15 per cent of the unemployed were under the age of 24 years.

In the United States, in April, 1930, 27·6 per cent of the unemployed were between 15 and 24 years of age.

Emphasizing the importance of the problem, it is pointed out that its special seriousness "is to be found in the particularly unfortunate consequences of continued idleness for young people, more than for older persons. If adults, after long years of work, are unable to face the difficulties of life, how can young people on their own resources successfully resist the demoralizing effects of prolonged unemployment?"

In an endeavour to remedy this grave situation, a large number of countries have taken various steps, which the International Labour Office analyses in the report prepared to serve as the basis of the discussions of the Conference.

It was considered that the question can be more suitably dealt with by a Recommendation than by a Draft Convention. Most of the measures to be taken to ameliorate unemployment among young persons do not appear to require that countries should undertake the mutual liabilities involved by an international convention, but rather call for the pooling of experience gained with a view to determining the most effective methods of dealing with the problem.

Among these measures, the report pays particular attention to the following: that the minimum age for leaving school and being admitted to employment should be fixed now at not less than fifteen years; the creation of an increased number of technical schools; the organization of vocational training centres in public employment agencies or in connection with them; the establishment of recreational centres, physical training centres, reading rooms, etc., where young unemployed persons could pass their enforced leisure time.

#### **70th Session of Governing Body of International Labour Office**

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its 70th session at Geneva from April 11 to 13. The Chairman announced in opening the sitting that as the result of decisions taken at the last session, the composition of the Government Group of the Governing Body was now as follows: Germany, United States of America, Argentina, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico,

Poland, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Chairman extended a welcome to several new members who were present for the first time. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic are each entitled now to occupy one of the seats on the Governing Body allotted to the eight states of chief industrial importance. The Government of the United States, he said, had exercised this right by appointing as its representative Mr. Richardson Saunders, Assistant to the Secretary of Labour. The Government of the Soviet Union had appointed as its representative Professor Boris Marcus, Chief of the Labour Section of the State Planning Commission. The Chairman expressed the satisfaction that he felt at the presence of both these gentlemen and his hope that collaboration between the Soviet Union and the International Labour Organization might develop under the best possible conditions. The Chairman further announced that, with a view to associating the United States of America with the work of the Organization, the employers' group and the workers' group had respectively appointed representatives of the United States employers' and workers' organizations to sit on the Governing Body. The employers representative was Mr. Henry Dennison of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the workers' representative was Mr. Dubinsky, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

The Chairman extended a welcome also to new representatives of the Governments of Mexico and China, and to Mr. Bishop, of the Employers' Federation of New Zealand, who at this session took the place of Mr. Gemmill, the South African Employers' representative.

Mr. Richardson Saunders, the U.S. Government representative, expressed his gratitude for the kind reception which had been given him and went on to say that for the past two years all their efforts had been devoted towards improving the welfare of the people and securing for the wage-earners those rights which are essential towards raising the standard of life. Legislation now in the making would, he felt, be of great aid to wage-earners in the future. It would set up a certain definite security for men, women and children by providing unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, aid to crippled and dependent children, and public health service. It would mean the development of a more stable income, which should restrict any future depression. All this was in keeping with Presi-



dent Roosevelt's program. "It is our hope," he said, "that the United States, in close association with the other Member nations of this great Organization, may wield an influence that shall benefit not only its own citizens but working men and women throughout the world."

Professor Marcus, the Russian representative, also thanked the Chairman for his kind words of welcome and expressed the hope that he would be able to follow the work of the Governing Body with profit, and that the recognized achievements of the social legislation of his country and its successful

application may prove of the greatest use of the work of the Organization.

The 71st Session of the Governing Body will open at Geneva on May 31.

### New Assistant Director of I.L.O.

The Director of the International Labour Office has appointed Mr. John G. Winant, a citizen of the United States of America, and former Governor of the State of New Hampshire, to be an Assistant Director of the Office. Mr. Winant has had a distinguished career in the United States and has always taken a keen interest in social and economic questions.

### Milk Prices Fixed in Lethbridge

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners established in Alberta under the Public Utilities Act, 1923, published recently a new order respecting the milk and cream supply in Lethbridge. Earlier orders fixing the prices to be charged for milk and cream in Edmonton and Calgary were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 584, and October, 1934, page 900.

Under the new order, the minimum price to be paid to producers by distributors of milk and others purchasing milk in bulk for distribution as fluid milk in Lethbridge is \$1.80 per 100 pounds (based on 3.6 per cent butter fat test).

The minimum prices to be charged to consumers by distributors are 6 cents, 7 cents and 12 cents per pint according to the butter fat content, and 10 cents, 11 cents, 12 cents and 20 cents per quart according to the butter fat content. For milk sold by distributors to stores, the price is one cent per bottle less than retail prices, and the milk sold by stores must not be less than the retail prices as above. Wholesale prices to hotels, restaurants, cafes, bakeries, factories, and public institutions purchasing milk for use or consumption on the premises are 32 cents, 35 cents and 70 cents per gallon according to the butter fat content and 9 cents, 11 cents and 18 cents per quart. The price to hospitals to be 28 cents per gallon. Other sections of the order fix the prices for cream and buttermilk. The prices set out in this order are applicable from March 31, 1935.

With the hope of reducing accidents to workers and of bringing industry and the medical profession closer together, a new

association of physicians and surgeons, many of whom are directors of New York corporations, is being formed in the United States. The new group will be known as the Association for the Advancement of Industrial Medicine and Surgery. The headquarters of the Association will be at 370 Lexington Ave., New York City

Canadian coal production in March amounted to 1,030,159 tons; in the preceding month 1,009,538 tons were produced and in March, 1934, the output was 1,030,366 tons. The average production for March during the past five years was 1,019,015 tons. During March, 1935, a bituminous coal production totalled 714,532 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 51,102 tons, and lignite coal, 264,525 tons.

The annual report of the Director of Child Welfare of Nova Scotia for the year ending September 30, 1934, shows that during this period 159 children were under the care of provincial Children's Aid Societies; 180 children were placed in foster homes; 43 children were returned to the care of parents or guardians; 155 children were removed from foster homes; 638 were in temporary homes; and 33 were placed in wage homes. The total number of children in the care of various societies throughout the Province from the time of their organization to September, 1934, was 2,437.

Reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 343) to the Economic Security Bill then before the United States Congress. This measure has since been adopted by the House of Representatives and embodies practically everything outlined in the President's message of January 17 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 100).

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1935

**B**USINESS transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1935, showed a marked decline from that recorded during the corresponding quarter of 1934, as there was a decrease of 26 per cent in vacancies offered and of over 27 per cent in placements effected. All groups, except manufacturing, mining and services, recorded reductions in both instances, the loss in construction and maintenance, under which are listed relief placements on highways, streets and sewers and other projects sponsored by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, being especially heavy. The only marked gains were in services and manufacturing and these were insufficient to affect to any great extent the total loss reported. Logging showed a decline in vacancies, but a slight increase in placements. Provincially, all except Quebec registered reduced vacancies and placements, the gain in this province being chiefly due to more placements effected in the highway division of the construction and maintenance group. Ontario registered the greatest loss, which also took place in the construction group.

From the chart on page 450, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a downward trend during the first half of January and the entire month of March, but followed an upward course during the latter part of January and throughout February. At the close of the quarter, however, the level of the curve of vacancies was over 7 points and that of placements nearly 9 points below that recorded at the close of the corresponding quarter a year ago. During the period January to March, 1935, there was a ratio of

56.3 vacancies and of 53.3 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 56.0 vacancies and 53.7 placements during the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,049, of applications registered 1,865, and of placements effected 994, in contrast with a daily average of 1,322 vacancies, 2,359 applications and 1,266 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1934.

During the three months January to March, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service reported that they had made 80,770 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 75,500 placements, of which 44,949 were in regular employment and 30,551 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 33,248 were of men and 11,701 of women, while casual work was found for 22,979 men and 7,572 women. A comparison with the same period of 1934 showed that 96,195 placements were then made, of which 45,794 were in regular employment and 50,401 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 103,486 men and 33,205 women, a total of 141,691 persons, in contrast with the registration of 179,215 during the same period of 1934. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1935 of 79,708 positions, of which 56,638 were for men and 23,070 for women, as compared with 100,435 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter in 1934.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of March, 1935.

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	27	15	11	12	.....	12	806	491	283	2,013	1,380	591
Animal products edible.....							241	154	87	29	14	14
Fur and its products.....										2	.....	2
Leather and its products.....				1		1	28	27		38	33	2
Lumber and its products.....	12	11					58	34	20	82	45	32
Musical instruments.....							71	83		147	50	96
Pulp and paper products.....										65	62	3
Rubber products.....				1		1				159	101	46
Textile products.....							37	27				
Plant products edible.....				2		2	15	12		153	48	101
Plant products, n.e.s.....							2			20	15	5
Wood distillates.....												
Chemical and allied products.....							35	26		70	40	27
Clay, glass and stone.....							12	12		19	16	3
Electric current.....	1						167	1	166	4	.....	.....
Electric apparatus.....			1				30	28	2	80	58	21
Iron and steel products.....	14	4	10	8		8	23	11	6	919	808	102
Non-ferrous metal products.....	14						28	27		47	39	5
Mineral products.....							3	3		168	38	129
Miscellaneous.....							56	46	2	11	9	2
<b>Logging</b> .....	117	120		9	9		663	705		2,697	2,473	11
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....										13	11	
<b>Farming</b> .....	13	12		3	3		47	41	1	1,398	1,303	18
<b>Mining</b> .....	3	3					37	36		216	208	7
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....	3	3					7	6		214	208	5
Non-metallic ores.....							30	30		2		2
<b>Communication</b> .....	5	4	1							3		3
<b>Transportation</b> .....	8		8	1	1		2	2		145	34	111
Forwarding and storage.....	5		5							130	23	107
Railway.....										9	6	3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	3		3	1	1		2	2		6	5	1
Air.....												
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	2,042	344	1,719	710	330	365	3,244	3,159	92	12,941	4,296	8,673
Railway.....	29	10	19							88	8	80
Highway.....	1,845	139	1,696	570	192	363	2,385	2,313	53	10,676	2,691	8,015
Building and other.....	168	195	4	140	138	2	859	846	39	2,177	1,597	578
<b>Services</b> .....	874	213	544	1,491	228	1,253	7,663	4,241	1,385	10,461	3,874	5,251
Governmental.....	1		1				2	2		941	38	867
Hotel and restaurant.....	14	4	6	15	8	7	166	121	22	558	376	132
Professional.....	64	3	52	7		7	190	46	109	217	117	80
Recreational.....							16	16		152	43	103
Personal.....	111	2	109	322	8	313	252	116	128	1,627	140	1,456
Household.....	684	204	376	1,145	210	926	7,037	3,940	1,126	6,938	3,138	2,613
Farm household.....				2	2					28	22	
<b>Trade</b> .....	48	7	41	17	3	14	410	268	90	804	160	635
Retail.....	45	7	38	16	3	13	261	208	46	751	154	588
Wholesale.....	3		3	1		1	149	60	44	53	6	47
<b>Finance</b> .....	1		1	3		3	33	24	2	47	14	33
<b>All Industries</b> .....	3,158	718	2,325	2,246	574	1,647	12,919	8,967	1,853	30,738	13,753	15,333
<b>Men</b> .....	2,336	494	1,865	1,086	353	717	5,506	4,851	638	22,622	9,944	12,328
<b>Women</b> .....	802	224	460	1,160	221	930	7,404	4,116	1,215	8,116	3,809	3,005



## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH, 1935

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
49	10	37	58	14	43	89	65	18	70	26	42	3,124	2,001	1,037
3		3	20	2	18	13	13		1	1		307	184	123
4		4										6		6
			8	5	3	44	38	1	25	19	5	70	62	4
												229	152	60
2		2							14	3	10	234	136	108
7	1	5	1	1					1		1	66	62	4
6		5	4		4	11	5	6				205	130	52
1	1		11		11							191	65	118
												34	16	16
									3		3	108	66	30
1	1		2	2					3		3	36	30	6
2												172	6	166
11	3	9	10	2	7	17	6	11	20	2	18	113	86	25
1		1	1			1	1					1,022	836	171
4		4	2	2					3	1	2	77	67	6
7		3										180	44	135
												74	59	7
365	491		100	101	3	673	674		62	59		4,686	4,632	14
	2		8	8					2	1	1	23	22	1
2,374	2,356	3	1,634	1,425	17	1,687	1,726	6	258	240	19	7,414	7,106	64
3	5		175	91	84	76	77		101	108	1	611	528	92
			174	90	84	74	75					248	165	84
3	5		1	1					98	105	1	326	328	6
						2	2		3	3		37	35	2
			2	2					3		3	13	6	7
14	11	3	43	6	37	57	5	52	24		24	294	59	235
11	10	1	43	6	37	56	4	52	23		23	268	43	225
						1	1		1		1	9	6	3
3	1	2										14	9	5
												3	1	2
2,583	2,272	312	1,401	495	906	2,587	1,830	750	9,113	5,435	3,671	34,621	18,161	16,488
			1	1		26	11	15	186	107	80	330	137	194
953	643	311	1,159	285	874	1,856	1,222	632	4,928	1,872	3,053	24,372	9,357	14,997
1,630	1,629	1	241	209	32	705	597	103	3,999	3,456	538	9,919	8,667	1,297
1,673	962	684	2,123	1,149	778	1,125	661	408	1,796	585	1,197	27,206	11,913	11,500
8	1	7	10	6	4	2		2	204	1	202	1,168	48	1,083
84	76	10	55	24	27	56	44	11	30	20	9	978	673	224
11	2	8	218	184	29	21	13	8	145	22	122	873	387	415
8	2	6	40		40	27	1	26	4	1	3	247	63	178
167	6	162	203	3	200	114	5	111	361	17	343	3,157	297	2,822
1,134	627	489	1,334	734	478	670	416	249	1,050	522	518	19,992	9,791	6,775
261	248	2	263	198		235	182	1	2			791	654	3
110	11	97	99	9	87	69	19	49	45	5	40	1,602	482	1,053
89	9	78	82	7	72	54	13	40	33	4	29	1,331	405	904
21	2	19	17	2	15	15	6	9	12	1	11	271	77	149
6		6	4	1		2		2	13		13	114	39	60
7,177	6,129	1,142	5,647	3,391	1,955	6,365	5,057	1,255	11,487	6,459	5,011	79,708	44,949	30,551
5,552	5,148	517	3,810	2,178	1,439	5,368	4,377	1,027	10,358	5,903	4,448	56,638	33,248	22,979
1,625	972	625	1,837	1,123	516	997	680	258	1,129	559	563	23,070	11,701	7,572

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF APRIL, 1935

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of April, 1935, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farm work in the Maritime Provinces was somewhat retarded, due to the late spring, but farmers were preparing their land for spring ploughing. There was not much off-shore fishing, owing to drift ice and some shore fishermen had had only a short period of work. The lobster season, however, was open, and canneries were supplying employment to a large number of persons. Preparations were being made by the logging companies for the spring drives, which would start very shortly. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to four days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to four days. Manufacturing was only fair. Iron and steel companies, however, reported increased payrolls and little idleness. Not much new construction work was in evidence, but shipyards were busy with repairs to damaged vessels and relief work continued on government projects. Transportation, both passenger and freight, except at Halifax, was good. Trade was fair, although retail stores reported some slackening after the Easter rush. Spring cleaning caused an extra demand for day workers in the Women's Department, fewer requests being made for regular household service.

Farming in the Province of Quebec showed some improvement, and in the logging industry there was considerable activity on the spring drives in Chicoutimi and Hull districts, but dullness was reported from Quebec. Mining was very quiet. Little change was reported in manufacturing. More construction workers were in demand in the building trades, particularly at Three Rivers and Montreal. In the latter city a number of men also found employment cleaning streets and sidewalks. Transportation was inactive. Trade was better throughout the province. More opportunities were listed for women workers, although the number of applicants in Montreal showed a decline. Day work was also available for more women, due to spring cleaning.

While the call for farm help in Ontario was fairly well maintained, it was not quite so large as that of the past few weeks. Logging and mining were quiet, but preparations were being made for the spring drives in the former industry, and in the latter, several properties in the Ramore district had commenced operations. Sufficient men were available locally for either class of labour

required. Slight improvement was noted in manufacturing in several centres, with factories working steadily and staffs being increased by the recall of former employees, while in other localities, some slackness prevailed. Although alteration, renovation and repair work had lately increased, the volume was insufficient to take care of all skilled artisans. A number of fair-sized projects throughout the province were pending, however, and this, with relief schemes already underway, would help to absorb some of the unemployed. In the Women's Department the demand continued steady for day workers, domestics and hotel and restaurant employees, with the usual difficulty in obtaining experienced cooks and cooks-general.

Noted improvements were recorded in the demand for farm labour in the Prairie Provinces. Seeding had started in some localities and conditions appeared promising. Logging at Edmonton was active, elsewhere, quiet. Coal mining was slack. Manufacturers at Winnipeg and Edmonton were busier. Building construction showed slight change, and in most centres was quiet, scarcely any work being offered other than that on government projects. Railroad operating was fair. Business firms reported that there was a greater volume of trade than during the corresponding season a year ago, particularly in grocery, hardware and produce lines. Orders for domestics and housekeepers in the Women's Division showed an increase, but a decrease was reported in applicants, with vacancies for domestic help in rural districts difficult to fill.

The demand for farm help in British Columbia showed an increase, but wages were low. Prospects were favourable for the fruit crop, but practically no extra help had been hired as yet. The logging industry was slowly picking up, but plenty of men were available for all work offered. Coal mining was slack; considerable work, however, was going on in metallic mining districts. Factories at Nelson were working as usual. Little building construction was in progress and tradesmen were mostly limited to short jobs and small contracts. Road work was also quiet, with only relief men employed on this and other government schemes. Dry dock and shipyards were slack at Prince Rupert and Victoria, but longshore men were fairly busy at all ports. Trade showed scarcely any change. Experienced help was scarce in the Women's Division, many of the applicants ranging in age from sixteen to nineteen years, and these lacked the necessary training to fill the positions offered.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1 was 9,066, the employees on their payrolls numbering 874,556 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,735 having an aggregate membership of 160,062 persons, 16·7 per

cent of whom were without employment on April 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 65 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1935, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal curtailment, according to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,066 establishments whose staffs aggregated 874,556 persons, compared with 902,138 on March 1, 1935. Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity at the beginning of April has suffered a between-seasons' contraction in fourteen of the fifteen years since 1920. Ordinarily, this mainly results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging program, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general loss at the beginning of April, 1935, exceeded the average decline on April 1 in the years for which statistics are available, being, in fact, larger than in any other year of the record except 1921. Logging during the past winter was exceptionally active, entailing a correspondingly marked reaction when the camps closed for the season, while the resultant situation has this year been aggravated by the release of unusually large numbers of men from railway and highway construction and maintenance work. These factors are chiefly responsible for a decrease in the crude index (based on the 1926 average as 100) from 96·4 on March 1 to 93·4 at the beginning of April, accompanied by a decline of over two points in the seasonally corrected index, as illustrated in the chart opposite. On April 1 in preceding years of

the record, the unadjusted index was as follows: 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4; 1928, 102·3; 1927, 97·4; 1926, 92·5; 1925, 88·3; 1924, 90·4; 1923, 88·7; 1922, 81·8, and 1921, 85·1. Despite the marked falling-off in employment on April 1, 1935, the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last three years, and was also higher than in any of the years from 1921 to 1926.

There was an increase on April 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel products. Metallic ore mining, building construction and trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps, as already mentioned, reported very large seasonal reductions following an unusually busy season in bush work, and there were important declines in highway and railway construction and maintenance; the persons released by the employers furnishing data in these industries numbered approximately 17,500 from logging and 17,200 from road and railway construction and maintenance. Curtailment of a seasonal nature also occurred in coal-mining, and transportation was rather slack.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The tendency was unfavourable in all five economic areas; the losses in Quebec and Ontario were particularly large, those in the Maritime Provinces were also considerable, while elsewhere only small reductions were noted.



*Maritime Provinces.*—There was on April 1 a further decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 626 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 70,241 persons on March 1 to 68,184 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a pronounced seasonal falling-off, and activity declined in shipping, railway operation, highway construction and iron and steel plants. In some cases, these decreases were also seasonal in character. On the other hand, food factories, railway construction and retail trade showed improvement. Employment was in much the same volume as at the beginning of April, 1934, when substantially larger reductions had

maintenance and transportation were also slacker. Statements were received from 2,170 firms, with 235,855 employees, as against 250,650 on March 1. The index, at 85.9 on April 1, 1935, was fractionally higher than on the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale. The trend on this date has almost invariably been retrogressive, but the losses at the beginning of April, 1935, were only once exceeded in the years since 1920, viz., by those in 1921. As on the same date of last year, the exceptionally large decline at the latest date mainly reflects seasonal reaction from the intense activity in bush operations which characterized

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



been indicated; the index stood at 95.8 on the latest date, while on April 1 of last year, it was 95.1.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing, shipping and building afforded more employment in Quebec; within the manufacturing group, textile, leather, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories recorded considerably greater activity, while there were smaller gains in tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone and other plants. On the other hand, logging reported very large seasonal contractions; there were pronounced losses in the construction departments of the railways as track-clearing workers were released, and highway construction and

the past winter, together with the release of men temporarily employed on highway and railway construction and maintenance work following heavy snow-falls; some 10,600 workers were displaced from logging camps, while those laid off from highway and railway construction and maintenance numbered nearly 6,700.

*Ontario.*—Employment showed curtailment in Ontario, where 4,007 employers had reduced their forces by 10,260 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 384,396 on April 1. An increase had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1934, but employment then was at a rather

lower level, the index standing at 98·7, compared with 100·7 on April 1 of the present year. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been contractions in eleven of the fourteen previous years; the decrease on the date under review, however, was greater than in any of these eleven years, with the exception of 1930, when the contraction involved practically the same number of workers.

Manufacturing showed further recovery at the first of April, notably in textile and iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in the leather, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, building construction and trade reported increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of seasonal operations, and highway and railway construction were also slacker, the losses on the roads and highways being especially pronounced.

*Prairie Provinces.*—As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Prov-

inces declined on April 1; the reduction, however, was much smaller than the average indicated at that date in the last fourteen years, being, in fact, less than in any other of the twelve years in which curtailment was reported; in 1928 and 1929, the tendency had been upward. The index, at 86·9 on the date under review, was 3·6 points higher than on April 1, 1934. Most of the falling-off at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal mining and logging. On the other hand, manufacturing, transportation and trade reported improvement. The working forces of the 1,329 co-operating employers aggregated 109,593 persons, compared with 109,984 on March 1.

*British Columbia.*—Very little general change was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 934 firms with 76,528 employees, or 79 fewer than in the preceding month. An increase had been noted on April 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing (especially of lumber products), and in logging, railway construction and trade, while highway construction and coal mining companies released help.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921.....	85·1	98·0	76·6	88·9	88·1	78·2
Apr. 1, 1922.....	81·8	90·5	73·9	86·4	81·5	76·2
Apr. 1, 1923.....	88·7	101·5	81·5	94·1	82·9	82·3
Apr. 1, 1924.....	90·4	94·9	87·2	93·3	86·3	88·3
Apr. 1, 1925.....	88·3	93·6	85·6	90·4	83·5	88·8
Apr. 1, 1926.....	92·5	95·0	91·2	93·7	87·6	96·1
Apr. 1, 1927.....	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
Apr. 1, 1928.....	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
Apr. 1, 1929.....	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
Apr. 1, 1930.....	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
Apr. 1, 1931.....	99·7	102·3	98·5	102·4	97·7	92·4
Apr. 1, 1932.....	87·5	88·3	85·0	91·1	86·1	80·9
Apr. 1, 1933.....	76·0	78·3	73·1	78·3	78·3	68·8
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88·6	97·0	86·3	91·2	86·4	80·4
Feb. 1.....	91·4	101·3	88·5	95·3	84·7	84·1
Mar. 1.....	92·7	103·2	89·1	97·3	83·8	85·6
Apr. 1.....	91·3	95·1	85·1	98·7	83·3	86·6
May 1.....	92·0	98·5	85·5	98·5	85·4	88·4
June 1.....	96·6	98·4	90·9	104·4	89·5	89·1
July 1.....	101·0	100·4	94·1	109·9	94·1	94·1
Aug. 1.....	99·9	101·3	94·0	106·0	93·0	97·6
Sept. 1.....	98·8	101·8	95·4	103·3	92·9	96·2
Oct. 1.....	100·0	103·1	96·0	104·8	95·7	95·4
Nov. 1.....	100·2	104·9	98·0	103·6	96·5	94·1
Dec. 1.....	98·9	106·9	96·4	101·7	94·3	92·9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94·4	99·0	91·3	98·0	91·2	88·8
Feb. 1.....	94·6	100·1	89·5	100·2	89·2	89·6
Mar. 1.....	96·4	98·6	91·3	103·5	87·2	91·9
Apr. 1.....	93·4	95·8	85·9	100·7	86·9	91·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1935.....	100·0	7·8	27·0	43·9	12·5	8·8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg, while losses were indicated in Quebec City, Montreal and Vancouver, and there was no general change in Ottawa.

*Montreal.*—A contraction in industrial activity occurred in Montreal, according to 1,276 employers, who reported 125,177 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 128,778 on March 1. A smaller decline had been noted on the same date of last year, but employment then was in slightly less volume. Manufacturing showed improvement on April 1, 1935, over the preceding month, textiles, leather and iron and steel reporting considerable increases in this comparison. On the other hand, there were decided losses in work on the streets and roads, owing to the release of snow-clearing staffs, and transportation was also quieter.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing and construction registered moderate gains in Quebec City, while transportation and services were slacker;

the result was a decrease of 75 in the working forces of the 162 firms making returns, who had 12,241 employees on April 1. General improvement had been noted at the beginning of April in 1934, when the index, at 95.4, was two points higher than on the latest date.

*Toronto.*—Toronto employers reported a further substantial increase, mainly due to a betterment in manufacturing and building construction; within the former group, the textile and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest gains. On the other hand, work on the streets and roads, in hotels and restaurants and in trade was rather quieter. The working forces of the 1,347 cooperating firms totalled 115,143 persons, compared with 113,976 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than on the same date last year, when a larger advance had been indicated; the index then stood at 92.7, or just over two points lower than on April 1 of the present year.

*Ottawa.*—Very little general change occurred in Ottawa, moderate gains in manufacturing being nearly offset by small losses in transportation and some other divisions; an aggregate payroll of 12,720 workers was reported by the 168 employers whose statistics

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922.....	77.0	.....	91.4	.....	.....	.....	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923.....	84.4	.....	95.8	96.5	93.0	.....	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924.....	91.3	.....	93.7	96.8	89.7	.....	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925.....	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	.....	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926.....	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84.3	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1.....	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1.....	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Ci- ties as at Apr. 1, 1935	14.3	1.4	13.2	1.5	3.2	2.1	4.1	3.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



were tabulated, and who had 12,704 in their last report. The index, at 99·3, was slightly higher than in the early spring of 1934, when an advance had been recorded.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing and construction afforded greater employment in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change. Returns were compiled from 269 firms employing 28,026 persons, or 592 more than on March 1. The level of employment was higher than on the same date in the last three years.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a further increase in employment in the Border Cities on April 1. Data were received from 162 firms employing 17,948 workers, as against 17,187 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported an important share of the additions made to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while those in other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was decidedly greater than in any other month in the years since 1930; the improvement noted on the same date of 1934 had been on a smaller scale.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment again advanced in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of the 439 em-

ployers furnishing statistics aggregated 35,640 workers, as compared with 35,487 in the preceding month. Construction and manufacturing were brisker, while transportation reported moderate curtailment, and the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. On April 1, 1934, a decline had been noted and the index then was lower, standing at 79·7, compared with 83·5 on the date under review.

*Vancouver.*—A decrease in the employment occurred in Vancouver, according to 397 firms with 28,404 employees, as compared with 28,583 in the preceding month. The loss was principally in construction, while other industries showed little general change. An increase had been reported at the beginning of April last year, but employment generally was then at a rather lower level; the index, at 89·7 on the latest date, was 4·9 points higher than on April 1, 1934.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

Further moderate improvement was recorded in manufacturing; the most pronounced gains occurred in iron and steel and textiles, in both of which they were above the average for the last fourteen years. Non-ferrous

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921.....	85·1	87·3	80·3	92·1	87·5	88·2	53·2	81·7	91·8
Apr. 1, 1922.....	81·8	84·4	49·1	93·0	84·4	89·4	49·9	79·1	87·9
Apr. 1, 1923.....	88·7	92·6	104·3	101·5	84·2	92·5	52·3	79·3	89·5
Apr. 1, 1924.....	90·4	93·6	97·8	104·1	91·0	95·7	56·1	90·2	90·3
Apr. 1, 1925.....	88·3	91·2	85·7	98·5	92·4	91·0	59·4	90·0	92·9
Apr. 1, 1926.....	92·5	96·6	79·2	92·5	95·4	93·4	69·8	94·2	95·4
Apr. 1, 1927.....	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
Apr. 1, 1928.....	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
Apr. 1, 1929.....	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5
Apr. 1, 1930.....	107·8	111·3	87·6	114·6	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
Apr. 1, 1931.....	99·7	99·7	42·9	108·1	103·3	94·3	96·8	122·0	123·1
Apr. 1, 1932.....	87·5	87·3	31·1	101·0	93·9	81·9	79·9	113·9	114·3
Apr. 1, 1933.....	76·0	76·0	35·6	91·4	84·5	74·2	54·7	102·5	107·6
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88·6	80·0	168·8	106·8	78·4	76·3	88·1	109·8	122·3
Feb. 1.....	91·4	84·2	174·0	109·4	76·8	76·2	98·0	108·7	111·6
Mar. 1.....	92·7	86·5	153·3	108·9	76·7	78·0	100·8	109·3	112·5
Apr. 1.....	91·3	88·1	104·9	103·3	76·8	75·9	95·8	111·8	116·1
May 1.....	92·0	90·2	80·5	103·6	76·9	78·5	95·8	111·7	115·6
June 1.....	96·6	93·2	75·0	106·2	78·0	80·3	116·7	115·4	116·5
July 1.....	101·0	93·8	86·3	107·0	80·1	82·6	140·6	119·7	119·1
Aug. 1.....	99·9	94·2	84·5	110·3	81·2	83·6	129·0	123·0	116·5
Sept. 1.....	98·8	94·3	85·6	112·4	82·5	83·6	118·1	125·5	117·1
Oct. 1.....	100·0	94·4	113·4	117·9	81·3	84·8	117·0	116·2	120·0
Nov. 1.....	100·2	92·8	171·9	121·2	83·9	83·9	111·0	114·9	121·3
Dec. 1.....	98·9	91·3	198·6	122·9	79·8	80·1	100·3	115·2	126·0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94·4	87·4	181·3	119·1	78·6	76·2	87·9	115·2	130·6
Feb. 1.....	94·6	90·1	183·4	120·3	77·8	76·2	87·2	111·9	116·6
Mar. 1.....	96·4	92·7	166·9	118·8	77·5	76·5	94·2	111·7	116·7
Apr. 1.....	93·4	93·9	104·3	117·7	77·7	76·3	80·2	111·4	117·4
Relative Weight of Em- ployment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1935.....	100·0	53·8	3·3	6·1	2·4	10·3	10·7	2·8	10·6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

metal, leather, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, small declines were indicated in vegetable food, rubber and tobacco and beverage plants, that in tobacco factories being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,394 manufacturers, employing 470,475 operatives, as compared with 464,238 in the preceding month. The general increase was considerably greater than the average for the years since 1920, and brought the seasonally corrected index to a level higher than in any month in the last three years. The unadjusted index rose from 92·7 on March 1 to 93·9 at the beginning of April, while on April 1 in previous years of the record it was as follows: 1934, 88·1; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·3; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 116·5; 1928, 106·6; 1927, 101·5; 1926, 96·6; 1925, 91·2; 1924, 93·6; 1923, 92·6; 1922, 84·4; and 1921, 87·3.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Moderate improvement was noted in dairies, fish canneries

and meat-packing establishments. Statements were tabulated from 248 firms employing 19,247 workers, as against 19,102 at the beginning of March. A slight decrease had been recorded on April 1, 1934, when activity was at a lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—Boot and shoe factories reported substantial increases in personnel, while other branches of the leather group showed little general change. The 278 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 21,123 persons in the preceding month, to 21,797 at the beginning of April. A rather smaller advance had been indicated on April 1 a year ago, when the index of employment was nearly eight points lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Small gains were noted in container, vehicle and other wood-using factories, but rough and dressed lumber mills showed curtailment. The result was a decline of 63 in the lumber group as a whole, this being contrary to the usual seasonal movement at the beginning of April in the

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	April 1, 1935	March 1, 1935	April 1, 1934	April 1, 1933	April 1, 1932	April 1, 1931	April 1, 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	53·8	93·9	92·7	88·1	76·0	87·3	99·7	111·3
Animal products—edible.....	2·2	102·5	101·7	95·4	90·4	92·7	95·4	100·1
Fur and products.....	2	79·5	75·4	73·5	63·0	76·9	90·9	85·4
Leather and products.....	2·5	107·3	104·0	99·5	86·1	90·6	91·7	91·5
Boots and shoes.....	1·7	113·2	108·4	106·4	93·8	97·9	98·4	94·0
Lumber and products.....	3·8	63·0	63·3	60·3	45·0	58·8	73·6	91·1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1·9	49·8	51·2	48·5	31·8	43·0	54·8	76·7
Furniture.....	1·7	72·6	72·1	61·7	81·2	81·2	105·3	115·9
Other lumber products.....	1·2	96·7	93·4	87·1	72·6	89·7	105·3	115·9
Musical instruments.....	1	29·0	33·0	33·0	22·8	40·1	46·1	64·2
Plant products—edible.....	3·0	90·4	90·9	88·9	86·9	93·2	98·6	100·0
Pulp and paper products.....	6·4	92·7	91·1	88·3	82·0	88·6	96·1	108·3
Pulp and paper.....	2·8	80·8	78·4	75·9	66·2	74·4	83·5	102·8
Paper products.....	0·9	107·1	106·4	101·0	95·2	94·7	100·3	108·4
Printing and publishing.....	2·7	103·5	102·6	100·5	98·5	105·6	111·4	116·3
Rubber products.....	1·3	92·7	94·1	93·0	75·6	89·7	102·1	126·1
Textile products.....	10·9	111·9	110·1	109·3	91·6	101·0	104·0	107·4
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4·1	123·6	125·7	122·9	96·5	109·2	103·0	102·8
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1·8	84·3	86·8	88·5	65·8	81·4	83·0	87·9
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	9	132·6	133·9	128·8	103·8	115·5	104·4	95·8
Silk and silk goods.....	1·1	504·9	509·3	465·4	375·3	378·1	265·5	274·8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2·2	118·4	114·9	118·2	102·4	110·9	108·6	110·5
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3·4	102·4	97·7	95·9	86·8	93·5	106·8	112·6
Other textile products.....	1·2	96·7	93·8	94·5	74·5	83·2	92·6	102·4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1·8	118·9	120·2	116·4	114·5	116·8	115·6	118·3
Tobacco.....	1·1	114·5	114·2	114·2	118·4	115·2	106·7	104·1
Distilled and malt liquors.....	7	122·9	120·9	119·2	108·1	118·6	128·7	140·5
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1	120·2	129·6	136·4	99·5	93·1	101·4	170·8
Chemicals and allied products.....	1·1	128·0	123·2	118·1	106·6	112·7	119·8	120·7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1·7	59·9	55·5	57·6	48·5	75·8	96·9	109·7
Electric current.....	1·5	106·9	105·8	105·0	106·9	115·6	121·4	125·3
Electrical apparatus.....	1·3	106·0	105·2	97·8	88·1	119·9	136·3	158·6
Iron and steel products.....	12·7	84·3	82·9	73·4	60·3	75·6	100·3	119·3
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1·2	88·4	91·8	88·8	44·2	71·3	113·3	127·0
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1·1	87·4	85·5	73·3	61·8	82·9	99·8	128·8
Agricultural implements.....	6	59·6	56·0	43·8	34·1	29·1	56·4	85·6
Land vehicles.....	6·2	89·4	88·4	77·0	69·8	81·7	101·7	118·0
Automobiles and parts.....	2·5	156·6	152·0	105·5	76·3	75·6	105·9	151·0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	3	66·6	65·1	57·1	55·2	67·9	108·9	133·3
Heating appliances.....	5	90·0	88·5	80·9	58·1	76·4	102·7	109·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	5	67·9	63·0	53·0	43·3	77·2	138·3	172·7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	89·6	88·4	77·9	60·3	73·6	99·1	115·6
Other iron and steel products.....	1·7	80·9	77·3	72·4	58·8	77·6	93·3	111·9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2·1	116·2	114·2	103·5	77·3	92·8	119·7	128·8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1·5	126·8	126·7	126·9	112·4	116·3	120·9	139·3
Miscellaneous.....	6	117·4	114·2	107·9	93·7	102·3	105·4	111·9

\*The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



experience of the years since 1920. Statistics were compiled from 796 manufacturers, with 32,958 employees, as compared with 33,021 at the beginning of March, 1935. The index, at 63.0 on April 1, 1935, was 2.7 points higher than on the same date of last year.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was a falling-off in employment in vegetable foods in the period under review, improvement in sugar and syrup refineries being more than offset by losses in other divisions of this group. Returns were tabulated from 420 firms whose payrolls aggregated 25,858 persons, as compared with 25,989 on March 1. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of April, 1934, when an advance had been noted as compared with the preceding month.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The movement in pulp and paper products was upward, especially in the production of pulp and paper. According to data received from 586 firms in the industry as a whole, they employed 56,112 workers, as compared with 55,253 in their last report. Employment was in greater volume than on April 1, 1934; a minor increase had then been indicated.

*Rubber Products.*—Activity in 54 rubber works declined, 186 persons being released from their staffs, which totalled 11,812. Improvement had been shown on the same date last year, and the index then was fractionally higher.

*Textile Products.*—There was a further increase in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in garment and personal furnishing, knitting and headwear factories, while cotton and woollen mills were slacker. More extensive improvement had been noted on April 1, 1934, but the increase on the date under review considerably exceeded the average noted on April 1 in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available. Statements were compiled from 957 manufacturers with 95,107 employees, or 1,686 more than on March 1, 1935. Most of the gain occurred in Quebec and Ontario. The index was slightly higher than on the corresponding date of last year.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Seasonal reductions in employment were recorded in this group, 163 persons being released from the working forces of the 164 co-operating establishments, which employed 15,486 workers on the date under review. Most of the decline occurred in Ontario, where tobacco factories were slacker. The index was higher than in the spring of last year, when greater curtailment had been indicated.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—One hundred and eighty-five plants turning out chemicals and allied products reported 9,970

employees, as compared with 9,598 in their last return. All provinces showed gains, those in Ontario being most extensive. The general advance exceeded that indicated on the corresponding date in 1934; the index was then nearly ten points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was an increase in the personnel of building material works, 190 of which employed 6,574 persons as against 6,110 in their last report. A less pronounced advance had been indicated on April 1, 1934, when the index was rather lower.

*Electric Current.*—Moderate improvement was shown in this group, in which 98 plants reported 13,470 employees, or 137 more than at the beginning of March. There were gains in Ontario, with only minor changes elsewhere. The index of employment was slightly higher than on April 1, 1934; small increase had then been reported.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Activity in electrical appliance factories increased to some extent, according to the 108 co-operating firms, who reported 11,587 persons on their payrolls, as against 11,453 in their last report. A smaller gain had been noted on April 1, 1934, when the index was many points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Statistics were received from 830 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 1,889 workers to 111,056 at the beginning of April. There were considerable gains in the automobile, agricultural implement, machinery, iron and steel fabrication, iron pipe, sheet metal and other groups, while rolling mills released employees. Improvement was shown in all except the Maritime Provinces, that in Ontario being most noteworthy. Larger additions to the personnel had been recorded in the same period of last year, and the index number was then nearly eleven points lower than on April 1, 1935, when it reached its highest point since the summer of 1931.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Returns tabulated from 154 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 18,402 persons, as against 18,118 on March 1. Most of the increase took place in the lead, tin, zinc and copper division. The improvement was chiefly in Ontario. The level of employment was much higher than at the beginning of April in 1934, although a larger advance had then been indicated.

*Mineral Products.*—Practically no change occurred in the number of workers in these industries at the beginning of April, according to data received from the 124 co-operating establishments, in which 12,827 persons were employed. The index of employment in this



group was the same as in the corresponding period of last year, when a reduction had been reported.

### Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were shown in logging camps, 315 of which reduced their payrolls from 46,690 men on March 1 to 29,196 on the date under review; while this decline has been exceeded in the spring of some other years of the record, it was nevertheless very large, being substantially above the average for the years since 1920. The contraction represents reaction from an exceptionally active logging season. The most extensive decreases at the beginning of April were in Quebec, although all provinces except British Columbia indicated reductions. Smaller contractions had been reported on April 1, 1934, and the index number then was fractionally higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 104.3; employment in the early spring of this year and last was higher than in the same period of other years since 1920, except 1923, when the April 1 index was the same as on the date under review.

### Mining

*Coal.*—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was, on the whole, a falling-off in employment in coal mines during the period being reviewed; this occurred chiefly in the Western coal fields. Data were received from 101 operators, whose staffs included 23,879 employees, as against 24,757 in their last report. The index was four points higher than in the spring of last year, when much greater declines had been reported.

*Metallic Ores.*—Returns were received from 139 firms in this group, employing 24,552 workers, or 380 more than at the beginning of March. An increase had also been indicated on the same date in 1934, when the index stood at 165.4, compared with 207.2 at the beginning of April of the present year.

*Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—A slight gain occurred in this group; 75 firms employed 5,300 persons, as compared with 5,214 in the preceding month. A small advance had also been recorded by the employers furnishing statistics on April 1 of last year, when activity was at a lower level.

### Communications

According to information received from 85 communication companies and branches, their staffs were practically unchanged in number from the preceding month, there being an increase of only 46 persons in the reported

payrolls, which aggregated 20,570. Little general change had been indicated on April 1, 1934; the index then was fractionally lower.

### Transportation

Declines were noted in steam railway operation; shipping was rather more active, while there was no general change in local transportation. Statistics were compiled from 392 employers of 90,079 workers, as compared with 90,300 on March 1. Of the former number, 23,788 persons belonged in the local transportation, 55,238 in the steam railway and 11,053 in the water transportation division. The present late season has retarded spring-time activity in this group, which ordinarily shows an advance on April 1. Employment in transportation was in practically the same volume as on the corresponding date last year, when a much greater decrease had been recorded.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Statements were compiled from 640 building contractors, with 18,195 persons in their employ, or 809 more than in their last report. A rather smaller gain had been indicated on April 1, 1934, and the index then was several points lower.

*Highway.*—Pronounced curtailment in staffs was noted on highway construction and maintenance; 305 contractors employed 52,903 men, as compared with 67,681 in the preceding month. All provinces reported decreased activity, the losses in Ontario being particularly large. Comparatively small reductions had been shown on April 1 last year, when the number employed in this work was decidedly greater than in the period under review. Unemployment relief projects continue to employ a considerable proportion of those reported in this industry at the latest date.

*Railway.*—There was a pronounced curtailment in employment in the construction departments of the railways in Quebec, and a smaller loss in Ontario, while increases were indicated in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Most of the general decline was due to the completion of track-clearing operations necessitated by the winter's severe storms. The working forces of the 34 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 22,665 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 25,101 employees. The index number was fractionally higher than in the spring of 1934, when a much greater decline had been recorded.

### Services

This group showed further slight curtailment, according to 444 firms with 24,012 workers, compared with 24,088 in the preceding month. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were rather busier, but hotels and restaurants released some employees. A general increase had been reported at the beginning of April, 1934; employment was then in practically the same volume as on the date under review.

### Trade

There was an increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,142 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 92,730 workers on April 1, as compared with 91,987 at the beginning of March. This increase was slightly below the average reported on April 1 in the years since 1920, activity in the group

probably having been affected by the late Easter and the unseasonable weather generally prevailing at the beginning of April. The advance indicated on the same date a year ago was decidedly larger; the fact that Easter in 1934 fell on April 1, no doubt considerably stimulated retail trading about that time. The index of employment then stood at 116.1, compared with 117.4 at the beginning of April, 1935.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1935

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Improvement in the local trade union situation was apparent at the close of March from the previous month, according to the returns furnished by 1,735 labour organizations with an aggregate of 160,062 members. Of these, 26,724 or 16.7 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month compared with a percentage of 18.2 in February. A more favourable employment volume was indicated also, than in March a year ago, when the percentage of idleness stood at 19.5. Quebec and Ontario unions reported gains in activity of over 2 per cent from February, attributable in the former province to the better conditions obtaining in the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades, and in building and construction operations, while in the latter province the lumbering and manufacturing industries, and the building trades all shared in the total gain. Conditions in Manitoba and British Columbia also tended favourably, though the variation from February was but fractional. On the contrary, activity in Alberta was somewhat

retarded, mainly owing to lessened employment in the coal mines, and in Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia nominal recessions occurred. The percentage of idleness reported from New Brunswick, however, remained identical with that of February. The Prairie Provinces reported the most noteworthy employment advancement from March a year ago, due largely to increased activity in railway operation throughout these provinces, together with gains in the manufacturing industries in Manitoba. Expansion, on a smaller scale, was also noted by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario unions. British Columbia unions were the only ones to register a falling off in work afforded from March last year, which was, however, quite slight.

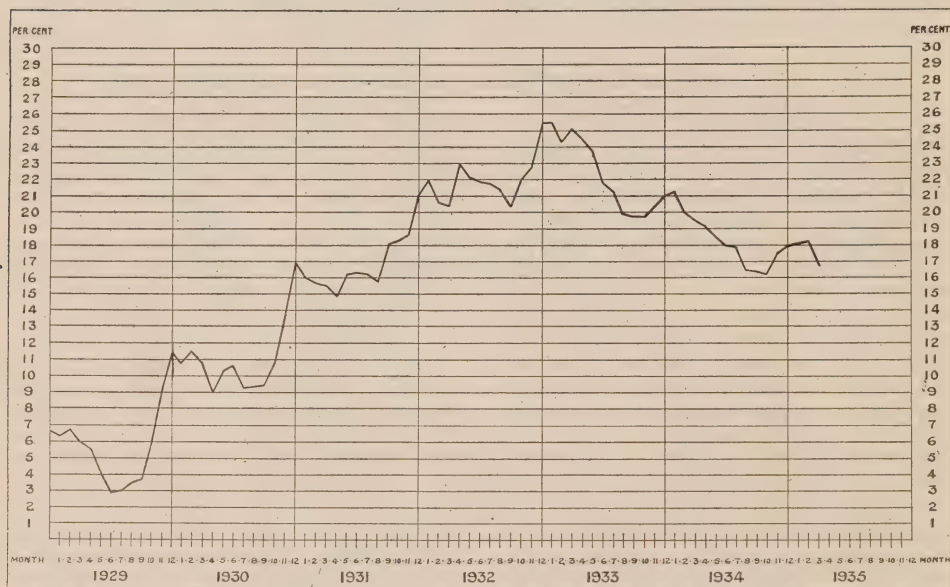
Returns on unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. Montreal unions with a gain in activity of 3.5 per cent showed the greatest change in conditions from February, followed by improvement of nearly 3 per cent in Toronto. In Vancouver, Halifax and Winnipeg the employment tendency was very slightly upward. Minor contractions in available work, however, were evident among Saint John, Regina and Edmonton unions. Compared with the returns for March, 1934, Saint John members were much more busily engaged during the month reviewed and in Winnipeg also substantial recovery was shown. Increases in activity, on a more moderate scale, were reflected by Edmonton, Montreal, Regina and Halifax unions, while in Toronto the improvement recorded was less than 1

per cent. Conditions in Vancouver remained unchanged from March a year ago.

The chart which appears with this article illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1929, to date. The curve which has shown little variation during January and February from the December level, though tending toward lessened activity, changed its course in March, the projection being downward, denoting an increased employment volume available. In this descending movement during March the curve paralleled its course of the corresponding month a year ago, though employment as represented by the curve at the close of the month was in greater prevalence than in March last year.

jewellery workers increases in activity on a noteworthy scale. Among papermakers, printing tradesmen, textile and carpet, and iron and steel workers the expansion noted was small. Brewery workers, however, were slacker than in February, and among cigarmakers, and bakers and confectioners employment eased off very slightly. When contrasting with the reports for March, 1934, hat and cap, and glass workers, cigarmakers, metal polishers and general labourers were all afforded a much better volume of work during the month reviewed, and activity for leather workers improved appreciably. Among iron and steel workers moderate increases in employment were recorded, papermakers and printing

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



A better situation was shown in the manufacturing industries during March than in either the previous month or March, 1934, unemployment standing at 13.2 as contrasted with percentages of 16.0 in February and 16.6 in March, 1934. The percentage for March was based on the reports tabulated from 468 local unions, embracing a membership of 51,656 persons, 6,824 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. There was a generally upward employment movement in the majority of trades and industries during March when compared with February, glass, fur, hat and cap, and wood workers, and general labourers all showing decided advancement from February, and garment and

tradesmen showing slight gains. On the other hand, activity was considerably curtailed for wood and jewellery workers, bakers and confectioners, and brewery workers. Recessions, on a smaller scale, were reflected by textile and carpet, and fur workers, while garment workers showed but small declines.

Activity for coal miners was slightly retarded during March from the previous month, the 49 unions making returns with 15,632 members showing that 1,748 were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 11.2 in contrast with 9.4 per cent in February. In Alberta diminishing orders due to the closing of the coal season was responsible largely for the drop in activity recorded from February,



and in British Columbia also unemployment was more prevalent. The level of activity in Nova Scotia, however, remained the same as in February. In making a comparison with the returns for March a year ago when 14.4 per cent of idleness was recorded in the coal mining industry as a whole, Alberta and Nova Scotia miners reported heightened employment during the month reviewed while in British Columbia there was a substantial falling off in available work.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
Mar., 1919.....	2.2	3.0	3.9	6.7	1.2	5.3	3.6	8.2	5.0
Mar., 1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
Mar., 1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
Mar., 1922.....	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
Mar., 1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
Mar., 1924.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
Mar., 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.9	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.3	17.8	22.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.5	24.0	19.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.3	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.2	22.0	19.9	19.3
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.6	21.4	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	18.0
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Feb., 1935.....	6.4	8.2	22.3	20.0	15.1	11.8	13.8	21.1	18.2
Mar., 1935.....	6.6	8.2	20.2	17.2	14.4	12.0	15.7	20.8	16.7

The building and construction trades afforded considerably more work during March than in the preceding month as manifest by the reports tabulated from 208 unions, with a total of 17,569 members. Of these, 10,409 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 59.2 in contrast with 65.1 per cent in February. Conditions were also decidedly better than in March, 1934, when 69.6 per cent of idleness was recorded. Electrical workers were much more actively engaged than in February, and improvement in substantial measure was evident among carpenters and joiners, and bridge and structural iron workers. Increases in employment of more moderate degree were reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Granite and stonecutters, however, suffered some curtailment from February, and among plumbers and steamfitters the tendency was toward retarded activity though the change from February was slight. Steam shovelmen and hod carriers and building labourers, however, reported the same unemployment volume as in February. Compared with the situation in March a year ago extensive employment recovery was noted during the month surveyed by electrical workers, carpenters and joiners, hod carriers and building labourers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Activity for painters, decorators and paperhangers also showed a substantial rise from March last year, and increased employment, on a somewhat smaller scale, was evident among plumbers and steamfitters, and granite and stonecutters. The gains reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and steam shovelmen, however, were but fractional. Among bridge and structural iron workers there was no variation in conditions shown from March, 1934.

Employment in the transportation industries eased off very slightly during March from the previous month, though the situation was more favourable than in March of last year. This was apparent from the reports furnished by 768 organizations embracing 53,150 members, 5,540 or 10.4 per cent of whom were without work on the last day of the month in contrast with percentages of 9.9 in February and 12.6 in March a year ago. Responsibility for this less favourable trend from February rested largely with navigation workers who were much slacker during March, though losses in employment were also evident among teamsters and chauffeurs. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were afforded the same volume of





work as in February. Among street and electric railway employees, however, minor contractions in activity occurred. The improvement shown in the transportation industries from March last year was confined entirely to the steam railway division. Navigation workers, on the other hand, suffered heavy losses in employment and noteworthy curtailment was apparent among teamsters and chauffeurs. Street and electric railway employees showed little change from March, 1934, the situation, however, tending unfavourably.

Retail shop clerks reported employment recessions during March over both the previous month and March last year, the reductions in the former comparison being most pronounced. Returns for March were received from 5 associations of these workers, with 1,703 members, 125 or 7.3 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month as compared with 3.8 per cent in February and 6.8 per cent in March, 1934.

Civic employees, with 74 unions reporting a membership of 7,550 persons during March indicated an unemployment percentage of 2.0 as compared with percentages of 2.1 at the close of February, and 2.7 in March a year ago.

The trend of activity in the miscellaneous group of trades was more favourable during March than in the previous month, though the change was slight, according to the reports tabulated from 116 unions with a membership aggregate of 3,787 persons. Of these, 582 were out of work at the end of the month, a percentage of 15.4 in contrast with 16.0 per cent of idleness in February. A somewhat better volume of work was available to hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees than in February, and improvement of less than one per cent was registered by stationary engineers and firemen. Curtailment of activity on a rather small scale, however,

was apparent among unclassified workers while among barbers a nominal adverse change was noted. The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, was also slightly better than in March, 1934, when 16.9 per cent of unemployed members was reported. In this comparison stationary engineers and firemen showed gains in activity on a noteworthy scale, and theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees improvement of lesser degree. Among unclassified workers and barbers there was some falling off in work afforded.

Fishermen were much better engaged during March than in the previous month, though unemployment still remained at a high level, the 4 unions making returns with 567 members indicating 64.2 per cent of idleness, in contrast with 88.5 per cent in February. Unemployment was, however, much more pronounced than in March, 1934, when only 1.3 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Employment advancement on a large scale was evident among lumber workers and loggers during March from the preceding month as shown by the reports tabulated from 3 unions with a membership numbering 601 persons. Of these, 5.8 per cent were idle on the last day of the month as compared with a percentage of 46.3 in February. Gains in activity of much lesser degree were recorded from March a year ago when 9.1 per cent of unemployed members was registered.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each month from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March of each year, from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1935

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1935, as represented by the average daily placements, showed a decrease of 11 per cent from February, 1935, and of over 25 per cent from March a year ago, the deciding factor in each change being a marked reduction in relief placements under the group construction and maintenance. In comparison with the preceding month, manufacturing and logging also registered declines, all other divisions, except construction and maintenance, showing gains, the largest

of which were in services and farming. Decreased placements from March last year were likewise registered in farming, transportation and trade, as well as in construction and maintenance, the remaining industrial sections showing increases, the highest being in services and logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1933, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations be-

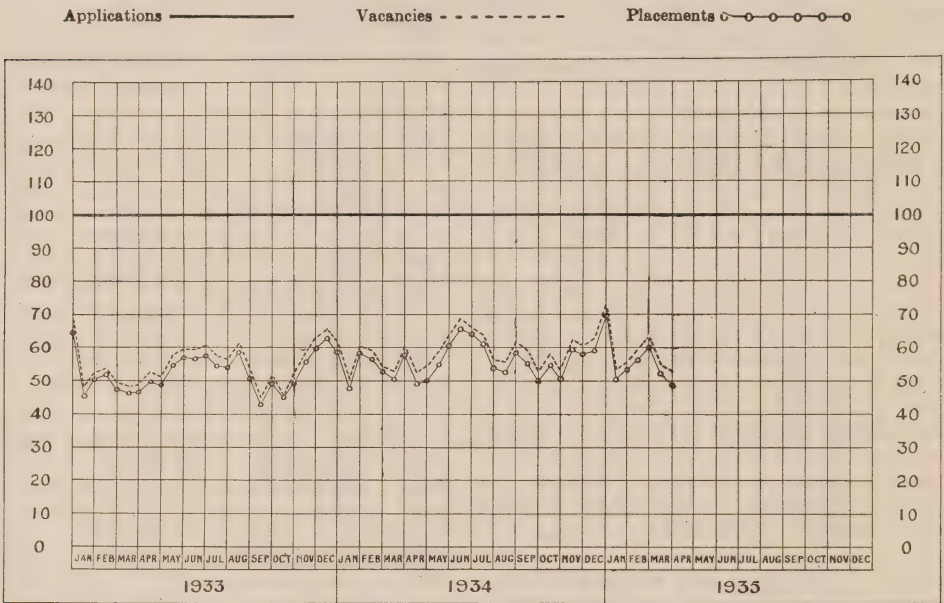


ing made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curves both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a marked downward trend throughout March; and at the end of the period the curve of vacancies was over 7 points and that of placements nearly 9 points below the levels recorded at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 54.8 during the first half and 52.9 during the second half of March, 1935, in contrast with the ratios of 52.8 and 60.3 during the corresponding periods in March, 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1935, was 894, of which 554 were in regular employment and 340 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,006 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 1,199 daily, consisting of 590 in regular and 609 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 25,017 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 23,231 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,393, of which 10,491

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



review were 52.0 and 48.9, as compared with 50.4 and 57.7 during the corresponding month of 1934.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1935, was 954, as compared with the daily average of 1,255 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,061 recorded daily in February, 1935.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,770, in comparison with 2,225 in March, 1934. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1935 averaged 1,729 daily.

were of men and 3,902 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,838. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,695 for men and 8,093 for women, a total of 24,788, while applications for work numbered 46,014, of which 33,210 were from men and 12,804 from women. Reports for February, 1935, showed 25,453 positions available, 41,487 applications made and 24,138 placements effected, while in March, 1934, there were recorded 32,607 vacancies, 57,828 applications for work and 31,162 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment

Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1925, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (3 months).....	44,949	30,551	75,500

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of March, orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 30 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 16 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a loss of over 28 per cent in comparison with March, 1934. The decline in placements from the corresponding month of last year was due to a reduction in relief placements on highway construction, as small changes only were reported in all other groups. A gain in services was offset by a loss in logging. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 729, and in services 317. Of the latter, 230 were of household workers. During the month 106 men and 81 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at employment offices in New Brunswick during March called for nearly 4 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 44 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. There was a considerable reduction in the number of persons sent to relief work on road construction when compared with March, 1934, which accounted for the decline in placements for the province as a whole under this comparison. This loss was offset in part by a gain in services. The changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 193, and in services 535. Of the latter, 399 were of household workers. There were 155 men and 79 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the province of Quebec during March, were over 4 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 40 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a nominal decline only in placements when compared with February, but a gain of nearly 48 per cent in comparison with March, 1934. All industrial divisions, except logging and trade, participated in the increase in placements over March of last year, the largest gain being in construction and maintenance. Smaller increases in manufacturing and services almost offset losses in logging and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 160; logging, 79; construction and maintenance, 1,469; trade, 125; and services, 1,887. Of the latter 1,691 were of household workers. During the month 1,811 men and 1,374 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

There was a decrease of over 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during March, when compared with the preceding month and of over 42 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 11 per cent less than in February and nearly 44 per cent less than during March, 1934. Fewer placements in construction and maintenance on work provided in relief of unemployment accounted for the decline from March of last year, as all other groups, except transportation and trade, in which small losses only were reported, showed gains under this comparison. The most important increases were in logging, services, manufacturing, farming and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 660; logging 794; farming 694; mining 121; transportation 64; construction and maintenance 2,608; trade 288; and services 3,106, of which 2,040 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,380 of men and 1,289 of women.

#### MANITOBA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during March, were nearly 3 per cent less than in the preceding month and 25 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also declined over 5 per cent when compared with February and were nearly 26 per cent less than during

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place-ments same period 1934
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>154</b>
Halifax.....	336	40	400	292	88	204	1,247	84
New Glasgow.....	96	1	135	144	80	44	393	60
Sydney.....	672	0	677	677	19	665	213	10
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>195</b>
Chatham.....	65	14	50	51	26	25	126	33
Fredericton.....	50	4	87	59	50	9	97	.....
Moncton.....	277	3	304	278	97	181	94	108
Saint John.....	352	0	374	352	61	291	468	54
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>7,955</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>1,928</b>
Chicoutimi.....	81	1	250	80	80	0	78	.....
Hull.....	423	9	921	462	440	4	352	214
Montreal.....	1,814	258	3,433	1,669	892	248	1,836	941
Quebec.....	868	127	1,592	1,198	498	233	511	531
Rouyn.....	59	4	88	58	57	1	21	18
Sherbrooke.....	786	2	1,005	843	768	17	162	100
Three Rivers.....	555	14	666	698	450	96	82	124
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>8,941</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>20,879</b>	<b>8,815</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>58,643</b>	<b>6,242</b>
Bellefleur.....	66	0	96	64	54	10	60	67
Brantford.....	115	0	224	117	91	26	2,104	99
Chatham.....	257	0	331	255	40	215	736	44
Fort William.....	283	0	301	283	184	98	448	290
Guelph.....	90	25	154	100	41	23	502	1,132**
Hamilton.....	428	29	1,148	501	205	175	3,733	243
Kingston.....	296	23	472	275	206	69	597	234
Kitchener.....	291	1	530	299	46	246	1,554	99
London.....	481	12	672	489	302	170	3,066	698
Niagara Falls.....	123	3	112	126	69	49	1,714	90
North Bay.....	107	0	142	109	75	34	507	85
Oshawa.....	860	0	959	851	194	657	696	101
Ottawa.....	623	16	1,599	609	425	163	2,038	340
Pembroke.....	200	0	225	166	86	80	39	214
Peterborough.....	100	10	87	128	66	30	396	41
Port Arthur.....	409	0	439	391	379	12	679	437
St. Catharines.....	129	7	235	124	95	29	2,262	78
St. Thomas.....	161	10	148	151	71	80	777	71
Sarnia.....	185	5	186	179	87	92	618	69
Sault Ste. Marie.....	180	1	423	194	155	16	176	66
Stratford.....	115	0	262	114	98	16	219	45
Sudbury.....	230	0	1,020	229	189	40	583	119
Timmins.....	911	0	1,346	911	376	535	982	136
Toronto.....	1,746	193	8,949	1,623	904	518	30,841	1,232
Windsor.....	555	47	819	527	231	296	3,316	212
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>13,737</b>	<b>2,207</b>
Brandon.....	127	17	162	109	108	1	901	97
Winnipeg.....	1,870	0	3,756	1,890	1,439	449	12,836	2,110
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,083</b>
Estevan.....	178	0	199	177	52	125	72	61
Moose Jaw.....	533	97	523	490	136	336	522	190
North Battleford.....	51	19	36	39	37	2	21	42
Prince Albert.....	107	27	118	93	80	13	56	82
Regina.....	383	7	448	365	303	62	671	297
Saskatoon.....	200	41	258	172	132	40	450	213
Swift Current.....	76	36	83	59	51	8	138	75
Weyburn.....	61	14	72	52	35	17	18	53
Yorkton.....	154	11	186	155	90	65	33	70
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>9,276</b>	<b>1,400</b>
Calgary.....	656	15	1,449	646	617	29	4,221	522
Drumheller.....	139	0	448	133	105	28	236	130
Edmonton.....	673	1	1,295	715	663	46	3,739	644
Lethbridge.....	230	19	482	217	74	143	852	43
Medicine Hat.....	249	0	279	250	59	191	228	61
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5,359</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>2,001</b>
Kamloops.....	215	0	283	220	212	1	23	302
Nanaimo.....	596	0	587	583	503	80	174	437
Nelson.....	257	17	271	254	113	141	17	43
New Westminster.....	149	4	198	149	99	50	150	56
Penticton.....	162	2	186	160	137	15	48	62
Prince Rupert.....	108	0	121	107	23	84	151	19
Vancouver.....	1,146	8	2,511	1,213	963	209	2,125	967
Victoria.....	1,093	0	1,202	1,093	87	1,006	295	115
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>24,788</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>46,014</b>	<b>25,017</b>	<b>14,393</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>15,339*</b>
Men.....	16,695	238	33,210	16,753	10,491	6,107	78,497	11,636
Women.....	8,093	956	12,804	8,264	3,902	2,731	13,803	3,703

\*129 Placements effected by offices since closed.

\*\*Totals also include placements through sub-offices during quarter ending Mar. 31, 1934.



March, 1934. There was a substantial decrease in the number of workers sent to relief employment on highway construction and farms when compared with March of last year, and a minor loss in logging. Increases were reported in all other groups, but none were important, the largest gain being in services. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 80; farming 511; construction and maintenance 799; and services 545, of which 423 were of household workers. During the month 1,273 men and 274 women were placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

During the month of March, positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan were 9 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 9 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 9 per cent above February, but over 13 per cent less than during March, 1934. The only decline of importance in placements from March of last year was in farming. There were, however, in addition, small losses in manufacturing, trade, and services, which were partly offset by gains in logging and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 429; construction and maintenance 408; and services 618, of which 464 were of household workers. During the month 556 men and 360 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

There was a decline of over 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during March, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 8 per cent less than in February and 11 per cent less than during March, 1934. A reduction in relief placements on road construction was responsible for the decline from March of last year. Small increases were reported in farming, manufacturing and logging, and nominal changes only in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 43; logging 80; farming 621; construction and maintenance 796; and services 367, of which 304 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,264 of men and 254 of women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in

British Columbia during March, was nearly 2 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 12 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decrease in placements from March, 1934, was due to fewer workers being sent to relief camps on highway construction, supplemented by minor losses in manufacturing and logging. These declines were slightly offset by small gains in mining, farming and services. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 124; construction and maintenance 2,834; and services 643, of which 376 were of household workers. There were 1,946 men and 191 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 14,393 placements in regular employment, 6,364 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 580 were granted the employment service reduced transportation rate, 536 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 44 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec, during March 19 certificates for reduced transportation were granted at the Hull office to bushmen bound for employment in the Pembroke zone. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Ontario during March 391 persons went to provincial situations. Of these, 192 travelled from Port Arthur to centres within the same zone, included among whom were 102 mine workers, 79 bush workers, 5 restaurant employees, 3 fishermen, 2 carpenters and one housekeeper. From Fort William 92 bushmen, 2 restaurant cooks, 2 bricklayers, 1 carpenter, and 1 miner, and from Sudbury 98 bushmen proceeded to positions within the territory covered by their respective city offices. To the Fort William zone also 1 miner was transferred from Timmins. The Kitchener office was instrumental in the despatch of 1 cooper to Sault Ste. Marie, and the North Bay office of 1 painter to Timmins. All transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during March were effected by the Winnipeg office and numbered 48. Of these, 23 were provincial

and 25 interprovincial. Within the province 1 hotel waitress was conveyed to Brandon and 12 bush workers, 9 farm hands and 1 miner to centres in the Winnipeg zone. Among the persons going to other provinces were 18 bushmen, 3 farm hands and 1 miner destined to the Port Arthur zone, 2 farm hands to Weyburn and 1 garage mechanic to Prince Albert. Offices in Saskatchewan granted 29 certificates for reduced transportation during March, all of which were to provincial points. From Regina 2 farm hands and 1 teacher went to Swift Current, 1 farm hand to Yorkton and 11 teachers and 3 farm hands within the Regina zone. Receiving certificates at the Saskatoon office 1 farm hand proceeded to North Battleford and 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper to employment in the Saskatoon zone. The Moose Jaw office assisted in the transfer of 1 farm domestic to Prince Albert and 1 farm hand within its own zone. The balance of this provincial movement was of bushmen, 6 in number, who were carried at the reduced rate from Yorkton to points in the same zone. In Alberta 66 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, these going to provincial employment. Granted certificates

at Edmonton 29 bush workers, 15 farm hands, 3 farm household workers, 2 mine workers, 2 hotel cooks, 1 carpenter and 1 labourer were transported to various centres within the Edmonton zone, and 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper to Drumheller. Travelling from Calgary 8 mill hands and 1 farm worker went to Edmonton, and 1 farm hand each to employment within the Drumheller and Calgary zones. The labour movement in British Columbia during March was entirely provincial and comprised the despatch of 27 workers. Of these, 26 journeyed from Vancouver, among whom were 6 mine workers, 2 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper going to Penticton, 3 miners to Kamloops, and 12 mine workers and 2 household workers within the Vancouver zone. The one remaining transfer was of a teamster shipped from Prince Rupert within its own zone.

Of the 580 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, 441 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 122 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 13 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 1 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in March, 1935

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during March was \$4,009,675; this was an increase of \$411,226 or 11.4 p.c. over the February total of \$3,598,449, while there was also the substantial increase of \$2,900,590 or 261.5 p.c. in the more significant comparison with the aggregate of \$1,109,085 reported for March, 1934. The authorization of a large public building in Winnipeg was an important factor in the increase during the month under review, but the general movement in construction activities shown in this report is also decidedly upward. The value of the building authorized during the first quarter of the present year amounted to \$8,394,668, an increase of \$5,683,669, or 209.7 p.c. over the same period of 1934; it was also higher by 173.8 p.c. than in the months, January-March of 1933, but was lower than in the first quarter of any other year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 150 permits for dwellings valued at more than \$450,000 and some 1,000 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$3,400,000. In addition, one centre reported that it had authorized an engineering project valued

at approximately \$14,000. In February, authority was given for the erection of some 95 dwellings and more than 500 other buildings, estimated to involve expenditures of approximately \$300,000 and \$2,808,365, respectively.

New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized during March, 1935, as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gain was that of \$1,216,850 or 398.1 p.c. in Manitoba. The largest decline in the remaining provinces was that of \$673,976 or 28.1 p.c. in Ontario.

As compared with March, 1934, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases, those of \$1,269,709 or 279.0 p.c. in Ontario and \$1,492,454, or almost fifty-fold in Manitoba being most marked. The reductions elsewhere recorded were small, the largest being that of \$54,256 or 18 p.c. in Quebec.

Of the larger cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed increases as compared with February, 1935, and March, 1934, those in the former city being substantial. Toronto reported a slight decline in the first, but a large gain in the second comparison, while Montreal recorded losses in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Shawinigan Falls, Sher-



brooke, Three Rivers, Belleville, Brantford, Guelph, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Cath-

arines, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, Welland, Windsor, East Windsor, Riverside, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert reported higher totals than in either February, 1935, or March, 1934.

#### *Cumulative Report for First Quarter, 1935.—*

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during March and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

As already stated, the total value of the building authorized in the first quarter of 1935 was higher than in the same period of 1934 or 1933, but with these exceptions, was lower than in any other year since 1920.

Year	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in first quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter (1926=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1935.....	4,009,675	8,394,668	37.3	81.6
1934.....	1,109,085	2,710,999	12.1	82.2
1933.....	953,966	3,065,821	13.6	75.2
1932.....	3,396,729	9,453,012	42.0	79.3
1931.....	9,948,979	24,746,094	110.0	83.7
1930.....	13,356,787	29,493,262	131.1	96.7
1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	190.9	99.2
1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	147.4	95.5
1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	111.3	96.4
1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	100.0	102.0
1925.....	8,631,627	19,981,015	88.2	102.9
1924.....	9,493,620	18,047,999	80.2	112.2
1923.....	9,658,950	19,478,119	86.6	110.6
1922.....	10,615,531	18,680,173	83.0	108.0
1921.....	7,290,589	13,569,512	60.3	139.1
1920.....	8,736,675	18,909,986	84.1	139.4

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1935, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in March showed a substantial improvement extending to nearly all the principal industries. The most marked improvement occurred in the building industry; but there were also considerable reductions in the numbers unemployed in public works contracting, coal mining, engineering and iron and steel manufacture, in the clothing, cotton spinning, pottery and motor vehicle industries, in the transport and distributive trades, and in hotel, boarding house, etc., service. In none of the principal industries was there a marked decline in employment.

There was an improvement in employment in all sections of the country. Employment continued fairly good in the Southeastern counties (including London); it was fair in Southwestern England and in the Midlands, but very slack in the North of England and in Scotland; while it remained bad in Northern Ireland and very bad in Wales.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at March 25, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16.5, as compared

with 17.5 at February 25, 1935, and with 17.2 at March 19, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at March 25, 1935, was 14.0, as compared with 14.8 at February 25, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.5, as compared with 2.7. For males alone the percentage at March 25, 1935, was 18.7 and for females, 10.7; at February 25, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 19.8 and 11.4.

At March 25, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,746,277 wholly unemployed, 317,910 temporarily stopped, and 89,683 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,153,870. This was 131,593 less than a month before, and 47,707 less than a year before. The total included 1,707,469 men, 61,308 boys, 328,874 women, and 56,219 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,001,743 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 769,790 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 241,174 insured persons (including 22,724 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,163 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at March 25, 1935, was 2,224,719.



### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Employment increased 1.5 per cent from February to March and payrolls increased 2.5 per cent. Increased employment was shown in 68 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and increased payrolls in 67 industries. Among the industries in which increases of approximately 4,000 or more workers were shown were: women's clothing, men's clothing, knit goods, automobiles, electric and steam railroad cars, foundries and machine shops, blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, electrical machinery, furniture, sawmills, and fertilizers.

March marks the fourth successive month in which gains in factory employment and payrolls have been shown. Increases in employment and payrolls are usually reported in March. Over the 16-year period 1919-1934 gains in employment in this month have been shown in 13 instances and gains in payroll in 12. The increases in March, 1935, compare favourably with the gains in March of preceding years, although the current gains are not so pronounced as in March of last year when the expansion in manufacturing activity was much in excess of the usual seasonal movement.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index of factory employment for March, 1935, is 82.4 (preliminary) and the index of factory payrolls is 70.8 (preliminary). With the exception of April and May of last year, the index of employment in March, 1935, stands at the highest point recorded since November, 1930. The March, 1935, payroll index exceeds the level reported in any month since June, 1931. In March, 1935, employment was 2.0 per cent above the level of the March, 1934, index (80.8) and weekly payrolls were 9.3 per cent over the March, 1934, index (64.8).

A comparison of factory employment and payrolls in March, 1935, with March, 1933, in which month the low point was recorded, shows gains of 40.1 per cent in employment and 90.8 per cent in payrolls over the 2-year interval.

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100. Reports were received in March from 24,600 establishments employing 3,827,579 workers whose weekly earnings were \$80,670,135 during the pay period ending nearest March 15. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—Gains in employment from February to March were shown in 11 of the 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and increased payrolls were reported in 15 of these industries.

Employment in retail trade establishments increased 1.1 per cent over the month interval, reflecting expansion for spring trade. The increase was most pronounced in the general merchandising group of retail establishments (department, variety, general merchandise, and mail order houses). Wholesale trade establishments reported 0.7 per cent fewer employees in March than in February.

Two of the three utility industries surveyed reported small increases in employment over the month interval, power and light, 0.1 per cent, and electric railroad and motor-bus operation 0.4 per cent. Employment in telephone and telegraph companies declined 0.2 per cent from February to March.

In the group of mining industries, gains in employment were shown in bituminous coal mining (0.6 per cent), metalliferous mining (1.6 per cent), and quarrying and non-metallic mining (8.7 per cent). Employment in the crude petroleum producing industry decreased 0.2 per cent and the anthracite mining industry showed 20.2 per cent fewer employees in March than in the preceding month. The pronounced decrease in the last-named industry was largely due to market conditions, a large number of collieries reporting suspended or only partial operations in March, due to lack of orders.

Increased employment was shown in 2 of the 3 service industries surveyed, dyeing and cleaning establishments reporting a seasonal expansion of 4.1 per cent and laundries a gain of 0.1 per cent. Employment in hotels declined 0.3 per cent over the month interval.

Based on reports supplied by 10,404 contractors employing 68,461 workers in March, 1935, engaged in building construction not aided by P.W.A. funds, there was a gain of 3.2 per cent in employment in private building construction over the month interval.

In the banks-brokerage-insurance group, small gains were noted in employment in both insurance and banks while brokerage firms reported 0.8 per cent fewer employees in March than in the preceding month.

The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission has established the minimum rate of wages for stream driving at one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per day and board net (or its equivalent in case of piece work), and "notwithstanding Section 34 of the Act no stream driver may be paid at less than the above rate."

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. On December 31, 1934, however, an Order in Council was passed rescinding what are known as the "B" Conditions of this Policy and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. These "B" Conditions are applicable to all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the various departments of the Government of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores.

The original provision for the payment of not less than current wages rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained in the new "B" Conditions, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, be less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government, from its inception in 1900, has applied also to contracts for building and construction work. In the Fair Wages Orders in Council of 1922 and 1924 above referred to, the provisions applicable to building and construction contracts were designated as "A" Conditions. An Act of Parliament, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), was adopted on May 30, 1930, with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling or demolition of any work," and provides as follows:—

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into con-

tracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In the case of contracts for the construction of, or repairs to, Government vessels, where it is not known beforehand at what point the work may be carried out, the practice is to utilize, instead of a fair wages schedule, a general clause providing for the observance of rates of wages generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district where the work is being performed, provided that such wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable, and for the observance of the hours of labour which are customary in the district, provided that such working hours shall not exceed eight a day.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions known as the "A" conditions, for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the original Orders in Council.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen. These records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have



been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

The Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Laying a new concrete and asphalt surface floor in the Drill Hall of the Armoury, Moose Jaw, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, April 9, 1935. Amount of con-

tract, \$7,227. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement mixer operator—Gas or Elec.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Mastic floor layers.....	0 75	8
Asphalt tile layers.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of April, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which include in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Skylights.....	Canadian Metal Window Steel Products, Toronto, Ont.
Ankle boots.....	Eudore Fouraier, Plessisville, P.Q.
L. W. Drawers and shirts....	Schofield Woollen Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.
L. W. Drawers and shirts....	Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Household soap.....	Guelph Soaps, Guelph, Ont.
Soap.....	Colgate Palmolive Peet Co., Toronto, Ont.
Bedstead springs.....	Simmons Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Whipcord jackets.....	W. R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.
Trousers.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Paints.....	Crown Diamond Paint Co., Outremont, P.Q.
Service trousers.....	Turner Beeton & Co., Ltd. Victoria, B.C.
Marquee tents, pin bags and valises.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Enamelware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.
Earthenware cups and plates.	Sovereign Potters Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of dykes and repairs to the South Jetty, Fraser River, Steveston, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Quarries Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 17, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately



Construction of a sheet pile protection wall at Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Mannix & Owens, Calgary, Alberta. Date of contract, January 18, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$91,693.42. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 75	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 70	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Engineer—pile driver.....	0 75	8
Steam winch engineers.....	0 65	8
Steam winch fireman.....	0 50	8
Blacksmith helpers.....	0 45	8
Pile driver men.....	0 50	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater extension at Point Sapin, Kent County, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. E. & D. P. Connolly, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, April 1, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,760. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—steam.....	\$0 55	8
gas.....	0 45	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broadaxe, hammer, cross cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Hoist engineer (steam).....	0 65	8
Hoist engineer (gas).....	0 50	8
Pile driver operator.....	0 65	8
Firemen.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as cross cut saw, adze, axe, auger, etc.).....	0 42	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boomman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Reconstruction of and repairs to the East Breakwater at Meaford, Ontario. Name of contractors, King Paving Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ontario. Date of contract, April 16, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,647.82. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Divers.....	\$1 00	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 50	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Firemen.....	0 40	8
Labourers—ordinary.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Driver.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broadaxe, cross cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 42	8

Construction of a public building at Westport, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, April 8, 1935. Amount of contract, \$24,700 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 60	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a postal terminal building at Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractors, A. W. Robertson, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, March 26, 1935. Amount of contract, \$609,625 and unit prices for addi-

tional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator, gas or electric.....	\$0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator, steam.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 65	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Asbestos insulation workers.....	0 75	8
Asbestos insulation helpers.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Compressor operators, gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist operators (other than on steel erection).....	0 70	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 45	8
Kalamain iron workers.....	0 60	8
Linoleum layers, waxers and polishers.....	0 55	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Mastic floor layers, finishers, rubbers and spreaders.....	0 75	8
Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Powdermen.....	0 55	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranesmen.....	0 70	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

#### COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS

Pressure	Max. total working hours	Min. rest interval in open air	Rate
Normal to 22 lb.....	8 hrs.	½ hr.	\$4 50 per shift
22 to 29 lb.....	6 "	1 "	5 00 "
29 to 34 lb.....	4 "	2 "	5 50 "
34 to 40 ".....	3 "	3 "	6 00 "
40 to 45 ".....	2 "	4 "	6 50 "
45 to 50 ".....	1½ "	5 "	7 00 "
Shift foreman.....	Same hours		0 50 "
Lock tenders.....	\$4 50 per day		8 hrs. per day
Lock tender helpers.....	0 40 per hr.		8 "

Construction of a public building at Guelph, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Tope Construction Co., Hamilton, Ontario. Date of contract, March 27, 1935. Amount of



contract, \$146,450 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator—gas.....	\$0 50	8
“ “ steam.....	0 65	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 67	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 65	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 90	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 65	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Removal of submerged dam at Steveston, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, McKenzie Barge & Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 28, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,430. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to Tug “Canso,” Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, Pictou Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd., Pictou, N.S. Date of contract, March 8, 1935. Amount of contract,

\$11,470. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to Dredge “P.W.D. No. 5,” at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, The Sydney Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, March 28, 1935. Amount of contract, \$15,879. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in April, 1935, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellors, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	\$316 86
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	123 54
<i>Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—</i>	
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	15 62
Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.....	3,707 27
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.....	2,382 38
Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.....	924 48
Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.	1,806 63
Yamaski Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	8,989 92
J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons Ltd., London, Ont.	2,079 00
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	6,354 88
Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q.....	901 00
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont.....	1,072 55
<i>Stamping Machines, etc.—</i>	
Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	4,666 98
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont....	61 75

At the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association the safety trophies, annually competed for by the Pulp and Paper Makers' employees, were awarded. (These annual competitions have been referred to from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the 1934 competition being reported in the issue for April, 1934, page 323). The Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited, Cornwall, won the Association trophy for the best accident prevention record in Class “A,” and London Shipping Containers Limited, one of the three units with perfect records, was awarded the trophy in Class “B.” Of the eight teams in the first-aid teams contest, the Alliance Paper Mills (aggregation) won the trophy; with team No. 2 of the Hinde & Dauch Paper Company

of Canada Limited, Toronto plant, in second position. The trophies were presented to representatives of the mills, and the captain of the winning first-aid team; while souvenir medals were presented to the individual members of both the winning team and the runner-up.

A resolution was recently introduced in the Senate of the United States authorizing the Committee on Manufactures or any sub-committee thereof “to investigate the desirability of establishing a National Economic Council and to make recommendations with respect to the functions and duties which might be assigned to such council.” The committee is to report to the Senate the result of its investigation together with its recommendations.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Iron Steel and Products

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN IRON FOUNDRY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES

Agreement (settlement of a strike) reached following the strike reported on page 403 of this issue. The following conditions are to be in effect from April 17, 1935 to October 1, 1935. Thirty days before the expiration date the schedule of hours and wages may be discussed.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union membership. The employer agrees to discuss all questions affecting wages, hours and working conditions with the elected shop committee and the employees agree not to take action inimical to the employer on any question of wages, hours or working conditions before exhausting all reasonable methods of peaceful settlement.

Wages: a piece rate will be set for moulders that will permit the average moulder to earn not less than \$3.75 per day; male coremakers so that they can earn an average of \$3.60 per day, female coremakers an average of 27 cents per hour; wage for men chippers 30 cents per hour, for hand sand blasters 35 cents per hour; piece rates for grinders to be set so they can earn 33 cents per hour; hourly rate for firemen on anneal ovens 33 cents, sand mixers 30 cents, air furnace firemen 45 cents, labourers 29 cents. Piece rates are specified for other classes of work.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF MILLINERY AND WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HEAD WEAR AND THE UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 49

Agreement signed following strike reported on page 403 of this issue, to be in effect from March 30, 1935, to March 30, 1936. On or before January 15, 1936, committees from each party may meet to confer on the continuation or revision of the agreement.

Only union members or those who become union members to be employed as cutters, straw operators, fabric operators, blockers, drapers and trimmers.

The union representative may visit shops at reasonable times to adjust grievances. The union will not make an agreement with any other employer on more favourable terms.

During dull periods and also at any time after completion of the regular day's work, no foreman, forelady, partner or shareholder of the employer may work at the operations covered by this agreement. In the dull season, work is to be distributed as evenly as possible in each shop, such distribution to be arranged by the shop committee.

No employer is to send any material from his factory to be made up or to have any work performed thereon at any outside factory unless such factory is a union factory and unless his own employees are fully employed. No employer to distribute work to be performed by contractors or sub-contractors nor purchase any such work from contractors or sub-contractors who do not conduct union shops. The application of this paragraph is left to the discretion of the representatives of both parties who may waive its provisions, if considered advisable.

Wages are on a weekly basis: hand blockers \$31 per week, straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters \$28, drapers \$19, trimmers, \$14. Workers who have not acquired the necessary skill and whose productivity is below the average for any reason may be paid less than the above minimum rates, and such rates to be adjusted between the union and the employer, but at no time may more than 25 per cent of the workers in any classification be paid less than the above minimum scale.

Hours: 44 per week until June 30, 1935; from July 1, 1935, 40 per week, a 5 day week, provided the 40 hour week is also adopted by the Ontario manufacturers and provided the agreement is made obligatory under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.

Overtime: no overtime to be worked except for 4 to 6 weeks in the spring and for 4 weeks in the fall, and then a maximum of 2 hours per day and 10 per week only may be worked. Overtime to be paid for at time and one-half rates.

No worker is to be discharged without sufficient reason and any dispute over this is to be submitted to representatives of each party. If an employee leaves one employer to work for another employer in the industry without sufficient reason, the union undertakes to supply another equally skilled worker to the employer.

A shop committee to be elected in each shop to adjust any grievance with the employer. If any dispute cannot be settled in this way, it will be referred to a representative of the union and the representative of the employer, or if this fails to a joint board of adjustment whose decision will be final, and no strike or lockout to occur during the continuance of the agreement.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE MILLINERY MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS, LOCAL No. 46.

Agreement signed following strike reported on page 403 of this issue and conciliation by a representative of the Ontario Department of Labour. Agreement to be in effect from April 8, 1935, until February 28, 1936. On or before January 15, 1936, committees from

each party may meet to determine whether the agreement be continued or revived.

The agreement is similar to the one summarized above for Montreal, except that the minimum wage rates for Toronto are \$1 per week higher than in Montreal for all classes covered except drapers for whom the rate is the same as in Montreal.

The provision for the 40-hour week after July 1, 1935, is conditional on its being accepted by the manufacturers of Montreal and its being made obligatory under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec and the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

**BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.**—BRANTFORD PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION No. 685

Agreement is a renewal of an agreement reached October 17, 1934, as a result of conciliation by a representative of the Department of Labour, the present agreement to be in effect from April 4, 1935, to April 3, 1936.

No discrimination against any employee or member of the union, and the Commission agrees to meet and confer with accredited members of the union.

Overtime to be paid at straight time rates.

Wages: one man car and bus operators 45 cents per hour; other classes of work also to continue at existing rates.

Uniforms and tickets and change to be supplied by the Commission.

Seniority to prevail in the choice of runs by operators and also in all classes of work in case the staff is being reduced.

Operators to alternate from day work to night work each week. Regular operators to take a day off as required for the purpose of dividing work as equally as possible between those in the service as of October 17, 1934. Days off to be

taken in rotation and the spare operators to take the place of men taking their day off.

Any employee suspended or discharged will have the right to a hearing before the Commission and may be assisted by a union representative, and if found to be unjustly suspended or discharged, will be reinstated and paid for time lost.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**—BRITISH COLUMBIA LOG EXPORTERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE VANCOUVER EXPORT LOG WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (LOCAL No. 8, LONGSHOREMEN AND WATER TRANSPORT WORKERS OF CANADA)

Agreement reached following strike and conciliation by the Department of Labour representative, as reported on page 403 of this issue.

Agreement to take effect from April 23, 1935, and to continue until either party gives 60 days notice of any desired change. Upon such notice being given, a joint conference will be held to consider the proposed changes.

No discrimination against any employee and preference to be given men recommended by the union, if efficient, when new men are being hired. Any employer who dismisses or refuses to employ a workman shall, on request, furnish a written complaint to the union and the matter will be brought up before the joint grievance committee, which shall decide whether or not such employee must be employed or reinstated by the employer.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Wages: minimum rate of 65 cents per hour, with 10 cents per hour extra for boatmen, graders and sawyers, and 15 cents per hour extra for sawyer who also does the grading.

A joint grievance committee to be formed to investigate and settle all grievances. If no settlement can be reached, the matter will be referred to a third party mutually agreed upon.

During the month of April there were 4,486 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 4,880 during March, and 3,884 during April a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 18, as against 21 in March, and 11 last April. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$395,732.31, of which \$315,216.01 was for compensation and \$80,516.30 for medical aid. The benefits awarded during March were \$511,469.91 and \$370,124.66 was awarded during April a year ago.

The Committee on Interstate Commerce (United States Senate) has reported favour-

ably upon a bill whose main objectives are: To stabilize the bituminous coal mining industry and promote its interstate commerce; to provide for co-operative marketing of bituminous coal; to levy a tax on bituminous coal and provide for a drawback under certain conditions; to declare the production, distribution, and use of bituminous coal to be affected with a national public interest; to conserve the bituminous-coal resources of the United States and to establish a national bituminous-coal reserve; to provide for the general welfare; and for other purposes.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget was slightly lower, mainly because of the lower cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices advanced, due chiefly to higher prices for grains and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.50 at the beginning of April as compared with \$7.63 for March; \$7.81 for April, 1934; \$6.83 for April, 1933; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The decline in April of the present year as compared with March was due mainly to lower prices for eggs and butter while the prices of beef, mutton and evaporated apples showed the largest advances. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$15.97 at the beginning of April as compared with \$16.10 for March; \$16.28 for April, 1934; \$15.74 for April, 1933; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to a seasonal fall in the price of anthracite coal. Rent was fractionally higher.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was higher at 72.5 for April as compared with 72 for March. Comparative figures for earlier dates are: 71.3 for April, 1934; 65.3 for April, 1933; 91.2 for April, 1930; 101.2 for April, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.0 for April, 1914.

In the grouping according to chief component materials the Vegetable and Vegetable Products group was considerably higher, due to increased prices for grains, chiefly wheat. The Non-Ferrous Metals group also advanced, due in part to much higher prices for silver. The other groups in this classification were lower, the greatest decline occurring in the Wood, Wood Products and Paper Group.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quota-

tions in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

#### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expendi-

(Continued on page 472)



## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	April 1914	April 1918	April 1920	April 1921	April 1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1931	April 1933	April 1934	Mar. 1935	April 1935
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	49.0	67.8	76.4	70.4	57.6	57.6	67.4	70.8	73.2	58.6	41.4	43.2	42.4	45.2
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.0	48.2	49.8	44.4	32.4	31.4	40.0	43.8	46.8	34.0	22.6	24.2	23.4	25.2
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.6	26.3	26.5	25.2	19.0	18.9	21.8	24.3	24.9	19.7	12.3	13.0	12.8	12.7
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.0	33.2	35.8	32.0	27.4	29.4	29.2	30.1	31.8	26.7	19.2	20.6	20.9	21.5
Pork, leg.	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.3	35.7	38.8	34.8	30.0	29.6	24.9	29.0	30.3	22.8	14.5	20.6	20.0	20.0
Pork, salt.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.0	67.2	72.2	66.8	53.2	54.4	50.0	53.2	54.8	47.6	28.6	36.8	38.4	38.6
Bacon, breakfast.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.1	48.1	53.7	53.0	41.3	41.8	35.3	37.6	40.4	31.9	18.8	29.0	31.6	31.2
Lard, pure.	2 "	25.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	38.2	69.4	78.2	56.0	45.0	49.4	43.2	44.2	42.8	33.4	24.8	27.2	30.4	30.4
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	24.0	46.0	55.8	40.3	33.5	39.8	40.2	40.3	36.9	28.4	22.9	27.1	31.4	24.3
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	23.2	43.9	48.6	38.3	30.6	34.8	35.0	34.9	32.5	23.2	18.1	23.0	25.9	20.3
Milk.	6qts.	39.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	53.4	72.0	90.6	89.4	74.4	72.6	73.8	75.0	76.8	70.2	55.8	58.2	61.8	61.8
Butter, dairy.	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	59.0	98.4	131.2	109.4	76.4	92.6	84.8	88.6	78.8	66.4	49.8	53.6	51.0	49.2
Butter, creamery.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.7	54.8	72.3	63.9	44.9	51.5	47.4	49.0	43.2	37.1	28.8	33.8	29.6	28.1
Cheese, old.	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	33.2	40.2	39.8	30.5	33.6	33.6	33.8	33.9	32.7	19.5	20.3	19.9	20.0
Cheese, new.	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.3	31.1	37.7	38.4	28.5	33.6	33.6	33.8	33.9	32.7	19.5	20.3	19.9	20.0
Bread.	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	136.5	127.5	105.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5	94.5	82.5	88.5	90.0	88.5
Flour, family.	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	67.0	66.0	48.0	55.0	55.0	51.0	54.0	55.0	34.0	26.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Rolled Oats.	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.0	40.0	42.0	32.0	28.0	29.0	31.5	31.5	31.5	25.0	23.0	25.0	26.0	26.0
Rice.	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	21.4	33.4	22.4	18.6	22.0	21.2	21.0	20.6	19.0	15.8	16.2	16.0	15.6
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	33.8	23.8	18.0	17.8	15.8	16.6	23.6	19.0	12.6	7.4	9.0	10.2	10.4
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.0	22.1	27.9	22.4	23.0	19.9	20.8	21.4	20.8	18.1	14.8	15.2	15.0	15.4
Prunes, medium.	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.5	17.6	27.5	20.4	18.9	15.7	13.4	13.5	16.5	12.1	10.9	12.7	12.5	12.3
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	42.4	78.0	51.2	33.6	31.6	32.4	29.6	28.4	25.2	29.6	32.0	25.6	25.6
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	20.0	36.8	24.2	16.0	15.0	15.2	14.0	13.6	12.0	14.2	15.4	12.6	12.6
Tea, black.	1 lb.	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	12.8	16.4	14.1	13.6	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.7	13.9	10.5	12.4	13.1	13.0
Tea, green.	1 lb.	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.7	12.1	17.0	15.4	15.0	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.7	13.9	10.5	12.4	13.1	13.0
Coffee.	1 lb.	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.2	14.8	14.2	13.4	15.4	15.3	15.2	14.7	12.7	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.4
Potatoes.	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	43.3	64.3	159.5	48.5	49.2	98.3	59.4	42.2	79.3	36.0	30.7	45.6	25.9	26.1
Vinegar.	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.</b>		<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>12.57</b>	<b>15.99</b>	<b>12.68</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>7.81</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.50</b>
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite.	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	52.1	71.8	94.4	115.4	108.7	111.0	102.5	102.3	101.4	100.6	95.9	94.8	94.7	94.1
Coal, bituminous.	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.4	57.8	67.7	83.4	68.3	64.5	63.8	63.2	63.3	62.2	57.8	57.7	58.8	58.6
Wood, hard.	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	43.8	67.1	79.7	88.6	78.1	76.7	75.6	76.9	75.8	75.9	63.0	60.6	61.9	62.2
Wood, soft.	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	34.2	49.9	61.4	68.8	58.1	56.0	56.1	55.6	53.8	54.7	46.6	46.1	46.1	45.8
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.4	26.8	34.1	38.6	31.6	30.3	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.0	27.0	27.4	27.3	27.3
<b>Fuel and light.</b>		<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.88</b>
<b>Rent.</b>	1 mo.	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.55</b>
<b>††Totals.</b>		<b>9.37</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>14.32</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>23.31</b>	<b>20.66</b>	<b>21.64</b>	<b>21.11</b>	<b>21.30</b>	<b>21.53</b>	<b>19.18</b>	<b>15.74</b>	<b>16.28</b>	<b>16.10</b>	<b>15.97</b>

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.37	12.80	16.16	13.23	10.47	11.62	10.79	11.02	11.23	9.29	7.23	8.09	7.76	7.74	7.74
Prince Ed. Island.	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.55	11.01	14.47	11.91	9.68	10.73	9.59	9.93	10.31	8.73	6.87	7.53	7.21	7.11	7.11
New Brunswick.	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.21	12.50	15.97	13.03	10.54	11.84	10.83	10.92	10.90	9.16	7.21	7.98	7.85	7.78	7.78
Quebec.	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.04	12.24	15.22	12.33	9.82	10.98	10.16	10.38	10.43	8.34	6.39	7.29	7.06	6.91	6.91
Ontario.	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.29	12.57	16.07	12.65	10.20	11.48	10.93	10.96	11.20	8.79	6.78	7.89	7.68	7.53	7.53
Manitoba.	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.99	11.97	16.14	12.43	9.92	10.48	10.53	10.61	11.15	8.33	6.72	7.13	7.33	7.30	7.30
Saskatchewan.	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.02	12.58	15.77	12.58	9.82	10.74	10.92	11.19	11.25	8.49	6.57	7.41	7.49	7.34	7.34
Alberta.	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.99	12.72	15.99	12.48	9.83	10.56	10.78	11.23	11.49	8.53	6.43	7.34	7.46	7.35	7.35
British Columbia.	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.12	13.08	17.07	13.67	11.43	11.90	11.84	12.04	12.46	9.90	7.47	8.53	8.26	8.25	8.25

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>45.1</b>
1—Sydney.....	25.8	20.8	17.5	14.6	12.2	13	20	22	18.9	27.9	29.6	42.7
2—New Glasgow.....	23.5	19	18	12.2	10	11		21	18.4	29.6	32.2	44.3
3—Amherst.....	19	15	12	11	9.2		20	20	16.4		33.2	40
4—Halifax.....	23.6	17.9	18.6	12.5	11	9.5		20	19.2	29.1	33.3	45
5—Windsor.....	22	18		15	12	12		18	20	32.5	33.3	50
6—Truro.....	22.5	17.5	15	11	10	10	20	20	22.9	29.5	34	48.3
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20.7	17.7	16.7	13	10	9	21.5	18	16.9	29.6	32	45
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>47.3</b>
8—Moncton.....	22.4	16.6	15.6	11.2	9.4	11.5		21	19.4	30.2	34.7	45.4
9—Saint John.....	25.3	18.6	20.1	12.4	10.5	11.3	22	21.8	19.4	28.5	33.6	48.4
10—Fredericton.....	26.6	21.2	18.7	12.6	10.6	11.2		21.4	21	29.9	31.8	50.5
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	19	12	10	12		20	22.5	31	35.6	45
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>47.9</b>
12—Quebec.....	20.9	17.4	17.7	12.3	7.3	7.6	20.3	16.9	16.8	28.5	32.4	42.9
13—Three Rivers.....	18.3	17	15.7	11.7	6.5	9.1	22.4	16.5	14.9	31.8	34.5	48.8
14—Sherbrooke.....	24.1	18.8	22.1	13.2	9.1	10.3	22	18	19.4	28.6	30.4	50
15—Sorel.....		16.5	15	10	7.5	6.5	16.5	16	19.5	32.5	35	45
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.9	15.4	14.7	9.1	6.8	9.7	19.3	14.8	16.1	29.7	34.5	47.5
17—St. Johns.....	20	18.7	17	11	6.6	7.7	22	18	15.7	31	32.5	52.5
18—Thetford Mines.....	15	13.5	12.3	9.3	6	8.7	18	15	18.8			47.5
19—Montreal.....	23.9	19	20.8	11.4	8.6	6.5	22.4	18.8	18.9	29.4	31.8	48.1
20—Hull.....	21.8	17.2	18.7	12.5	8.9	9	23.6	18.6	17.9	29.3	32.2	49
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>48.8</b>
21—Ottawa.....	25.3	19.4	20.6	14.5	9.6	11.7	22.4	19.1	18.8	30.5	33.5	49.1
22—Brockville.....	25	20.7	18.7	14.1	10.8	9.5	25	19.7	18.5	32.3	34.4	49.9
23—Kingston.....	22.5	18.4	18.5	13	9.4	10.3	19.5	19.9	17.7	27.8	31.6	44.4
24—Belleville.....	19	15.5	17	11.7	8.4	14.3	18.3	18.2	16.5	30.8	32.7	47.2
25—Peterborough.....	22	18.7	17.6	13.2	10.8	14.6	23	21.4	20.5	31.9	37	46.1
26—Oshawa.....	22	18.7	17	11.2	11	14.2	25	18.7	20.3	30.9	33.4	48.9
27—Orillia.....	22.3	18.7	16	12	10.3	15	25	20.3	21.7	30.4	32.9	47.8
28—Toronto.....	25.2	20.2	19.5	13.6	12.2	14.1	23.3	21.6	20.2	33.1	37.3	50.4
29—Niagara Falls.....	25	20.2	18.2	14.3	9.2	15.7	22.3	20.8		30.4	32.8	48.4
30—St. Catharines.....	21	19	16.3	12.7	10.3	14.5		20	20.5	27.7	31.7	47
31—Hamilton.....	24.9	20.7	19.5	13.5	12.5	15.8	22	20.5	24	28.8	32.4	47.5
32—Brantford.....	23.1	19.4	17	13.3	10.2	14.8	23.9	22.1	20	29.8	32.1	49.1
33—Galt.....	26.5	22	19	16	12.1	16.7	24.3	23.5	18	31.1	33.5	47.5
34—Guelph.....	22.5	19.1	18	13.4	11.7	15.5	22	19.8	20.5	27.8	32.8	48.6
35—Kitchener.....	21.5	19.7	16.1	13.2	11.1	14.7	24.3	18.7	21.7	27.6	30.8	45.9
36—Woodstock.....	24.2	20	17.7	13	10.2	14.2	20	21.7	20	29.7	31.3	49
37—Stratford.....	22.5	19.5	16.7	13.9	11.5	15	23	20		29.1	31.5	49.9
38—London.....	23.1	19	18	13.5	10.7	14.7	20.4	22.2	23.3	28.8	32.5	48.7
39—St. Thomas.....	23.2	18.2	17.2	12.8	10.2	14	23.5	19.8	19.3	28.6	32.1	49.3
40—Chatham.....	21.5	18.9	16.9	13.7	10.3	16.3	17.7	20	19.8	30	33.7	50.2
41—Windsor.....	23.1	18.5	16.7	12.5	10.1	14.9	23	21	18.4	28.1	31	51.8
42—Sarnia.....	21.7	18.7	16	14.3	11.2	13.5	19	19	19.2	28.8	32.3	47
43—Owen Sound.....	20	16	14.7	11.8	10.2	14.5		20.3	18	33	33.8	47
44—North Bay.....	22.5	18.5	16.5	13	9.5	15.5	23	21.5	20.7	31	35.2	50.2
45—Sudbury.....	21.1	18.1	16.1	12.5	10.1	14	21.5	23	17.7	29.7	33.2	49
46—Cobalt.....		18	12	11	10			18		32.2	35	50
47—Timmins.....	25.8	21.8	19.8	14	11.7	18		26.3	20.5	33.4	38.2	52.9
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	22.2	18.8	18	12.7	9.2	14.9	23	20.3	19.6	31	34.2	48.6
49—Port Arthur.....	23	19	18.7	12.3	11	14	24	23.3	21.4	34.8	38.2	51.5
50—Fort William.....	24	18.6	17.6	12.7	9.7	14.3	21.5	25	19.2	35.1	38.8	52.3
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>47.5</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	22.2	17.7	17.7	11.5	10.1	11	19.8	21.3	17.7	32.8	36.3	49.1
52—Brandon.....	20	15	18	12.5	8	12.5		17		33.2	36.7	45.8
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>48.7</b>
53—Regina.....	21.3	16	15.1	10.9	9.2	10.2	18.1	17.9		33.5	39.3	49.3
54—Prince Albert.....	19	15	14.5	9.5	7.5	10.5	17.5	20	15	37.5	42.7	49
55—Saskatoon.....	20.4	16.5	15.4	11.8	8.9	11.1	19	17.6	16.8	34.2	38.4	46.2
56—Moose Jaw.....	24.5	19.5	16.7	12.1	8.4	12.6	21.2	19	19.3	34	37.3	50.3
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>45.0</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	22	16.2	14.7	11.1	9.4	12.9	19	16.7	19.5	34.1	38.2	47.2
58—Drumheller.....	21.5	17.5	14	12.5	7	13	19	19.5	17	31.5	35.7	43.7
59—Edmonton.....	18.8	15.8	14.7	9.6	7.7	10.7	18.8	16.2	17.2	30.5	33.7	43.4
60—Calgary.....	23.9	19.7	16.7	12.3	11.1	12.4	21.5	20.2	17.2	35.2	38.6	47.3
61—Lethbridge.....	18.3	15	13	11.2	8.7	9.3	15.8	14.7		30	33	43.4
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>47.2</b>
62—Fernie.....	24	20	16.5	13.3	13.7	15	24	23.5	20.4	36	41	50
63—Nelson.....	25	20	21	14.5	11.2	14.5	22.5	25	21.3	32	36.4	49
64—Trail.....	23.7	19.3	18	14.2	12.5	15	25	24	20	35.4	40.6	45.8
65—New Westminster.....	24.2	22	17.8	13.4	13.8	12.5	21.6	20.4	21	33.5	37	42.3
66—Vancouver.....	27.3	22.4	19.1	13.5	13.6	15.2	22.6	20.3	20	33.8	37.3	47
67—Victoria.....	29.1	25	22.2	15.1	14	16.3	26	22.9	23.3	35.4	38	47.6
68—Nanaimo.....	27	23	17.4	14	13.5	17.5	25.6	21	22	33.6	38.6	47.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.3	19.2	17.7	14.9	11.1	15	23.3	21.5	21	35.6	38.5	48

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1935

Fish								Eggs					Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnon haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16.9	22.9	15.4	11.4	50.4	17.4	16.6	22.6	15.2	24.3	20.3	10.3	24.6	28.1	
12.0	25.7			42.8	12.7	14.1	16.8	16.0	31.2	25.5	10.5	26.3	30.9	
9.6	22.7			41.3	13.3	13.9	16.4	15	33.7	28.8	12-13	22	30.6	
					12.6	12.5	20.6	14.9	30.7	26	10-11	26.7	29.8	
				50	12.6		14.6	16.1	27.2	23.7	7-8c	29	31.9	
11.5	27.5			40	12.2	14.2	15.3	17	29.8	23.2	11.8a	25	30.3	
					13		16.2	17	32.3	23		26.5	30.7	
15	27			40	12.7	15.7	17.8	15.7	33.6	28.4	10c	28.5	31.9	
12	24			45	12.5	14	17.4	14.4	23.4	17.6	8-9	25	28.7	
12.4	27.6	13.5		50.2	13.5	15.3	19.4	15.9	27.3	23.2	10.4	27.1	30.2	
12.2	25.7	12		47	13.6	14.6	16.7	16.1	30.2	24.9	9-10	28.7	30.6	
13	27	15		46.2	13	14.4	23.3	15.1	28.7	24.5	12	27.6	31.2	
12	30			57.5	14.9	17.2	21.7	16.4	28.6	24.5	10	27.1	30.1	
					12.5	15	15.7		21.7	19	10	25	29	
11.9	23.2	15.0	8.8	54.7	14.2	15.8	15.8	14.8	27.1	23.1	8.9	23.1	26.1	
	22.7					12.2	17.7	15.1	26.5	22.6	10	21	25.6	
9.7	22.8			56.7		15.3	19.1	14.6	30.3	24.6	9b	25	26.7	
13.7	29.2			9.1		20	16.4	14.8	28.6	24.4	9	23.2	25.1	
10	20					18	13.3	14.7	26.2	22.2		23	26.1	
						17.7	14.8	15	26.5	23.7	8b		27.8	
					15	18	13.2	14.8	25	21.9	8		25.3	
10	22			8	13	12.5	14.1	15.2	26.7	25	8	21	25.2	
13	22.5	15		8.7	12.5	15.5	18.9	14	27.5	22.4	10-11	25.9	27.6	
15	23	18.7		8.4	12.3	13.3	15	14.7	26.2	21.5	9	22.8	25.9	
18.1	21.5	18.7	9.5	55.0	16.9	16.0	25.6	14.9	22.8	19.4	10.7	25.4	28.0	
20	25	24.5	8.9		19.6	16.2	27.5	14.4	26.2	23.7	10	22.8	26.4	
	25	15	8.1		15.7	15	21.6	14.7	21.7	18	9		27.2	
13	20.2	17	10	50	15.6	16.5	21.1	13.6	21.8	18		23.2	26.3	
	18	17			16	15.3	20.2	14.1	18.3	16	9	25.7	27.2	
20	25	24.5	8.9		14	15	22.1	15.8	17.4	14.2	10	25.3	28.1	
	18	15			18.5	17.5	26.8	15.6	23.6	20.8	11b	25	28.2	
	25				16.5	15.5	25.7	15.4	18.5	15.3	10	26.5	29.7	
					21.3	17.8	29.6	14.1	25.4	20.9	12	24.5	28.4	
					15	16.2	27.7	14.1	23.8	20.7	11	26.5	26.8	
					16	17	27.4	15.1	24.6		11	26	27.9	
						14	28.8	14.2	25.1	23.7	11-5a	25.5	28.1	
					14.1	16	25.4	14.6	19.3	16.9	11	27	27.3	
					17.5	14	26.8	14.9	21.4	17.4	11	24	28.3	
					18.2	15.5	26	15	22.8	20	10	25	28.1	
	20.5			50	16.5	20.6	14.4	21.9	19.2	11	11	25.2	27.3	
					14.3	15.3	24.1	15	18.8	15	10		27.9	
	19	15			18.7	13	27.3	15	20.1	16.9	10	25	26.7	
					13.9	15.2	31.1	14.8	21.1	18.8	10	24	27.8	
					15	16.5	31.7	15.4	19.7	17.5	10	28	29	
		20			15	16.3	21.3	15	16.6	13.4	10	25.8	28.1	
15	23.5	25			18.3	17.3	26.9	14.2	20.9	17.9	12		26.1	
					15	15	31.1	14.2	20.2	18.1	10	25	27.6	
					18		22.6	14.2	17.2	14.6	10	26.3	28.3	
					17		29.3	16	29		12		28.4	
	20	16	13	65	19	16	19.8	15	28.4	25.7	12		27.6	
18	22	18		50	18	17	19.6	16	25.7		12b		31.4	
22.7	20			60	20.3	18.2	23.7	16.2	28.7	24.1	12-5a		29.4	
	18	19.5			18	18.5	26.4	15	29	25.5	11	25	28.3	
		17			18.1	15.2	25.4	15.1	28.7	26.5	11		29	
		20			17	17.3	28.9	16.2	29.3	25	11	28	29.6	
	21.8	14.4			19.3	16.5	25.9	15.0	23.1	17.7	9.1	21.8	26.8	
21.6	21.6	13.8			18.5	16	28.6	14.8	24.9	18.8	10	21	27.4	
22	22	15			20	17	23.1	15.2	21.2	16.6	7-1-9-1a	22.5	26.1	
21.6	21.9	10.3	12.6		22.4	18.5	21.3	15.8	21.5	16.8	9.8	20.7	26.5	
21.7	21.3	11			24.3	18.3	25.8	15.5	22.4	17.1	10	17.3	25.3	
21.2	22.2	9.5	10.1		20	18	19.1	16.5	21.2	16.5	9	28.5	54	
18.5	20	8.5	15		22	16.4	20.8	15.5	21.2	16.6	10	22.5	55	
25	24.2	12			23.3	21.1	19.6	15.6	21	17	10	22	26.3	
22.6	22.3	10.6	12.5		23.4	19.2	21.3	14.9	20.4	15.8	10.0	21.3	26.9	
25	25	10			25	19	18.1	15.4	18.4	13.4	10	21.4	26.5	
25	22.5	10.5			25	20.7	22.4	15.7	20.6	15.7	10	22	27.2	
19.7	20.7	12.7	15		22	19	21.6	15.1	22	17.9	10	23	27.2	
22.8	22.5	10			23	18.7	26.3	15.4	21.1	16.5	10	21	27.6	
20.5	20.6	9.3			22	18.7	17.9	12.7	20	15.6	10	19	26.1	
18.2	23.1	13.0	18.3		21.9	19.6	26.4	16.3	24.6	20.2	11.3	26.1	29.7	
22.5	27.5				21.7	21.7	32.5	18.5	27	22.2	10	25	29.7	
23.5	24	13	16.5		24.4	21	27.2	17.2	26.6	22.5	12-5a	22.3	28.8	
20.7	23	13	19.3		23.5	21	30.8	17	30.5	25	12-5a	27	30.8	
16					20	17.4	26	14.6	20.1	16.6	10		28.6	
14.1	23.5				20.1	17	24.7	14.6	21.5	17.6	10	25	28.6	
12.6	22.7				21.7	18.8	23.2	16.1	22.4	18.8	10-12-5a	28.4	30	
						20	26.8	15.8	22.2	18.6	10	29	30.7	
	18					20	20	16.5	26.7	20.5	14-3a		30.1	



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Pears, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	<b>20.0</b>	<b>5.9a</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	<b>18.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.8	7.3	14.8	3.4	5	6.6	13.3	10.9	12.6	10.6
2—New Glasgow.....	18.3	6.6-7	14.4	3.7	4.9	7.4	11.8	10.5	11.9	10.6
3—Amherst.....	17.9	6.7	15	3.6	5	8.2	12.3	10.5	12.2	10.4
4—Halifax.....	18.6	4.6-7	14.5	3.6	5.2	8.4	15.1	11.1	12.5	11
5—Windsor.....	19	6.7	14	3.9	5	8	15	12.2	12.7	12.2
6—Truro.....	20.2	6.6-7	13.4	3.8	4.9	7.6	12.2	10.9	12.8	11.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18	6.7	15.4	3.4	5	7	14	11	11.6	11
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	<b>19.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>
8—Moncton.....	19.6	7.3	15	3.6	5	8.9	12.3	12	12.6	11.5
9—Saint John.....	19.8	6.6-7	17.1	3.6	5.2	7.7	12.8	10.6	12.5	10.7
10—Fredericton.....	19.2	6.7	14.2	3.6	5	7.2	14	10.5	13	10.5
11—Bathurst.....	19	6.7-7.3	12.5	3.6	4.9	6.9	12.5	12	12.2	11
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	<b>18.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>
12—Quebec.....	18.7	4.8	13.7	3.4	5.1	6.8	10.7	9.7	12	10.9
13—Three Rivers.....	19	4.7-5.3	12.7	3.3	4.5	5.5	11	9.7	12.5	10
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.7	4.7	12.2	3.4	5.1	6.7	11.7	9.8	12.6	10.2
15—Sorel.....	18.9	—	13.7	3.1	5.2	5.8	10	9.4	12.9	10.3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.4	4	13.7	3.4	6	6.6	10.9	9.7	12	11.6
17—St. Johns.....	16.4	4.7-5.3	12.2	3.2	5	6.7	10	9.4	12	12.4
18—Theftford Mines.....	19.3	4	13.7	3.5	5.2	5.1	10.8	9.7	11.8	10.3
19—Montreal.....	19.3	4.7-6	13.7	3.6	5	7.3	10.1	9.3	11.9	10.4
20—Hull.....	16.1	4.7-5.3	12.3	3.4	4.9	6.3	10.9	9	11.4	9.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	<b>19.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>
21—Ottawa.....	18	6.7-3	13.8	3.6	4.9	8.6	10.6	9.4	11.9	10.3
22—Brockville.....	15.7	5.3	13.1	3.2	4.9	7.6	12	10.7	12.7	10.8
23—Kingston.....	18.8	5.3	12.5	3.2	5	8.9	10.4	9.6	12	9.7
24—Belleville.....	18.6	4.7	13.5	3.1	4.9	7.8	10.8	9.4	11.4	10
25—Peterborough.....	19.1	5.3-6.7	14.3	3.2	4.8	7.9	10.8	9.5	11.1	10.2
26—Oshawa.....	19.7	5.3-6.7	12.5	3.3	5	9.4	10.7	9.7	11.9	10.4
27—Orillia.....	19.9	5.3	13.6	3.4	4.8	8.7	10.8	9.8	12.3	10.8
28—Toronto.....	22.1	5.3-6.7	15.6	3.4	4.9	9	9.7	10	11.4	10.5
29—Niagara Falls.....	18.8	5.3-6.7	13.3	3.1	4.8	7.8	10.8	10.1	11.2	10.8
30—St. Catharines.....	21.1	5.3-6.7	14	3	5	9	11.3	10	11.5	10.3
31—Hamilton.....	21.5	5.3-6.7	13.5	2.9	4.8	8	9.8	10.3	12.2	10.8
32—Brantford.....	20.4	5.3-6.7	13.8	3.2	4.9	9.4	10.2	9.6	12	10.2
33—Galt.....	21.8	5.3-6	14.4	3	5	8.5	10.9	10.7	12	10.5
34—Guelph.....	19.5	4.7-6	13.7	2.8	5	10	10.9	10.2	12.3	11.3
35—Kitchener.....	20.4	5.3-6	13.9	3	5.2	9.1	11.4	10.2	11.9	10.6
36—Woodstock.....	18.9	4.7-5.3	13	2.7	4.7	8.8	10.4	10.2	13.5	10.7
37—Stratford.....	18.2	5.3-6	14.5	2.8	5	9	11.5	10.1	12.2	10.6
38—London.....	19.3	5.3-6	14.2	2.9	4.9	8.5	11.3	10.1	12.7	10.9
39—St. Thomas.....	19	4.7-5.3	14	2.9	5.3	10	12.1	10.2	12.4	11.9
40—Chatham.....	19	4.7	13.2	3.2	5	8.9	11.6	10.7	13.8	11.7
41—Windsor.....	17.7	5.3-6.7	13.7	3	4.7	7.1	10.1	10.1	12.1	10.7
42—Sarnia.....	20.2	5.3	12.7	2.8	5	8.1	12.1	10.3	12.3	10.7
43—Owen Sound.....	17.8	5.3	13.7	2.7	4.5	8.8	10.8	9.5	11.7	10.8
44—North Bay.....	23	6	15	3.8	5.7	9.6	12.6	11.1	12.9	12.2
45—Sudbury.....	18.4	6	12.7	3.5	5.6	8.5	13.4	10	13.3	10.7
46—Cobalt.....	20.4	6.7	13	3.8	5.7	9.3	13	12	12.8	11.6
47—Timmins.....	19.4	5.6	13	3.6	5.3	9.2	11.5	10.1	12.8	11.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.7	5.3-6.7	11	3.3	5.5	8.2	12.5	10.3	12.7	11.2
49—Port Arthur.....	19.3	4.7-6	15.3	3.3	5.8	8.7	11.2	10.4	11.2	10.1
50—Fort William.....	19.5	4.7-6	12	3.4	5.4	8.3	10.7	10.4	13	10.6
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	<b>22.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	23	5.6-7	13.3	3.2	5.1	9.3	10.5	12.1	13.6	13.1
52—Brandon.....	21.3	4.7-5.3	—	3.4	5.9	9.7	11.4	13.1	14.3	13.2
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	<b>22.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>
53—Regina.....	21.4	4.8-5.6	10.8	3.1	5.9	9.6	10.1	14	13.4	13.4
54—Prince Albert.....	24.2	4.8	14.5	3	4.7	7.8	10.9	13.6	13.6	14.3
55—Saskatoon.....	19.5	5.3	12.5	3.3	5.1	9.4	10	13	14.1	13.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.7	5.6	13	3.2	5.2	9	10.5	13.6	14.2	13.6
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	<b>22.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.6	—	—	3.4	6.4	7.1	10.4	12.8	13.8	13.4
58—Drumheller.....	23.6	6	14	3.4	5.5	7.3	12	12.9	14.2	13.7
59—Edmonton.....	20.2	6.7b	16.3	3.2	5.7	7.3	10	12.5	13.5	13
60—Calgary.....	22.2	5.6	16	3.2	5.5	7.7	10.2	12.8	13.7	13.2
61—Lethbridge.....	23.0	6.7	—	3.1	5.3	6.5	11	12.7	14.7	13.2
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	<b>22.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>
62—Fernie.....	22	—	13	3.8	6.4	6.3	7.8	12.7	14.5	14.2
63—Nelson.....	22.1	8.3	16	3.8	5.5	7.2	9.3	12.1	14.6	13.1
64—Trail.....	20.5	7	16.7	3.6	5.2	6.5	8.5	12.4	13.8	13.2
65—New Westminster.....	22.5	6.7-5	19	3.7	5.8	5.3	7.6	12	12.8	11.7
66—Vancouver.....	23.3	6.7-5	17.8	3.7	5.5	6	7.5	12.1	11.6	11.6
67—Victoria.....	23.2	7.5	19	3.8	6.1	5.5	7.5	12.1	11.7	11.4
68—Nanaimo.....	24	7.5	15	3.5	5.9	5.6	8	11.6	10.6	12
69—Prince Rupert.....	22	7.5-8.3	15	4	5.9	5	7.7	13.1	12.5	13.1

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
5-2	4-1	.783	16-9	23-8	15-4	12-3	16-5	15-5	56-1	21-1	54-8	43-0
5-1	4-3	.775	16-0	22-1	13-6	13-0	15-9	15-5	54-9	20-3	57-0	42-2
5-1	4-6	.876	18-7		13-2	13-1	15-5	15-4	50	19-3		40
4-8	3-7	.856	15-3	28-5	12-7	12-4	15-4	14-3	60	20-3		43
5	4-4	.697	14	20-1		11-3	15-3	15		20-3		3
5-5	4-3	.809	17-3	19-7	15-5	13-7	17-1	16-5	56-5	21-2	65	40
5-2	4-5	.797	17-7			15	16-3	16	49	20-5	53	45
5	4-3	.617	12-9	20	12-9	12-3	15-7	15-7	59	20-3	60	43-2
4-7	3-8	.412	10-5	16-5	15	13-3	15-3	15		20-2		47-5
5-1	4-4	.593	14-2	20-3	14-1	12-7	15-5	14-6	54-1	20-4	57-7	45-2
5-2	4-3	.662	14-1	22	12-3	12-5	15-9	15-1	50	20-6	55	49
5-3	4-3	.604	15-2	20	14-4	12-3	15-1	13-6	63-3	20-5		40
5-1	4-5	.618	14-1	19	16-7	13-2	15-7	14-5	49	20-6	60-3	44-3
4-7	4-5	.487	13-3		13	12-7	15-2	15		19-7		47-5
5-0	5-5	.652	14-0	24-8	13-8	12-1	16-2	14-4	55-9	21-2	61-1	42-2
5	4-9	.589	13-5	25	13	12-5	16-8	14-1	54-3	22-9	63-6	44
5	6-2	.578	13-2	22-5	14-5	11-1	15-5	13-8	55	19-8	55	42-2
4-9	5-2	.651	13-9	27-2	14-8	12-5	17-1	14-6	45	23-9	61	44-2
5	6-9	.60	14-4	25	13-2	12-2	16-1	13-7	50	20-3		42-2
5-3	5-6	.661	12-6	25	13-4	12-5	16-2	14	56	19-2	59	40-7
5	5-5	.555	13-3		13-7	12-7	17-2	15-3	51-5	20	65	41-2
5	5-2	.718	14-7	24	14-4	11-6	15-3	15-2	55	22-2		45
5	5-3	.828	15-7	27-3	13-7	12-2	16-2	14	82	21-8	59-1	39-7
4-8	4-7	.691	15	22-4	13-7	11-7	15	15-3	54-5	20-4	65	41
4-9	3-5	.754	16-0	24-4	16-0	12-3	16-7	15-9	56-0	20-7	55-1	41-0
4-9	4-9	.824	18-1	25-6	14-2	12-4	16	16-3	54-8	21-3	55-6	40-3
4-9	3-4	.708	15	28-3	15	10-4	16-9	15-5	45	21-8	62-5	41-5
4-9	3-8	.805	15-5	25	17	13-9	16-8	16	49	20-4	56-3	41-5
4-8	3-9	.648	13-7	31	—	13-6	16-7	15-2	44-3	19-2	48	39-2
4-7	3-2	.587	11-7	22-5	15	11-6	15-8	15-4	65	18-2	56-7	38-8
4-7	3-3	.72	15	22-5		12-7	16-1	15-5	65	21-8	62	41-8
4-9	2-7	.528	12-1	30	16-5	11-7	17-3	15	58	19-7	56	41-7
4-7	3-5	.828	16-4	18-7	12-5	11-1	16-4	15-4	55-7	20	60-3	39
5-2	3-8	.831	16-2	20		11-6	16-4	15-2	65	21-2	59-5	40
5-4	3-3	.817	15-3	24		12-8	16-3	15-8	65	20		40-7
4-9	3-7	.777	16-4	31-2		11-8	16-8	15-5		18-1		38-9
4-7	3-1	.652	12-9	25	13	12-6	16-9	15	58	19-9		38-8
4-8	3-4	.594	13-9	21		12-5	16-4	15-8	65	21-8	60	41-2
5-1	4-2	.606	14	20		13	17-2	16-4	47-5	20-9	45-5	40-4
4-8	3-2	.52	13-1			12-3	14-9	14-9		20	65	41-3
4-9	3-1	.546	13-5			12-5	15-4	14-4		20-2		39-7
4-4	3-1	.58	12-8	28-3		12-5	16-7	15-5		20-8	61-3	40-1
4-6	3-5	.66	13-2	22-5		11-6	15-7	15		20-2	52	39-2
5-1	3-3	.655	13-6	20-8		13-4	16-6	15-2	52	21-7		41-4
4-2	3-2	.69	14-7	21		12-7	16-4	15-7	50	20-5	58	39
4-4	2-3	.892	16	23-3		11-2	15-8	15	46	21		40
4-9	2-9	.528	11	20-9		13-1	17-1	16-1		19-4		38-9
4-7	2-9	.517	12-5	23-3	15	12-8	16-6	15	55	20-8	57-5	39-7
5	4	.85	23		20	11-7	18-3	18-2	60	22-5	52	44
4-3	3-7	.873	18		16-2	12-4	17-7	17-7	59-5	20-2	50-7	45-8
5	4-4	.937	22-5		20	12-5	18-7	16	65	21	50	46-7
5-3	4-5	1-338	26-2	30	18	12-4	18	17-2	63-6	21-3	48-5	43-2
5-5	3-8	.92	19-6	29	20	11-2	17-7	17-7	55	22-7	55	42-5
5-1	4-2	1-11	22	27	16	12-9	17-2	18-2	50-2	22-9	48-7	41-9
4-9	4-1	1-09	22-5		13-9	12-2	17-1	17-8	51-2	22-2	46-7	43-6
5-6	3-9	.709	15-8		14-9	12-1	17-4	16-7	53-3	20-9	49-7	44-1
5-4	3-5	.552	13-6		14	11-3	17-1	16-3	57-4	20-8	47-5	43-4
5-7	4-3	.866	18		15-7	12-9	17-6	17-1	59-2	21	51-8	44-8
6-0	4-7	1-019	22-5		18-8	12-8	17-4	17-1	60-8	23-2	55-1	47-7
6-1	4-2	.924	23-7		20	13-2	16-8	16-7	63-2	22-1	56-3	47-2
6-3	5-1	1-06	21		16-5	12-7	18-7	17-7	63-3	24	55-6	49-4
5-8	5	1-08	22-1		18-7	12-4	16-6	16-6	58-9	23-6	55	46-7
5-7	4-5	1-01	23-1		20	12-8	17-6	17-2	57-9	23-1	53-4	47-4
5-7	4-0	.878	19-5		15-4	12-3	17-2	16-0	57-9	22-8	52-2	46-7
5-4	3	.824	21-4		15-7	12-5	17-2	15-5	57-8	22-2	53-2	47-8
6	4-6	1-17	23-3		15-7	12-5	17-2	16-1	60-4	24-9	52-8	45-7
6	4-6	.827	17-6		17-8	12-2	17-5	16-2	57-1	22-8	51-6	45-3
5-7	3-8	.923	21		12-5	11-7	16-4	15-9	58-8	22-4	51	43-2
5-3	3-8	.647	14		15-2	12-7	17-7	16-5	55-4	21-8	52-4	46-4
5-8	4-3	1-025	21-9		16-4	11-7	16-1	14-6	53-7	21-8	49-2	45-1
6-7	4-7	1-17	26-7		17-5	12-6	17-5	16-2	56-7	22-3	55	51
6	4-6	1-15	25		13	12-8	16	14-6	57-4	23-4	53-8	51
6-8	3-8	1-10	25			12-2	17-7	15-7	58-2	24	50-7	50
5-3	4	.775	15-2		13-7	11-5	15-4	13-7	49-7	22	45	40
5-1	4-2	.757	16		19-5	10-7	14-6	14-1	54-7	20-4	44-8	41-8
5-2	4-5	.98	22-7			11	15-3	13-2	51-5	19-8	47-1	41-8
5-7	4-1	.911	19-2			11-7	15-6	14-2	46-3	20-6	47-5	40
5-8	4-7	1-36	25		18-5	11	16-6	15	55	21-7	50	45



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>15.059</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15.500</b>
1—Sydney.....	6.9	6.3	42.7	48.2	22.1	13.7	2.8	42.2	47.5	12.6	4.9	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.3	6.3	38.7	45.9	18.8	9.4	2.9	46.7	35.3	11.7	5	
3—Amherst.....	6.4	6.1	46.7	49.3	15.7	10	2.8	40	36	11.5	5	
4—Halifax.....	6.1	6.1	41.7	43.8	23	10	3.1	40	50	12.7	5	15.50
5—Windsor.....	6.7	6	34.5	48.3	22.5	9.5	2.7		40	10	5	
6—Truro.....	6.6	6.3	42.7	47.8	17.7	9.9	3	37.5	35.1	12	4.8	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6.2	5.7	43.6	47.8	16.5	13	3	42.7	35.6	12.5	4.7	13.90
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15.750</b>
8—Moncton.....	6.3	6.2	45	49.4	17.1	10.1	3	41.2	38.5	12.4	5.1	b & g
9—Saint John.....	6.5	6.4	42.7	48	15.4	10	2.9	42.1	40.3	11.8	5	15.75
10—Fredericton.....	6.7	6.6	42.7	47.2	15.4	10	3	37.6	35.1	11.8	5	
11—Bathurst.....	6.9	6.6	48.7	18.3	10.5	40	2.8	50.3	11.5	5		
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>14.500</b>
12—Quebec.....	6.3	5.9	37.3	50.3	20.7	15.1	4	40.4	54	10.9	4.8	14.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.3	5.9	37.4	55.2	22.7	14.3	4	46.7	50	10.5	4	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.9	5.7	32.6	48.7	20.3	12.2	3.1	38.7	50.5	10.7	4.4	15.00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	6	5.7	34.4	48.7	21.2	10.7	2.6	39.3	55	10	4.3	14.00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.9	5.8	45.6	49.1	20	13.3	3.1	44.4	50	10	4.6	13.50
17—St. Johns.....	6	6	35	52.5	21.3	11.7	3	47.5	50	10	4.7	
18—Theftford Mines.....	6.1	5.7	39.2	53.2	17.5	13.3	2.9	42.5	45	10	4.1	
19—Montreal.....	5.9	5.7	38.7	53.6	21.3	13.2	2.7	46.1	52.3	10	4.3	14.75-15.00
<b>20—Hull.....</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>15.25-15.75</b>
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>14.861</b>
21—Ottawa.....	6	6	41.2	56.9	18.8	13.4	2.6	52.1	55	10.3	4.8	15.25-15.75
22—Brookville.....	5.9	5.9	38.9	54.8	22.5	10.4	2.6	39	47.5	10.3	4.1	14.50
23—Kingston.....	5.9	5.8	35.1	51.1	18.1	12.8	3	42.5	46.7	10.5	4.4	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.2	5.9	39	53.1	19	12.3	2.7	38.3	50	10.7	4.9	14.00-14.50
25—Peterborough.....	6	6	44.5	53	19.4	13.7	2.6	38.7	50	10.5	4.6	15.00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	6	6	43.5	53.8	21.8	12.5	2.7	41.4	55	10.8	4.8	13.95
27—Orillia.....	5.8	5.7	37.1	55.3	21	12.8	2.8	42.1	48.2	10	4.5	15.00
28—Toronto.....	5.8	5.7	42.7	58	19.4	11.9	2.7	43.8	47.1	9.8	4.5	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.1	6.1	38	55.8	23.2	12.7	2.4	45		10	4.5	11.75-12.50g
30—St. Catharines.....	5.8	5.7	38.8	59.8	21.2	13.2	2.5	43.3	50	11.2	5	13.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.7	5.5	38.8	48.8	19.4	10.7	2.4	38.2	49.2	9.9	4.8	12.00
32—Brantford.....	6.1	6.1	40	54.7	20.7	12.2	2.8	41.3	53	10.2	5	14.25-14.50
33—Galt.....	6.4	6.2	36.7	53.5	21.7	13	2.7	48	51.2	10.7	5	14.50-14.75
34—Guelph.....	5.9	5.9	36.6	56	21	12.1	2.6	40.3	44	10.6	4.6	14.25-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	6	6	30.9	55.5	18.8	12.1	2.7	38.8	45	10.3	3.7	14.50
36—Woodstock.....	6	5.9	39.4	56.6	19.6	11.2	2.7	41.8	53	10.6	5.2	14.00
37—Stratford.....	6.1	6.1	40.8	54	18.7	12.3	2.7	44.1	51.7	11	5.1	14.50
38—London.....	6.1	6.1	41.3	53	17	13.1	2.7	41.5	43.3	10.1	4.3	15.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.4	6.3	41	57.5	19.7	12.6	2.6	45.9	50.8	10.5	5.1	14.50
40—Chatham.....	6.2	6.2	39.8	55	18.5	13.4	2.7	40	50	10	4.4	14.50
41—Windsor.....	6	6	32.7	46.3	15.9	11.8	2.2	40.7	60	9.8	4.3	12.75-14.00
42—Sarnia.....	6.4	6.4	39	54.5	16.8	12.9	2.5	36.9		10.1	4.7	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.2	6.2	43	50	23.6	11.2	2.8	40	53.3	9.7	4.5	15.25-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.5	6.4	41	58	22.5	15	2.8	45		12.5	4	16.00-16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.6	6.4	36	62.2	24.4	16.5	2.8	44		12	4.6	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.3	7	36.7	58.3	23.3	15	2.8	36.7	45	11.5	5	19.00
47—Timmins.....	7.1	6.8	35	64.3	23.8	15.8	3.1	42.2		13	4.5	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	6.3	34	57.5	18.8	18.2	2.6	42.5		11.9	5	15.75-16.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.7	6.6	36.4	56.5	23.4	18	2.9	41.2		11.8	4.5	15.75-16.00
50—Fort William.....	7	6.9	37.5	54.2	22.2	15.1	2.9	44.2	50	11.8	5.7	20.000
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>18.50</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	7.2	7.2	36.5	50.5	20.9	13.7	3.2	35.6	52	12.3	6.5	18.50
52—Brandon.....	7	7	36.8	50	23.3	14.4	2.9	38.3	53.7	13.7	4.8	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>18.50</b>
53—Regina.....	7.1	7.5	32.5	50.9	21.5	20 a	3.2	45.7	60	12.7	5.3	
54—Prince Albert.....	7.4	7.2	33.3	50.6	23.4	20.8a	3.7	43.3	50	14	5.4	
55—Saskatoon.....	7.3	7.4	33.5	51.2	22	18.9a	2.8	38.4	60	12	6.3	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.8	7	38.9	54.1	23.1	20.3a	3.8	48.7		15	5	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>18.50</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.3	7	30.8	48.8	23	20 a	3.5	40		12.5	4.7	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.3	7.4	32	48	19.7	18.2a	3.5	39	56.7	15	5.1	
59—Edmonton.....	6.9	7	36.8	50.1	22.6	17.1a	3.4	43.3	51.2	14.5	6	g
60—Calgary.....	6.7	7.2	31.8	45	17.8	16 a	3.3	38	60	12.5	4.6	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.9	6.9	31	46.1	21.3	16.2a	3.2	38.4	53.3	14.7	4.8	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>18.50</b>
62—Fernie.....	7.8	7.3	36.2	50	21	20 a	3.3	53.3	50	13.7	4.7	
63—Nelson.....	7	6.9	36	48.8	23	21.7a	3.4	48.7	60	12.3	4.5	
64—Trail.....	7.2	6.7	29.2	48.7	20.5	23.3a	3.5	48.3	50	11	4	
65—New Westminster.....	6	6	31.5	44.8	18.4	20.2a	2.9	46.2	57.5	10.7	5.1	
66—Vancouver.....	5.8	5.4	37.1	45.6	20.4	19.4a	2.7	50	58	10.7	4.5	
67—Victoria.....	6.9	6.2	36.2	46.1	21.8	20.4a	3	43	53.3	10.5	5	
68—Nanaimo.....	6	5.6	35.6	46.8	20.4	20 a	2.6	50	55	10	5.7	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.4	6.1	35	50.7	20	22.5a	3		55	11.2	4.5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text.

h. Lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord				Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
9-383	12-179	9-944	11-725	7-335	8-662	7-585	27-3	9-8	22-205	15-931	
5-000	10-000	7-167	8-000	5-500	6-500	6-500	29-7	9-8	21-167	14-250	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-8	10	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	6-00				29-7	10	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	2
7-00-9-50	10-50			4-00	5-00	6-00	28-6	9-8	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
8-00-10-50	11-00	9-00-12-00	10-00-12-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	30	9-7	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	4
							30	9-7	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5
							28-6	9-8	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
							27-8	9-8	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	7
9-00	10-50		10-50	6-50	7-50		27-8	9-8	22-750	17-375	
8-50-9-40	10-344	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	30-9g	9-5	20-00-23-00	15-00-20-00	8
9-75-11-75g	11-50g	8-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00c	28	9-8	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00						27-5	9-7	25-00	18-00	10
9-00-11-00	11-50						28-5	10	18-00	15-00	11
9-25							23-3	9-4	19-833	13-438	
9-100	11-600	10-799	12-134	8-068	9-068	8-550	23-3	9-4	20-00-28-00		12
10-00	11-00c	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-3	9-9	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00	25-5	9-7	16-00-25-00	18-00-22-00	14
9-25	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	25	9-7	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
							21-3	9-4	14-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16
	12-00	11-33c	12-67c	8-67c	10-67c	8-00c	20-6	9-4	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
							20-7	9-1	18-00-25-00	5-00-7-00	18
8-00	11-00	12-00	13-33-14-67	8-00	9-00	12-00	25	9-7	10-00-12-00	14-00-18-00	19
		13-33					25-4	9-3	18-00-28-00		
10-25							24-1	8-8	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	20
10-089	12-116	10-625	12-489	8-483	10-196	9-229	25-6	9-4	23-107	16-893	
10-25	12-25-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	25-8	9-2	20-00-29-00	15-00-22-00	21
8-00-9-00	12-50						23-7	9	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
7-50-8-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	25	9-4	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
10-00-12-00	12-50	11-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		24-7	9-7	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
9-50	13-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	25	9-1	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25
10-50	11-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	9-00	22-2	9-5	17-00-26-00	10-00-17-00	26
9-75	13-00	9-00	10-00				24-8	9-4	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	27
11-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	11-00	24-8	9-3	22-00-32-00	18-00-22-00	28
7-50g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24-5g	9-2	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	29
7-50g	10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	23-7g	9-2	18-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30
9-00	9-75	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	24-6	9-5	21-00-30-00	13-00-20-00	31
11-75	12-25	15-00	15-00		13-00	8-25c	25-2	9-6	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	32
10-00	12-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	24-5	9-8	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	33
10-00	12-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00		24-6	9-3	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	34
11-50	12-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		24-7	9-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	35
9-00-11-00	12-50						23	9-1	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	36
10-00-11-50	12-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	14-00		22-7	10	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00	37
10-00	11-50-13-00		12-00c		10-50c		24-7	9-2	22-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	38
10-50-11-50	11-25-12-50		14-00-16-00		12-00c	12-00c	25	9-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	39
7-50-8-50	10-50						23-5	9-5	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	40
8-00	10-00-10-50		16-00-18-00		12-00-14-00	12-00-16-00		9-5	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	41
9-00	12-00						24-6	9-6	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	42
	11-50						25-2	9-1	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	43
12-75	14-50						29-5	9-1			44
9-00-13-50	13-50		13-50c		9-00c	9-00c	29-3	9-7	23-00-33-00	20-00-23-00	45
			10-50		8-25-10-50		31-7	9-4	20-00	14-00	46
14-50	16-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00		35	9-7	p	p	47
7-50-11-00	9-50	6-25	9-00	5-00	6-50	6-50c	26-7	9-1	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	48
10-50-12-50	12-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-50c		26-5	9-4	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
9-50-12-50	12-00	7-00	7-75	6-00	6-75		27-1	9-3	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
10-150	14-625			6-938	7-688	6-500	26-7	10-1	23-750	16-250	
9-60-12-00	14-00-15-50			5-25-8-75	6-00-9-50	6-50	26-5	10-2	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50			5-75-8-00	6-25-9-00	6-50	26-8	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	52
8-375	16-750			5-250	7-751	8-500	28-5	10-6	23-500	16-750	
8-50-12-25h	15-00f			7-00-8-00			25-4	10-3	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00		29-4	11-7	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
6-75-8-50h	17-50			6-25-6-75	6-75-9-50	7-00	29-6	10-4	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	55
5-00-9-00h	15-50			8-00-12-00c		10-00c	29-7	10	20-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	56
5-406	10-000			5-500	6-000	4-000	29-6	10-3	22-000	15-375	
g 6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	31-7g	9-3	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	57
2-75-4-25h	g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	g	30	10	r	r	58
7-00-7-50h	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	30-4g	11-2	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	59
4-00-5-75h						4-00	28-5	10	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	60
9-886	11-300			6-313	6-714	4-887	34-6	11-2	21-188	15-750	61
							38-7	12-5	16-00	14-00	62
9-00-10-50	12-50			6-00-7-50	7-00-8-00	5-50	40	12-5	20-00-26-00	15-00-20-00	63
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-00	7-00-7-50	6-50c		9-5	22-00-28-00	18-00-22-00	64
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30	10-5	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	65
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-25	35	11-4	15-00-22-00	13-00-17-00	66
8-75-10-75	9-00			4-50-5-50	6-20-7-30c	4-77c	31-5	11	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	67
7-70-8-20s				4-50	4-50		33-7	9	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	33-3	13	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69

c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. at \$35-\$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per

(Continued from page 464)

ture for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices

and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again higher in most localities, sirloin steak being up from an average of 21.2 cents per pound in March to 22.6 cents in April, rib roast from 16.1 cents per pound to 17.2 cents and shoulder roast from 11.7 cents per pound to 12.6 cents. Mutton also averaged higher in many localities, the price being up from 20.9 cents per pound in March to 21.5 cents in April. Pork prices were little changed. Egg prices were generally lower, fresh being down from an average of 34.1 cents per dozen in March to 24.3 cents in April and cooking from 25.9 cents per dozen in March to 20.3 cents in April. The price of the former in April last year was 27.1 cents per dozen and of the latter 23 cents. The price of creamery butter declined from 29.6 cents per pound in March to 28.1 cents in April. Decreases occurred in most localities. Onions were again somewhat higher at an average price of 4.1 cents per pound. Anthracite coal averaged about 10 cents per ton lower at \$15.06. Bituminous coal was also slightly lower at \$9.38 per ton. An increase in rent was reported from Trail.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16; Windsor, \$16.50; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.75; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$16.50; Peterborough, \$16.50; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$15; St. Catharines, \$14.75; Hamilton, \$15; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$19.50; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices during April averaged higher than in the previous month. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 87.6 cents per bushel in April as compared with 81.9 cents in March. Prices towards the end of the month were at the highest level since October, 1934. In other grains western oats advanced from an average in March of 41.1 cents per

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
Apr., 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries, 20%.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1931	April 1933	April 1934	Mar. 1935	April 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	101.2	98.3	94.5	91.2	73.9	65.3	71.3	72.0	72.5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	103.8	101.4	86.5	86.3	59.1	56.6	64.5	67.5	69.4
II. Animals and their Products.....	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.4	104.4	108.9	104.2	77.8	59.5	67.8	69.8	69.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	100.7	93.5	92.4	83.4	74.2	67.0	74.4	70.7	70.3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.3	98.9	94.6	91.2	80.8	59.3	65.5	64.6	63.9
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.7	94.0	93.8	92.4	80.6	85.0	87.2	86.7	87.4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	133.5	97.0	97.3	98.7	90.5	103.5	86.8	66.7	60.5	65.7	65.2	67.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	98.7	92.5	91.9	93.0	86.0	83.9	85.7	85.9	85.8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.4	95.4	95.4	94.0	87.8	81.6	81.6	80.5	80.2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	101.3	95.9	93.6	92.3	77.7	70.2	74.6	73.7	73.5
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	102.0	100.3	97.4	99.4	74.5	63.7	70.5	70.2	70.3
Other Consumers' Goods.....	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	100.8	92.9	91.0	87.5	79.8	74.6	77.4	76.1	75.7
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.8	100.7	95.0	90.0	69.2	60.0	66.6	69.3	70.7
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	96.9	95.7	94.0	96.2	90.6	87.3	87.9	89.7	89.9
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	101.2	101.3	95.1	88.3	66.8	57.0	64.2	67.0	68.6
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.6	96.2	100.2	94.7	83.6	74.8	82.9	81.4	81.3
Manufacturers' materials.....	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	101.3	102.4	94.0	86.9	63.1	54.0	61.0	64.5	66.4
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.8	99.2	86.2	83.6	59.6	56.6	63.1	65.7	67.3
B. Animal.....	105	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.8	103.1	106.0	101.0	77.8	60.5	69.1	70.2	69.5
Farm (Canadian).....	70	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	104.3	110.2	95.8	93.2	59.5	46.5	55.8	62.7	64.7
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	97.8	95.1	103.0	94.8	74.1	58.6	68.3	74.1	72.0
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.3	98.8	94.4	91.0	81.2	59.5	65.7	68.6	67.9
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.2	91.4	92.6	90.4	81.9	79.7	82.3	82.5	82.7
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	102.2	102.4	94.7	90.3	64.1	53.0	61.5	65.5	66.6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	100.5	95.7	92.4	90.0	76.5	69.6	74.0	74.3	74.3

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

bushel to 42.2 cents in April, rye from 49 cents per bushel to 51.7 cents and barley from 44.8 cents per bushel to 45.9 cents. In milled products the price of flour at Montreal rose from \$5.40 per barrel to \$5.70, while rolled oats at Toronto were 10 cents per ninety pounds lower at \$2.75. Raw sugar at Montreal was up from \$1.90 per cwt. to \$1.94, while granulated was unchanged at \$4.90 per cwt. In live stock the price of cattle advanced, a factor being the continued shipment of supplies to the United States. Choice steers at Toronto were up from \$6.80 per hundred pounds to \$7.11 and at Winnipeg from \$5.88 per hundred pounds to \$6.32. Bacon hogs at Toronto also advanced, the price being up from \$8.17 per hundred pounds to \$8.74 and at Winnipeg from \$7.51 per hundred pounds to \$7.72. Creamery butter at Montreal was about 1 cent per pound lower averaging 25 cents. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of April were reported to be about

80 per cent more than at the beginning of April, 1934, but 54 per cent lower than at the beginning of the previous month. Egg prices were also seasonally lower at Montreal the average for March being 23.9 cents per dozen and for April 21.3 cents. At Toronto the price was down from 21.5 cents per dozen to 19 cents. The price of raw cotton was fractionally higher at an average of 11.8 cents per pound. Visible supplies were substantially lower toward the end of April as compared with the end of March. Raw silk at New York was up from \$1.61 per pound to \$1.74. Fir timber declined \$1 per thousand board feet to \$15. Scrap steel advanced from \$9 per ton to \$10. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal was up from \$7.48 per hundred pounds to \$8.25, tin at Toronto from 52½ cents per pound to 56½ cents and silver from 59.6 cents per ounce to 68.4 cents. The price of silver in April, 1934, was 45.1 cents per ounce.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 86·9 for March, a decrease of 1·2 per cent for the month. The principal decline was in foods, in which all groups were lower than in February, the meat, fish and eggs group showing a fall of 4·8 per cent. Non-foods were 0·8 per cent lower, showing declines in all groups except the metal groups which were slightly higher.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 82·9 at the end of March, a decrease of 0·6 per cent for the month. Foods were 1·7 per cent lower, chiefly owing to lower prices for animal foods. Industrial materials were 0·2 per cent higher for the month due to the advance of 1·6 per cent in the minerals group.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July 1914=100, was 139 at April 1, a fall of 1·4 per cent for the month, due entirely to a decrease of 2·4 per cent in food, in which group lower prices were recorded for eggs, butter, milk and fish. The non-food groups were unchanged from the previous month.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July 1914=100 (gold index) was 70 for March, a decline of 1·4 per cent for the month, due entirely to lower food prices, as industrial materials were slightly higher than the February level.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 100·7 for March, a decrease of

0·2 per cent for the month. Both agricultural and industrial products were lower than the February level, although colonial products showed an increase. The greatest change in any one group was a decrease of 6·5 per cent in rubber.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122·2 for March, a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. Decreases in food and sundries were partly offset by small advances in heat and light and clothing.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 79·4 for March, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. Of the ten main groups, seven showed decreases, two groups, namely fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs were higher, while the group of house-furnishing goods was unchanged from the February level. Raw materials were 1 per cent lower, while semi-manufactured and finished products were slightly higher than for February.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9.6643 at April 1, a decline of 1·3 per cent for the month. Of the 13 groups, seven were lower, of which textiles showed the largest decrease.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$172.461 at April 1, a fall of 2·46 per cent for the month, the downward movement extending to all groups except "other food."

**COST OF LIVING.**—The National Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 82·4 for March, showing no change from the February level. The slightly lower levels of the food and clothing groups were offset by a small increase in the housing group.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1935

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1935, was 202, there being 69 in January, 73 in February and 60 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1934, showing 260 fatalities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 215. In the first quarter of 1934, 193 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 484). The supplementary list of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 15 fatalities for 1934.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1935 were as follows: agriculture, 24; logging, 23; fishing and trapping, 7; mining, non-ferrous

smelting and quarrying, 47; manufacturing, 26; construction, 13; electric light and power, 1; transportation and public utilities, 40; trade, 10; service, 11.

Of the mining accidents, 31 were in "metaliferous mining" and 16 in "coal mining."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 2 in "leather, fur and products," 10 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 2 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 2 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-ferrous metal products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 3 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 4 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 7 in "highway and bridge," and 2 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 19 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 9 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transportation," 7 in "local transportation," and 2 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there was 1 fatality in "wholesale," and 9 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 6 were in "public administration," 1 in "custom and repair," and 4 in "personal, domestic and business."

The most serious accident occurring during the period under review was in metalliferous mining in which seven miners lost their lives when their camp was buried under a snow

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1935  
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.).....				2	3				1				6
B.—Working machines.....	9												9
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.).....				1	3			1					5
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.).....	2			5	6	1	1	2			2		19
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects.....		1		1	3			1					6
F.—Falling objects.....	5	12		12	1	4		1			1		36
G.—Handling of objects.....		5		1	2								8
H.—Tools.....						1					1		2
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.....			4	7		1		23	5		4		44
J.—Animals.....	6							3					9
K.—Falls of persons.....	2	3		3	7	2		6			2		25
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.).....		2	3	15	1	4		7			1		33
Total.....	24	23	7	47	26	13	1	40	10		11		202

slide, at Taseko Lake, British Columbia, about January 27.

Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On January 30, two farmers were fatally injured by a saw when their machine broke, at Nipawin, Saskatchewan; and on March 20, a farmer and his son were killed at St. Francois, Quebec, when struck by a belt wheel of a corn grinding machine when it broke loose.

Two lobster fishermen were drowned off New Edinburgh, Nova Scotia, on March 28, when their craft capsized while hauling in traps.

Two mining packers lost their lives when buried in a snowslide near Camborne, British Columbia, about January 1.

A premature explosion in a mine near Wells, British Columbia, caused two fatalities on February 14; and two miners were killed in a similar accident near Gold Ridge, British Columbia, on March 15. Another two miners were killed by a fall of rock at Schumacher, Ontario, on March 30.

On February 17, two men were burned by a burst of liquid fire from a furnace in a carbide shop of a chemical factory at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

When buried under a snowslide at Coryell, British Columbia, on January 24, a railway roadmaster, foreman and labourer lost their lives.

A milkman and his helper were killed at Valois, Quebec, on February 10, when a train struck their truck; and on February 25, a junk dealer and his helper were fatally injured in a similar accident at Cainsville, Ontario.

*Supplementary list of accidents.*—A supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1934 has been compiled which contains 15 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 1 in logging, 1 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 3 in construction, 1 in transportation and public utilities, 2 in trade and 3 in service. One of these accidents occurred in May, 1 in July, 3 in August, 2 in October, 2 in November and 6 in December.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Priority of Workmen's Compensation Levy upon Property Assigned to Bank as Security

**I**N a special case submitted before the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia that body was called upon to decide as to whether a bank's security is subject to levy under the Workmen's Compensation Act in priority to the bank's claim.

The bank (defendant) holds a security on lumber manufactured by a company. As outlined by Justice Mellish, this "security was given in compliance with the requirements of the Bank Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 12 (now 1934 (Can.), c. 24) by a written conveyance of the lumber as security for advances made to said company and under s. 88 of said Act. After the said security was given, assessments were made against the employers of labour performed or to be performed for the purposes of said lumber company's operations, and a judgment was taken against the company for the amount of said assessments and costs, and execution was issued on said judgment under which the sheriff levied for the recovery of the amount of said judgment upon the lumber conveyed as aforesaid to the defendant bank as security for said advances."

There was the further question of the overlapping of Dominion and Provincial legislation, and this aspect of the case was expressed by Justice Carroll as follows:

"Here we have Dominion legislation primarily dealing with banks and banking, and also dealing with securities for loans, a matter

ancillary or necessary to banking business and therefore within the jurisdiction of Parliament to enact. On the other hand we have an enactment of our Legislature dealing with civil rights within the Province.

"Neither legislation is *ultra vires* of the enacting body but there is a conflict in the operation of the two Acts, because the field is occupied by both."

The decision of the Court on the two points in question was thus summarized:

A bank, although it obtains a valid security under the Bank Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 12 (now 1934 (Can.), c. 24) for good consideration and prior in point of time to an assessment and levy made by the Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.N.S. 1923, c. 129, is not thereby able to override the levy of the Board. The levy of the Workmen's Compensation Act is a first lien and so created by the provincial legislature and the bank took its security with knowledge that the goods in question, the products of labour were subject to an inchoate claim against the employer-owner for an amount rated upon the payrolls which would ripen into a lien when the assessment was made.

The erection by the Province under s. 78 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.N.S. 1923, c. 129, of a lien upon property in priority to the claim of a bank which operates under the Dominion Bank Act is not *ultra vires* the local Legislature.

*Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board versus Royal Bank, 1935, Dominion Law Reports, vol. 2, page 250.*



## SURVEY OF FEDERAL RELIEF ACTIVITIES SINCE 1930

### Report of Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief Details Administration of Various Measures to Alleviate Distress and Promote Employment

**I**N accordance with the provisions of the Relief Act, 1934, a report on its operations during the fiscal year has been submitted to Parliament. The administration of the Act is vested in the Minister of Labour, Mr. Harry Hereford being the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief. The report gives detailed relief statistics as reported by the Provinces and Federal Departments for the fiscal year up to and including February, 1935. However, since the report went to press, the preliminary figures for March, 1935, have been made available. These figures for March, 1935, indicate 222,265 heads of families on direct relief (not including those on relief in the dried out areas in the West). When compared with the number on relief for the same month last year, this total shows a diminution of 13.68 per cent.

Including the heads of families, their dependents and individual cases, the total number on direct relief (exclusive of those in the dried out areas of the West) for March, 1935, is shown to be 1,080,961, a decrease of 10.36 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. In the dried out areas in the three Prairie Provinces, there are 34,963 heads of families shown to be on relief with 138,838 dependents. There are also 5,218 individual cases in this category.

In addition to those on direct relief, there were 31,322 homeless persons being cared for in the Provincial and Federal Camps and 45,731 engaged on relief work on a wage basis. There were 12,245 single homeless persons being cared for in the Prairie Provinces under what is known as the Farm Bonus Plan, and under the Relief Settlement, or Back-to-the-Land Plan, there were 18,279 settlers and dependents on the land at the end of March, 1935.

Taking into consideration all classes of relief, including those working on relief works carried out under the provisions of the relief legislation, the total for March is 1,367,557 which is 9 per cent less than the number on relief for the same period last year.

The report reviews in a special Appendix, which is reprinted below, the entire scope of government activity in relief measures since September, 1930.

## FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIEF EXPENDITURES

SEPTEMBER 22, 1930-MARCH 30, 1935

In the year 1930 unemployment had become so general throughout Canada as to constitute a matter of national concern and, while not overlooking the principle that it is primarily a provincial and municipal responsibility, it was deemed desirable that assistance should be rendered by the Government of Canada towards its relief. The first session of the Seventeenth Parliament was, therefore, specially summoned for the purpose of dealing with the problems arising out of the exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment which were prevalent. At that session Parliament enacted The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, which received Royal Assent on September 22, 1930. Under the provisions of this statute the sum of twenty million dollars was appropriated for the relief of unemployment under such terms and conditions as might be approved by the Governor General in Council. The Act specified that the \$20,000,000 might be expended "in constructing, extending or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, bridges and canals, harbours and wharves; assisting in defraying the cost of distribution of products of the

field, farm, forest, sea, lake, river and mine; granting aid to provinces and municipalities in any public work they may undertake for relieving unemployment and reimbursing expenditures made by provinces and municipalities in connection with unemployment and generally in any way that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed."

At the date of expiration of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, namely March 31st, 1931, unemployment conditions throughout Canada had increased to the extent that the twenty million dollars voted by Parliament in 1930, while alleviating unemployment, proved insufficient to entirely cope with the situation, and Parliament therefore enacted at the second session of the Seventeenth Parliament legislation cited as The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. This Act which received Royal Assent on August 3, 1931, unlike the previous legislation which appropriated a specific amount for the relief of unemployment, conferred power upon the Governor in Council to expend such moneys as in his discretion might be deemed expedient for relieving distress, providing employment and maintaining within the competence of Parliament, peace, order, and good government throughout Canada.

When the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, expired on March 1, 1932, an Act cited as The Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932, was enacted by Parliament. This Act received Royal Assent on April 4th, 1932, and in effect extended all the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, to May 1, 1932, notwithstanding the expiration of this statute on March 1, 1932.

As a condition of unemployment still existed in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, it was deemed desirable to continue rendering assistance to the unemployed. Provision was, therefore, made by Parliament in the form of The Relief Act, 1932, which received Royal Assent on May 13, 1932, The Relief Act, 1933, which received Royal Assent on March 30, 1933, and The Relief Act, 1934, which received Royal Assent on April 20, 1934. These statutes invested the Governor in Council with similar powers to those invested by The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931.

Expenditures for relief extended to those in need, which were participated in by the Dominion Government under the provisions of the legislation referred to above, have included contributions to the construction of federal, provincial and municipal works, such as public buildings, the Trans-Canada and other highways, sidewalks, sewers, gas mains, water mains, breakwaters, dams, wharves, bridges, culverts, National Park improvements, subways and grade crossing eliminations, interest on the cost of railway construction carried out in advance of normal programs, the movement of settlers from the dried out areas of Western Canada, freight on feed into the dried out areas, freight on livestock from and return to the dried out areas, the transportation of unemployed to employment opportunities, a land settlement plan, the operation of relief camps for single homeless men, the making of loans, the furnishing of various guarantees, and the provision of food, fuel, clothing and shelter to those for whom no employment could be provided, all of these matters being dealt with in detail in the following pages.

## PUBLIC WORKS AND UNDERTAKINGS

Under the provision of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, agreements were entered into between the Dominion and the provinces providing that the Dominion would contribute 25% of the cost of public works and undertakings carried on by the municipalities to provide work for the unemployed, it being provided that a like percentage would be contributed by the province and the balance of 50% borne by the municipality concerned. The agreements further provided that the Dominion would pay one-half of the cost of provincial public



works and undertakings carried on to provide work for the unemployed, including one-half of any amounts expended by the provinces on the Trans-Canada Highway.

The agreements between the Dominion and the provinces, and the tripartite agreements between the Dominion, the province and the municipalities, in the case of municipal works, contained a provision that on all works to which the Dominion contributed fair wages were to be paid and that the maximum work day should be eight hours; that all persons employed on such works were to be, so far as practicable, residents of the locality in which the work was to be performed, and that there should be no discrimination in the employment of persons by reason of their political affiliations.

The amount contributed by the Dominion under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, towards the cost of public works and undertakings carried out by the provinces and municipalities was \$11,720,257.45.

Supplementary to the contributions made to municipal and provincial works and undertakings, \$500,000 was transferred from the unemployment relief appropriation to the Grade Crossing Fund to be used to implement the fund available for the elimination of grade crossings so that unemployment might be relieved by the building of subways.

In order to provide employment for Canadian miners, in the Nova Scotia coal mines, and further to create a greater consumption of the Canadian product, the Dominion contributed one-third, namely \$41,718.22 of the additional cost of banking during the winter of 1930 and 1931 an additional 100,000 tons of Nova Scotia bituminous coal for use by the Canadian National Railways in areas west of Montreal. The remaining two-thirds of the cost was borne in equal portions by the Canadian National Railways and the coal producers.

Agreements were also entered into with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways whereby there would be expended by the two railway companies the sum of approximately \$25,000,000 in the performance of certain works, and the purchase of certain material over and above their normal expenditures. As compensation to the railway companies for undertaking the various works immediately the Dominion paid, under the provisions of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, calculated for a period of eighteen months on the total estimated cost of the works referred to. The Dominion's disbursement in this respect was \$863,550.00 to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and \$882,412.35 to the Canadian National Railways.

In addition to the foregoing the sum of \$36,996.37 was expended out of the appropriation provided under The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, by the Department of Interior on certain works in the National Parks of Canada to provide relief for the permanent residents of the Parks.

Under The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and the Continuance Act, 1932, the agreements between the Dominion and the provinces provided, with respect to municipal public works and undertakings, that the Dominion would contribute 25% towards the expenditures of municipalities in the five eastern provinces and 50% in the western provinces, unless by reason of their financial condition any municipality was unable to contribute the required amount in which case assumption of a greater proportion by the Dominion might be specifically authorized by the Governor General in Council. With respect to provincial works and undertakings, the Dominion contribution was 50% in all provinces and a similar percentage in all provinces was contributed by the Dominion in connection with work carried out on the Trans-Canada Highway. Towards the cost of provincial highways, the Dominion contribution was 50 per cent in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and 40 per cent in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.



The agreements provided that a maximum work day of eight hours was to prevail; that fair and reasonable rates of wages were to be paid by the provinces and municipalities, but that such rates were not to be in excess of the rates required to be paid by the federal Government for the character or class of work in the district; that only goods and materials of Canadian manufacture or production if available were to be used; that contracts were to be let only to bona fide Canadian construction firms; and that not less than 40 per cent of the amounts spent on public works and undertakings was to be expended for labour. Provision was also made in the agreements that all persons employed on works or undertakings were to be residents of Canada and so far as practicable of the locality in which the work was being performed and in no case was discrimination to be made or permitted in the employment of any person by reason of their political affiliation, race or religious views.

The amount contributed by the Dominion under the provisions of The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and continuance Act, 1932, toward's the cost of public works and undertakings carried out by the provinces and municipalities was at March 30, 1935 \$25,225,707.79.

In addition to the employment afforded by the construction of public works and other undertakings of the provinces and municipalities, certain works were undertaken by the federal Government through various departments as follows:

Department of Interior—public works in the Yukon and National Parks of Canada.

Department of Agriculture—Improvements at experimental station, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Department of Railways and Canals—Construction of C.N.R. subway at St. Lambert, P.Q., and construction on the Welland ship canal.

Board of Railway Commissioners—Grants to construction of subways and grade crossings at various points in Canada.

Department of National Defence—Repairs to Peterborough armoury, exterior painting of the Napanee armoury, completion of construction of the North Vancouver, British Columbia, rifle range; repairs to fortification walls at Quebec, P.Q.; repairs and improvements, Levis, P.Q.; repairs and improvements at the Valcartia camp, P.Q.

National Battlefields Commission—terracing a portion of avenue destined to be connected later to one of the avenues to be built across the "Covefields" in the National Battlefields of Quebec, also exploitation of Corrigan Quarry on St. Louis road, Quebec City and district, and extraction of stones for building avenues.

An extensive programme of public works was also undertaken throughout the Dominion by the Department of Public Works.

The amount expended under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, on such federal works and undertakings was at March 30, 1935 \$3,878,648.29.

Prior to the enacting of The Relief Act, 1932, a conference was held at which all the provinces were represented. At this conference the view expressed by the provinces was that the situation would not permit of any further extension of programmes of public works to relieve unemployment and that it was desirable that the Dominion Government should continue to contribute to the expenditures of the provinces and municipalities in respect to direct relief. Consequently public works were not carried out as extensively as under the previous relief statutes. The Dominion did, however, at the request of the provinces contribute to the construction of the various works and undertakings outlined below.

Prince Edward Island—Falconwood Hospital.

Nova Scotia—Trans-Canada highway and provincial highways.

Ontario—Roads and Trans-Canada Highway. Also board camps established by the provincial Government for unemployed who were engaged chiefly on road work.

Manitoba—Roads.

Saskatchewan—Roads.

Alberta—Roads and Embankment on Highwood River.

British Columbia—Board camps.

The amount contributed by the Dominion towards the cost of public works and undertakings carried out by the provinces under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, was at March 30, 1935, \$1,350,425.18.

Under the 1932 legislation, as under the 1931 legislation, the undertakings carried out by the provinces were supplemented by various federal projects, namely, relief works in the Yukon, also works in the National Parks to provide relief for the permanent residents of the Parks carried out by the Department of Interior; construction of dykes on the Assiniboine River at Winnipeg (to the cost of which the province contributed 10 per cent) carried out by the Department of Public Works; and the equipping of two steamers for the exporting of cattle by the Department of Agriculture. In addition camps for the care of single homeless men were established by the Departments of National Defence and Interior. These camps, which were continued and expanded under the subsequent Relief Acts are dealt with under the heading of "Relief to Single Homeless Persons".

The amount expended by the Dominion on federal works and undertakings under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, exclusive of the Department of National Defence and Department of Interior camps, was at March 30, 1935 \$38,297.43.

At a Dominion-Provincial conference held in January, 1933, the provinces expressed the view that the Dominion should resume the policy in effect in 1930 and 1931 whereby extensive programmes of public works and undertakings were carried out.

Agreements were, therefore, entered into with the provinces providing generally for Dominion contribution to municipal works on a basis of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of the direct labour cost; to Trans-Canada Highway work on a basis of 60 cents per man-day of work performed; and to work undertaken on roads other than the Trans-Canada Highway on a basis of 50 cents per man-day of work performed.

Provision was made in the agreements, as in the 1930 and 1931 agreements, that a maximum work day of eight hours should prevail on all works; that only goods and materials of Canadian manufacture or production, if available, should be used; that contracts were to be let only to Canadian persons, bona fide Canadian firms or corporations; that and all persons employed on the works were to be residents of Canada; and in no case was discrimination to be made or permitted by reason of political affiliation, race, or religious views.

With respect to municipal works, the agreements provided that the rates of wages were to be set by the municipalities, while with respect to work on the Trans-Canada Highway, and roads other than the Trans-Canada Highway, the agreements provided that should the provinces, for the purpose of carrying out the construction of such highways, establish work camps, the conditions regarding clothing, subsistence, accommodation, medical care, and allowances to labourers, and supervisory staffs, should be similar to those standardized by the Department of National Defence in their relief camps.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1933, the Dominion contributed as at March 30, 1935, \$3,059,340.85 towards the cost of public works and undertakings carried out by the provinces and municipalities.



Under the 1933 legislation the Department of Interior continued relief works in the National Parks for the relief of permanent residents of the parks, the expenditure in this connection being \$66,683.06 during the fiscal year.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1934, public works were not carried out as extensively as under the 1930, 1931 and 1933 statutes. However, the agreements entered into with the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta provided for Dominion contributions with respect to construction of public works as follows:

Prince Edward Island—Trans-Canada Highway; provincial roads and municipal works.

Nova Scotia—Trans-Canada Highway; completion of various provincial highway works and municipal works approved under the 1933 Act.

New Brunswick—Trans-Canada Highway and provincial roads.

Quebec—Trans-Canada Highway; completion of certain provincial highway works and municipal works approved under the 1933 Act.

Ontario—Trans-Canada Highway; completion of various provincial highway works and municipal works approved under the 1933 Act.

Manitoba—Trans-Canada Highway; provincial roads; addition to Brandon Mental Hospital.

Alberta—Trans-Canada Highway, provincial roads, and addition to Ponoka Hospital.

No agreements were entered into with the provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia under The Relief Act, 1934, but authority for Dominion contribution towards the cost of camps established by the province of Saskatchewan for the purpose of carrying out road work was obtained by Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, for the period April 1, 1934, to September 1, 1934.

The approved Dominion contribution towards the provinces' cost of construction of the Trans-Canada Highway under The Relief Act, 1934, was 50 per cent.

The provisions of the agreements with respect to rates of wages were similar to those contained in the agreements entered into with the provinces under The Relief Act, 1933, viz., a maximum work day of eight hours was to prevail; rates of wages with respect to municipal works to be set by the municipalities; rates of wages with respect to provincial works to be set by the provinces; and in no case was discrimination to be made or permitted against any resident of Canada by reason of his or her race, religious views or political affiliation.

Under The Relief Act, 1934, the carrying out of works in the National Parks to provide relief for the permanent residents of the Parks was continued by the Department of Interior, the Dominion's expenditure in this respect being \$56,468.46 during the fiscal year.

In addition to expenditures under The Relief Act, 1934, the Public Works Construction Act, passed at the last Session of Parliament, provided for a programme of Dominion public works with a total expenditure of \$39,690,000. While the actual disbursements to the end of the fiscal year were approximately \$8,500,000, contracts and commitments actually made to date are in the neighbourhood of \$25,000,000.



The following table sets forth the Dominion's disbursements with respect to public works under relief legislation from September 22, 1930, to March 30, 1935, by provinces, etc.:—

	1930 Act	1931 Act	1932 Act	1933 Act	1934 Act		Total
					On Expenditures prior to March 31, 1934	On Expenditures after March 31, 1934	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island....	90,000.00	131,054.85	5,328.24	68,454.57		118,056.16	412,893.82
Nova Scotia.....	699,022.09	954,346.53	82,327.29	620,101.39		32,173.43	2,387,970.73
New Brunswick.....	499,990.37	718,874.30		278,798.74		13,600.00	1,511,263.41
Quebec.....	2,756,504.77	4,359,134.01		564,058.15	451.83	18,610.29	7,698,759.05
Ontario.....	3,850,000.00	8,600,134.13	928,908.05	1,359,855.96	1,756,046.32	513,299.35	17,008,243.81
Manitoba.....	871,580.46	2,593,821.94	3,500.00	86,908.60		114,104.02	3,669,915.02
Sashatchewan.....	964,407.86	2,582,995.07	16,353.59	1,767.55			3,565,524.07
Alberta.....	899,261.88	2,401,681.68	31,230.11	77,791.45		31,458.50	3,441,423.62
British Columbia.....	1,089,490.02	2,883,665.28	282,777.90	1,604.44		2,002.26	4,259,539.90
Yukon and N.W.T.....	19,998.29	9,996.91	3,395.63	5,257.70			38,648.53
Dept. of National Defence.....		70,936.20					70,936.20
Dept. of Public Works.....		1,726,732.64	6,904.43				1,733,637.07
Dept. of Agriculture.....		6,999.79	3,000.00				9,999.79
Dept. of Railways & Canals.....		673,366.35					673,366.35
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	500,000.00	500,000.00					1,000,000.00
National Battlefields Commission.....		24,809.05					24,809.05
Banking Nova Scotia Coal	41,718.22						41,718.22
Canadian National Railways	882,412.35						882,412.35
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	863,550.00						863,550.00
	14,027,936.31	28,238,548.73	1,363,725.24	3,064,598.55	1,756,498.15	843,304.01	49,294,610.99

The above table does not include expenditures made by the Department of Interior for works in the National Parks to provide relief for the permanent residents of the Parks as the records of that Department with respect to such works are kept by fiscal years and not by Acts. The total amount expended by the Department of Interior from September 22, 1930, to date, in this connection is, however, \$1,050,952.81.

### DIRECT RELIEF

Out of the sum of \$20,000,000 appropriated under The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, an amount of \$4,000,000 was set aside for the purpose of supplementing the expenditures of the municipal and provincial authorities for "Direct Relief" (which was defined as food, fuel, clothing and shelter, or the equivalent thereof) where suitable work could not be provided. The Dominion contribution towards the direct relief expenditures of municipalities was  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent, a similar proportion being borne by the province and municipality concerned, while the cost of provincial direct relief in unorganized territories was borne on a 50-50 basis between the Dominion and province concerned.

Unlike relief works, the amounts granted to the various provinces and municipalities were not approved prior to the incurring of the expenditure, but were paid by the Dominion on receipt of certified statements of expenditure from the provinces.

Of the \$4,000,000 set aside for direct relief under the provisions of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, the Dominion disbursed to the provinces for that purpose the sum of \$3,532,119.44.

The agreements entered into between the Dominion and the provinces under the terms of The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, provided for Dominion contribution towards the direct relief expenditures of the municipi-

palities and provinces on a similar basis to that in effect under the 1930 Act. In 1931 however a situation had arisen chiefly in the western provinces whereby a number of destitute persons, who having no settled place of abode, were moving about the country and receiving direct relief at different centres. It was represented that the cost of this class of relief was not a proper charge against the municipalities, and authority was therefore obtained under the provisions of the 1931 Act for a Dominion contribution of 50% of the cost of direct relief distributed to "transients," the balance of the cost of such relief being borne by the province concerned. Authority was also obtained under the 1931 legislation for a Dominion contribution of 50 per cent of the direct relief expenditures of municipalities which, owing to their financial condition were unable to bear their share of direct relief costs.

The amount expended by the Dominion for direct relief purposes under The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, was at March 30, 1935, \$6,406,654.54. This figure does not include contributions to the province of Saskatchewan for direct relief distributed by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission, the activities of that Commission being dealt with under the heading "Relief in the Dried Out Areas."

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, the same basis of contribution in respect to direct relief as was in force under The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, applied generally. In the case of municipalities unable to bear the full  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent, special percentages were approved on the recommendation of the provinces, the Dominion and province concerned bearing the increased balance equally. Under this legislation, the Dominion also contributed 100 per cent, not exceeding 40 cents per person, per diem, of the cost of direct relief extended to single homeless persons. This phase of relief is dealt with under the heading "Relief to Single Homeless Persons."

The total cost to the Dominion for direct relief purposes under The Relief Act, 1932, exclusive of "Single Homeless Persons" relief was at March 30, 1935, \$16,989,313.09.

The agreements entered into with the provinces under The Relief Act, 1933, provided for Dominion contributions towards the cost of direct relief similar to those made under The Relief Act, 1932. One deviation from previous direct relief regulations, however, was the provision contained in the 1933 agreements requiring that before the equivalent of food, fuel, clothing or shelter was distributed by the municipalities and provinces, the distribution of such equivalent must be approved by the Dominion.

The amount expended for direct relief purposes by the Dominion under The Relief Act, 1933, was at March 30, 1935, \$18,226,980.66.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1934, the agreements entered into with the provinces under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1933, in so far as they concerned direct relief, were extended by Orders of the Governor General in Council to July 31, 1934. From August 1st, 1934, to March 30th, 1935, the federal Government in place of contributing to direct relief expenditures on a percentage basis paid to the provinces for the period mentioned, a monthly grant-in-aid to assist each province in discharging its responsibilities connected with the relief of necessitous persons within its borders during the period referred to; the province undertaking that all moneys received by virtue of this arrange-

ment should be used solely for relief purposes. These grants-in-aid for the eight months August 1934 to March 1935 inclusive, were determined on the basis of need and the ability of the province to deal with the problem, as follows:

Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 17,000	equal to \$ 2,125.00	per month
Nova Scotia.....	327,000	" " 40,875.00	" "
New Brunswick.....	200,000	" " 25,000.00	" "
Quebec.....	4,000,000	" " 500,000.00	" "
Ontario.....	4,800,000	" " 600,000.00	" "
Manitoba.....	1,080,000	" " 135,000.00	" "
Saskatchewan.....	1,600,000	" " 200,000.00	" "
Alberta.....	800,000	" " 100,000.00	" "
British Columbia.....	1,200,000	" " 150,000.00	" "

Apart from the direct relief arrangements set out above, the Dominion paid to the province of Saskatchewan 100 per cent of the direct relief expenditures of the Saskatchewan Relief Commission in certain sections of the dried out areas of that province under the 1931 and 1932 legislation. Likewise the Dominion contributed 100 per cent of certain direct relief expenditures made by the province of Alberta in the dried out areas of that province under the 1932 Act. These undertakings however are dealt with under the heading of "Relief in the Dried Out Areas."

The following table sets forth the Dominion's disbursements with respect to "Direct Relief" under relief legislation since 1930 by provinces exclusive of the grants-in-aid under the Relief Act, 1934:—

	1930 Act	1931 Act	1932 Act	1933 Act	1934 Act		Total
					Expendi- tures for fiscal year March 31, 1934	Expendi- tures after March 31, 1934	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	5,199.45	4,041.23	19,770.69	18,464.18	12,122.23	6,387.57	65,985.35
Nova Scotia.....	95,439.50	124,466.32	437,787.72	563,841.91	77,589.19	151,503.04	1,450,627.68
New Brunswick.....	3,699.50	48,290.39	222,049.70	226,123.92	77,687.65	55,305.48	633,156.64
Quebec.....	695,887.57	1,119,993.64	4,032,668.86	2,756,057.31	4,529,277.66	2,226,015.06	15,369,900.10
Ontario.....	842,650.50	2,500,627.20	6,920,424.92	8,521,843.64	3,028,657.65	3,771,250.79	25,585,454.70
Manitoba.....	761,345.54	750,341.39	1,432,741.40	1,609,826.17	191,310.32	554,761.18	5,300,326.00
Saskatchewan.....	453,900.49	285,017.17	944,954.80	1,837,242.40	418,725.48	883,140.65	4,822,980.99
Alberta.....	387,169.80	503,118.54	832,726.42	852,024.38	312,585.21	411,151.02	3,298,775.37
British Columbia.....	286,827.09	1,070,758.66	2,146,188.58	1,831,556.75	707,172.02	901,837.97	6,944,341.07
	3,532,119.44	6,408,654.54	16,989,313.09	18,226,980.66	9,355,127.41	8,961,352.76	63,471,547.90

## RELIEF SETTLEMENT

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, agreements were completed with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island providing for a Dominion non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600.00 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief by placing such families on the land, it being provided that the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure were to be contributed by the province and municipality concerned as might be decided between the province and the municipality. The agreements provided that the Dominion contribution should be payable to the provinces progressively as expenditures were made by the provinces and municipalities and that the total expenditure on behalf of any one family during the first year should not exceed \$500.00 for all purposes, inclusive of subsistence and establishment, a minimum amount of \$100.00 to be withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year of settlement. The agreements which covered a period of two years expired on March 31, 1934.



Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1934, agreements effective from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1936, providing continuity of settlement with the agreements which expired March 31st, 1934, were entered into with all the provinces excepting Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Provision is made in the new agreements for an additional non-recoverable contribution by the Dominion, on the recommendation of the province and with the approval of the Governor in Council, of one-third of an amount not exceeding \$100 in the case of a settler who may not be self-supporting at the end of the two year period and for whom subsistence expenditures during the third year of settlement are deemed necessary. This additional amount for subsistence during the third year where necessary, applies both to those settled under the 1932 agreements and 1934 agreements.

With respect to transportation, arrangements have been made with the railway companies whereby reduced passenger and freight rates are in effect for settlement operations under this plan.

Under the terms of the Dominion-Provincial relief settlement agreements the provinces are responsible for the administration of the settlement including,

- (a) the selection of suitable families;
- (b) the selection of suitable lands;
- (c) the settlement of families on the land;
- (d) the expenditure of the public monies involved.

The agreements further provide that the provinces shall each set up an advisory committee upon which shall be included representatives of the Dominion Land Settlement Branch, the Colonization Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Colonization Branch of the Canadian National Railways. The counterpart of the provincial advisory committees is a Dominion committee appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Labour, who is charged with the responsibility of the disbursement of the Dominion funds involved. The Dominion advisory committee consists of the Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, the Chief Commissioner of Colonization of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, the Chief Commissioner of Colonization for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Director of Colonization for the Canadian National Railways and the Chief Accountant of the Dominion Unemployment Relief Branch.

Reports received from the provinces in regard to the number of approved settler families and the total number of individuals on the land, both under the 1932 and 1934 agreements as at March 30, 1935, are as follows, while the total cost to the Dominion in connection with this scheme at the same date is \$527,392.75:—

Province	No. of Settler Families	No. of Indi- viduals
Nova Scotia.....	263	1,655
Quebec.....	795	4,929
Ontario.....	503	2,483
Manitoba.....	507	2,430
Saskatchewan.....	826	4,096
Alberta.....	518	2,451
British Columbia.....	43	235
	3,455	18,279

## RELIEF TO SINGLE HOMELESS PERSONS

In the fall of 1932, representations were made to the Government with respect to certain municipalities in Western Canada to the effect that they were unable to bear the cost of relief of many thousands of transients who, it was represented, were neither residents of the municipalities nor the provinces themselves.

Agreements were consequently entered into with the four western provinces whereby it was agreed that the provinces should establish camps under the management of honorary commissions appointed by provincial Executive Order, such camps to be operated at various leading centres where single homeless persons selected by the commissions could be provided with food, fuel, clothing and shelter and so far as possible be engaged in useful work. It was also provided by the agreements that, where suitable, single homeless persons might be placed on farms, or, at the discretion of the commissions, cared for by any municipality or charitable organization. The agreements provided that the Dominion Government would pay 100 per cent of the cost of providing necessary food, fuel, clothing and shelter to this class of unemployed persons at a cost not to exceed 40 cents per person per diem, except in the case of persons placed on farms, who, it was provided, would receive \$5.00 per month, the provinces bearing any necessary costs of administration.

These agreements were in effect to July 31st, 1933, after which date agreements entered into with the four western provinces under the terms of The Relief Act, 1933, provided that the Dominion would assume the responsibility for the care of physically fit homeless men. This responsibility the Dominion discharged by establishing camps under the administration of the Departments of Interior and National Defence. With respect to those not eligible for the federal camps, the 1933 agreements provided that the Dominion would contribute one-half of the actual cost, the total of such actual cost not to exceed 40 cents per day per person, of providing the necessary food, fuel clothing and shelter for each homeless person placed in residence in a provincially operated camp with the same allowance when relief was distributed to such persons by a municipality or charitable organization. Under the Relief Act, 1934, the Dominion is continuing to care for physically fit homeless men in federally operated camps, while the Dominion's contribution to the provinces' cost of caring for physically unfit homeless persons is included in the monthly grants-in-aid being made to the provinces as described in the section of this summary dealing with direct relief.

At March 30, 1935, the Dominion's contributions to the provinces for the care of single homeless persons exclusive of the cost of operating the federal camps, the grants-in-aid under the 1934 Act, and the placement of persons on farms, all of which are dealt with in other sections of this summary, aggregated to the province of Manitoba \$679,863.34, to the province of Saskatchewan \$124,255.27, to the province of Alberta \$585,843.51, and to the province of British Columbia \$1,896,168.70.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

In 1932 relief operations for the care of single homeless men were carried on by the Department of Interior during the summer season and until December 31st, camps being established on the Banff-Jasper Highway and men taken principally from the cities of Calgary and Edmonton. This work was done under an agreement with the province of Alberta whereby the cost was divided between the province of Alberta and the Dominion. The allowance to ordinary labour was \$7.50 per month up to November 1st, from which date on the allowance was \$5.50 per month. Early the same fall relief work was carried out in Riding Mountain Park under a somewhat similar arrangement between the Dominion Government and the provincial Government of Manitoba.



Since the fall of 1933, 20 cents per working day has been the allowance granted the men taken into the camps. Supplementary to the allowance mentioned above for general labour, free clothing, food, living quarters, medical attention, transportation, etc., were supplied by the Government.

In addition to the relief works undertaken in the National Parks, construction operations, as a relief measure for single homeless men and at relief rates, were undertaken by the Department of Interior on the Big Bend Highway in the province of British Columbia beginning in the fall of 1931 and for various periods since that date.

In all the different National Parks a great variety of projects were undertaken including general brushing and clearing of deadfall and debris adjacent to town-sites, along highways, etc., in order to improve the general appearance of the Parks, as well as to reduce the fire hazard. During the first few years relief operations were undertaken, considerable labour was used in the cutting out of boundary lines for Riding Mountain, Prince Albert, Jasper and Banff Parks. In the way of development in townsites in the various Parks, such works were undertaken as the construction of recreational areas, camp sites, and various structures necessary in the development of the Parks.

Road construction was a major class of work undertaken as a relief measure and the following are examples of this class:—

Clear Lake-Norgate and Clear Lake-Dauphin Roads in Riding Mountain Park,

Rabbit-Meridian Road in Prince Albert Park,

Sandy Beach Road in Elk Island Park,

Maligne Canyon and Jasper West Roads in Jasper Park,

Belly River Road in Waterton Lakes Park.

The most outstanding and better known roads on which there has been relief work are the Banff-Jasper Highway, to join Banff and Jasper National Parks, and the Big Bend Highway in British Columbia, the latter road being part of the Trans-Canada Highway.

The number of men in the camps administrated by the Department of Interior at March 30, 1935, was 743 while the total cost of maintaining these camps to March 30, 1935, was \$2,111,320.30.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

An Order in Council of October 8, 1932, passed under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, provided for the establishment of camps by the Department of National Defence wherein a maximum of 2,000 single unemployed homeless men in need of relief might be employed on the clearing of 24 landing fields, on the Trans-Canada Airway, and on repairs to the citadel walls at Halifax and Quebec, both of which are important national historical memorials. This plan of taking care of the unemployed homeless men through the Department of National Defence proved so effective that it was steadily expanded under subsequent relief legislation with a view to taking care of additional single homeless men out of employment, with the result that authority obtained at March 30, 1935, for the care of a maximum of 28,173 men on works that included development of intermediate landing fields, aerodromes and municipal and provincial airports; forestry; clearing; development of air stations; highway construction; rifle ranges; development of military training camps; improvements to barracks, and repairs to historic fortifications.

The men taken into the National Defence Relief camps were provided with transportation, food, accommodation, clothing, a free issue of tobacco, an allowance of 20 cents per working day, and in addition necessary medical, dental and hospital attention.



Since October 8, 1932, 137 projects have been instituted by the Department of National Defence of which 103 were active at March 30, 1935.

The actual personnel in the camps at March 30, 1935, numbered 20,359, while the total number who had passed through the Defence Camps at February 28, 1935, was 112,949.

The Dominion disbursements with respect to the operation of the National Defence camps aggregated at March 30, 1935, \$13,657,957.21.

\* \* \* \*

One of the fundamental reasons for the establishment of the federal camps was the far reaching injury to the State which might result from the effect of unemployment upon those just reaching manhood who are faced with idleness and uncertainty. It was with a view of preserving the morale and efficiency of this class of needy persons that the camps were established and not with the idea of giving permanent employment to young men. The purpose was to maintain their health and efficiency until such time as they could be absorbed into the natural channels of industry.

### FARM PLACEMENTS

Under the provisions of The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, the Dominion agreed at the request of the province of Manitoba to contribute 50 per cent towards the cost of placing unemployed men on farms, it being agreed that the province and municipality concerned would each contribute 25 per cent of such cost. The arrangement consisted of payment by the province of \$5.00 per month to the worker and \$5.00 per month to the farmer. Under this plan 1,602 men were placed on farms during the fall and winter of 1931-32 at a cost to the Dominion of \$14,885.04.

Under the provisions of the 1931 legislation, the Dominion also agreed at the request of the province of Saskatchewan to contribute 50 per cent towards the cost of placing unemployed men on farms in that province, the balance of such cost being borne by the province. The arrangement in Saskatchewan provided for payment of \$5.00 per month with board and laundry to the worker and \$10.00 per month to the farmer. In the province of Saskatchewan 7,937 men were placed on farms under the 1931 Act at a cost to the Dominion of \$140,274.91.

During the months of May, June, July and August, 1932, the province of Saskatchewan placed 335 unemployed men taken from the three year crop failure area of that province on farms paying the worker \$5.00 per month. Towards the cost of these placements the Dominion contributed under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, 50 per cent or \$1,567.89.

The agreements entered into with the four western provinces under the 1932 Act respecting "Single Homeless Persons" provided amongst other things for the placement of such persons on farms on a basis of \$5.00 per month being paid to the worker, the Dominion contributing to the provinces in this connection 100 per cent of their expenditures exclusive of administration costs. These agreements were in force to July 31, 1933.

The arrangements made with the four western provinces under the "Single Homeless Persons" agreements insofar as they concerned farm placements were extended under the terms of the general relief agreements entered into with those provinces under The Relief Act, 1933, to March 31, 1934, while provision for a similar contribution from the Dominion namely \$5.00 per month for each person placed on a farm was included in the arrangements made with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta under the provisions of The

Relief Act, 1934. The farm placement arrangement under the 1934 Act was effective in the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba from August 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, and in Saskatchewan from October 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.

Statistics as to the number of persons placed on farms under the "Single Homeless Persons" agreements and subsequent farm placement arrangements were submitted by the provinces on a monthly basis not cumulatively as was the case under the 1931 Act. The following table shows in the case of the 1931 Act the total number of placements effected as reported by the provinces and in the case of the other Acts the number on farms during the peak month. The Dominion's disbursements with respect to farm placements are also set forth in the ensuing table:—

Province	1931 Act		1932 Act		1933 Act		1934 Act		Totals	
	No. of Place- ments	Dom. Disbur- sements	No. of Place- ments	Dom. Disbur- sements	No. of Place- ments	Dom. Disbur- sements	No. of Place- ments	Dom. Disbur- sements	No. of Place- ments	Dom. Disbur- sements
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Manitoba.....	1,602	14,885.04	2,600	28,772.50	46.81	90,576.74	5,400	47,360.15	14,283	181,594.43
Saskatchewan.....	7,937	140,274.91	6,678	71,427.30	10,033	205,029.57	5,338	.....	29,986	416,731.78
Alberta.....			1,173	5,659.90	1,350	10,771.06	1,240	1,106.74	3,763	17,537.70
British Columbia.....			5	22.50	6	110.00	22	15.00	33	147.50
Totals.....	9,539	155,159.95	10,456	105,882.20	16,070	306,487.37	12,000	48,481.89	48,065	616,011.41

## RELIEF IN THE DRIED OUT AREAS

During the years 1929 and 1930 a large area of the province of Saskatchewan consisting of approximately 50 rural municipalities, with a population of approximately 125,000 people, was affected by drought. In view of the great distress caused by this drought, an agreement was entered into between the Dominion and the province of Saskatchewan under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, in which agreement it was provided that the Dominion might pay to the province a sum not to exceed \$500,000 to reimburse to the province one-half the cost of its expenditures for undertakings and other services carried on by the province to provide necessary relief in the dried out areas. Under the provisions of this agreement the full amount of \$500,000 was paid to the province.

By 1931 a situation had arisen in the province of Saskatchewan by which 93 rural municipalities and local improvement districts, known as "A" area, had suffered three years of successive crop failure; a smaller portion consisting of 76 rural municipalities and local improvement districts, known as "B" area, had suffered two years' successive crop failure and a still smaller portion consisting of 69 rural municipal and local improvement districts, known as "C" area, had suffered a total crop loss. In addition to the areas above referred to, a problem presented itself in the northern areas of the province comprising 90 rural municipalities and local improvement districts to which families had migrated from the dried out areas of the south carrying with them their personal belongings, but who had no means of support. It was apparent that the task of relieving distress in these areas was too serious and too difficult to be dealt with by ordinary methods, that is to say, through local welfare societies or ordinary local constituted authority, where such authority existed in the form of municipal councils. A commission known as the Saskatchewan Relief Commission was, therefore, appointed by Executive Order of the Saskatchewan Government dated August 3, 1931.



The Dominion contributed to the province towards the relief expenditures of the Saskatchewan Relief Commission under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, as follows:—

1. 50 per cent of freight charges on shipments of food supplies and other commodities shipped to "A" area by churches and other organizations in Canada for distribution by the commission.
2. 100 per cent of direct relief expenditures in "A" area.
3. 100 per cent of direct relief expenditures for those moved from "A" area to other parts of the province.
4. 100 per cent of expenditures for feed grain and fodder in "A" area.
5. 50 per cent of expenditures for movement of settlers' effects at a reduced rate arranged with the railway companies from "A" and "B" areas.
6. 50 per cent of expenditures for the movement of stock from "A" and "B" areas to other parts of the province at a reduced rate arranged with the railway companies for the purpose of feeding and return of such stock to owners.
7. Payment of 100 per cent grazing dues for stock.
8. 50 per cent of direct relief expenditures in "B" area.

The Dominion contributions towards the expenditures of the Saskatchewan Relief Commission were made by way of advances to the province of Saskatchewan, who, in turn, advanced the money to the commission against which certified statements of expenditure were credited after audit.

The total cost to the Dominion for relief distributed by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission, under The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, was at March 30, 1935, \$5,372,971.30.

In 1931 a similar situation to that existing in Saskatchewan was prevalent in certain sections of the province of Alberta and it was deemed advisable that the Dominion contribute towards the cost of special relief measures in the dried out areas of that province. Special measures in Alberta were contributed to by the Dominion on a 50 per cent basis and consisted of the following:—

- (1) Movement of settlers from dried out areas.
- (2) Freight for movement of stocker and feeder cattle.
- (3) Freight on feed.
- (4) Freight and passenger expenditures for movement of settlers.
- (5) Freight on six cars of donated vegetables.
- (6) Bonus to registered seed growers.
- (7) Freight on seed grain.
- (8) Seed grain including cleaning charges.

The cost to the Dominion in connection with special relief measures in the dried out areas of Alberta under The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, was at March 30, 1935, \$146,433.20.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, the Dominion continued to contribute to the expenditures of the Saskatchewan Relief Commission on the same basis as under The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932. In addition, however, the Dominion contributed 100 per cent of the cost of freight on feed and fodder shipped at reduced rates to "A" area and 100 per cent of the cost of freight for removal of haying outfits at reduced rates from and return to "A" area. The Dominion also agreed to contribute 100 per cent not exceeding \$100,000 of expenditures for medical relief in the dried out areas of the province of Saskatchewan to be utilized for payment of not more than \$75.00 per month to Doctors treating patients residing



in "A" area, and not more than \$40.00 per month for Doctors treating patients residing in "B" area, to enable them to visit their patients, and not more than 50 cents per patient, per diem, for city hospitals treating patients from "A" area, and not more than 25 cents per patient, per diem, to city hospitals treating patients from "B" area.

The amount contributed towards the expenditures of the Saskatchewan Relief Commission, under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, which, as under The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, were made by way of advances to the province against which certified statements of expenditure were credited after audit, was at March 30, 1935 \$4,455,533.28.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, the Dominion contributed towards the expenditures of the province of Alberta for relief in the dried out areas as follows:—

- (a) 50 per cent of the cost of purchase and shipment of seed grain for the dried out areas in less than car load lots.
- (b) 100 per cent of the cost of fodder distributed to settlers in the dried out areas.
- (c) 100 per cent of certain direct relief expenditures incurred in the dried out areas.

The dominion disbursements with respect to such relief in the dried out areas of the province of Alberta under The Relief Act, 1932, aggregated at March 30, 1935, \$43,942.80.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1933, the Dominion agreed to contribute with respect to the dried out areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta one-third of the cost of moving settlers from dried out areas; 25 per cent of the cost of transportation of stock from dried out areas for winter feeding and return and one-third of the cost of freight on fodder moved into the dried out areas.

By 1933, certain sections of the province of Manitoba had also suffered crop failures and the Dominion agreed to contribute to that province under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1933, 25 per cent of the cost of transportation of livestock from dried out areas for winter feeding and return and one-third of the cost of freight on fodder moved into the dried out areas.

No accounts have at this date been received from the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta with respect to this type of relief, but payments to the province of Manitoba under The Relief Act, 1933, in this connection aggregate \$6,831.79.

Under The Relief Act, 1933, the Dominion also contributed towards the direct relief expenditures of the provinces in the dried out areas, the amount of the Dominion assistance in this regard being similar to the arrangements in effect in the other sections of the provinces, which arrangements are set out fully under the heading "Direct Relief".

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1934, the Dominion agreed to contribute towards the cost of relief in the dried out areas of the three Prairie Provinces from September 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935 one-half of:—

1. Movement of settlers with their effects and stock from dried out areas to suitable location.
2. Movement of cattle from dried out areas to suitable locations for winter feeding and return.
3. Movement of feed and fodder into dried out areas.

The Dominion expenditures with respect to these measures were at March 30, 1935, \$59,965.42 in Manitoba and \$13,760.81 in Alberta while no accounts had been received from the province of Saskatchewan.

The Dominion further agreed to pay one-half of the net cost of freight on live cattle shipped under provincial certificate from dried out areas in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to stockyards within those provinces where abattoirs were located, provided that such cattle were there slaughtered and converted into tankage or boneless beef. The Dominion also agreed to pay one-half of the net cost of freight on such tankage or boneless beef from the point of manufacture to the point of marketing, provided that such tankage was not shipped to the United Kingdom and that such boneless beef was not consumed in Canada or the United Kingdom. It was provided that the provinces were also to pay one-half the net cost of freight on the live animals and manufactured products. At March 30, 1935, no accounts had been received from the provinces with respect to this arrangement.

To March 30, 1935, \$5,000,000 has been paid out under the Relief Act 1934 by way of advance to the province of Saskatchewan for relief in the dried out area and actual disbursements by the province are being checked by a representative of the Dominion stationed at Regina. A final decision has not yet been reached with the province as to the amount of the cost of these relief measures which will be assumed by the Dominion and, in the meantime, the sum advanced is being treated by the Department of Labour as an accountable advance.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1934, as under The Relief Act, 1933, contributions were also made by the Dominion towards the direct relief expenditures of the Prairie Provinces in the dried out areas, the Dominion's contribution to such expenditures being on the same basis as in other sections of those provinces.

### TRANSPORTATION OF UNEMPLOYED TO EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Since 1931 arrangements have been in effect with the Canadian Passenger Association whereby a reduced fare of  $.01\frac{1}{2}$  cents per mile was granted on Railways for men going to relief camps, both federal and provincial, and for the movement of unemployed farm help from urban centres to farms under arrangements made by provinces, municipalities, and farmers, whereby farm help would be given employment. The cost of such transportation was borne generally on a fifty-fifty basis by the Dominion and the province concerned, except of course in the case of men going to federal camps in which case the Dominion paid the entire cost.

Upon termination of employment, provided that the worker remained 90 days or more, a return fare was arranged at the rate of .02 cents per mile payable by the worker.

The following table shows the amounts contributed by the Dominion to the provinces with respect to the transportation of unemployed as at March 30, 1935, but does not include the cost of transportation of men to federal camps such cost being included in the figures shown under the Department of National Defence and Department of Interior camps.

—	1931 Act	1932 Act	1933 Act	1934 Act	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	32,414.91	68.15	.....	.....	32,483.06
Manitoba.....	5,131.40	2,601.76	7,684.31	1,522.79	16,940.26
Saskatchewan.....	2,804.45	1,656.29	3,848.75	191.75	8,501.24
Alberta.....	1,956.39	3,017.68	2,693.46	1,663.07	*9,330.60
British Columbia.....	2,758.75	4,169.53	1,989.24	.....	8,917.57
	45,065.90	11,513.46	16,215.76	3,377.61	76,172.73

\*Includes \$880.90 collectible from the Province.



## LOANS AND GUARANTEES

Apart from contributing to the cost of public works and undertakings, direct relief, etc., the Dominion assisted the four western provinces by way of loans. These loans, which were authorized under relief legislation, were secured by provincial Treasury Bills and bore interest at rates ranging from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Generally speaking, loans were made for the purpose of:—

- (1) Assisting the provinces in defraying their share of the cost of approved relief works and/or to loan to the municipalities for the same purpose.
- (2) Assisting the provinces in defraying their share of the cost of direct relief and/or to loan to municipalities for the same purpose.
- (3) Meeting commitments in Canada and New York.
- (4) Assistance to farmers in connection with seeding operations including purchase of seed grain.

At March 30, 1935, the amounts due to the Dominion by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia with respect to loans were as follows:—

Manitoba.....	\$ 13,108,629 45
Saskatchewan.....	34,123,151 16*
Alberta.....	11,977,000 00
British Columbia.....	15,014,234 73

all of which bore interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

In addition to the foregoing at March 30, 1935, loans aggregating \$5,518,000.00 had been authorized under the Relief Act, 1934, but not yet paid.

In addition to the loans made to the western provinces for relief purposes, the Dominion loaned to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under the provisions of The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, the sum of \$1,447,222.71 for the purpose of paying shop wages to 8,455 employees of that railway company from November 17 to December 31st, 1931, in order that the company might give employment during that period to that number of employees who would otherwise have been laid off. The Order in Council authorizing this loan specified that repayment was to be made to the Government without interest on demand, as soon as the railway company was able to resume payment of dividends at more than at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, authority was obtained by Order in Council for a loan to be made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of paying the wages of workmen in connection with shop operations prior to December 31, 1932. This loan the Order in Council specified, was to be repaid without interest before further dividends were declared by the company.

The Dominion also under authority of the various Relief Acts authorized the following guarantees:—

- (1) Orders in Council dated June 28, 1933, and July 27, 1933, authorized the guarantee of repayment to the Bank of Montreal of an amount up to \$660,000 advanced to the Algoma Steel Corporation relative to the production of 30,000 tons of steel rails and authorized payment by the Dominion of interest at 5 per cent on such guaranteed advances until such time as the rails are paid for by the Canadian National Railways.

\*This figure does not include an advance of \$5,000,000, to the province of Saskatchewan for relief purposes in the dried out areas as referred to on page 42, outstanding for settlement when accounts respecting the Dominion contribution thereto are received and approved.



- (2) Orders in Council dated July 11, 1932, February 6, 1933, and June 6, 1933, authorized a guarantee to certain banks against loss in respect to advances amounting to \$15,538,500 secured by first mortgage bonds of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company.  
(All liability under this guarantee has been extinguished as the company repaid the guaranteed bank advances.)
- (3) An Order in Council dated June 2, 1933, authorized the guarantee of interest and principal of Treasury Bill of the province of British Columbia to the amount of \$626,533.75; issued to the Canadian Bank of Commerce to meet New York maturity.
- (4) An Order in Council of June 2, 1933, authorized a guarantee to certain chartered banks of repayment of an amount up to \$1,100,000 advanced to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation relative to the production of 50,000 tons of steel rails and authorized payment by the Government of interest at 5 per cent on such guaranteed advances until such time as the rails are paid for by the Canadian National Railways.
- (5) An Order in Council of June 2, 1933, authorized the guarantee of interest and principal of Treasury Bill of the province of Manitoba to the amount of \$5,894,127.49; issued to the Royal Bank of Canada to meet New York maturities.
- (6) Orders in Council dated April 28, 1932, and February 22, 1933, authorized a guarantee to chartered banks in Winnipeg against loss due to the assumption of liabilities of the province of Manitoba Savings Office which were, at March 30, 1935, \$8,820,660.08.
- (7) Order in Council dated March 22, 1933, authorized the guarantee of repayment to certain chartered banks of an advance of \$625,000 and interest made to Newfoundland.
- (8) Orders in Council dated September 12, 1931, July 11, 1932, April 12, 1933, and May 14, 1934, authorized the guarantee of repayment of advances made by chartered banks to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers in connection with wheat or other grains grown in 1930 and purchases of wheat or other grains deemed necessary to secure the advantageous sale of such grains.

Orders in Council dated September 12, 1931, September 28, 1931 and November 30, 1931, authorized the guarantee of repayment of advances by chartered banks to marketing agencies in connection with the 1931 crop.

Orders in Council dated September 20, 1932, March 20, 1933, and April 20, 1933, authorized the guarantee of repayment of advances by chartered banks to marketing agencies in connection with the 1932 crop.

(In connection with the 1931 and 1932 crops, the advances obtained by the marketing organization under guarantee were repaid and no liability was incurred by the Dominion Government).

- (9) An Order in Council of November 29, 1933, authorized the guarantee by the Dominion of repayment of loans made by chartered banks to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company totalling \$60,000,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per centum, per annum, payable half yearly, said loan to be repaid on or before the 1st of December, 1938, and to be secured by the deposit with, and pledge to the several banks by the said railway company of its perpetual 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock having a nominal or par value of \$100,000,000. In the event of the Dominion being called upon to repay at maturity the whole or any part of the said loans and interest, provision is made for the transfer by the banks to the Crown of securities held. (The Government's liability under this guarantee has to date been reduced by \$12,000,000.)

## OTHER UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROJECTS TO WHICH THE DOMINION CONTRIBUTED

In addition to the various, more or less, set policies under which assistance with respect to unemployment relief was rendered to the provinces as illustrated in the foregoing pages, a number of other methods of alleviating unemployment were followed which, while not carried out as extensively as the major projects, are of interest by reason of their nature. A description of these measures which indicates the extent of the Dominion's contributions follows:

Under the provisions of The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, authority was obtained by Order in Council for payment by the Dominion, not in excess of \$1,300,000 of the cost of 2,000,000 railway ties to be immediately purchased by the Canadian National Railways, throughout Canada, with a view to substantially relieving the existent unemployment situation. Under this authority the sum of \$1,099,359.39 was expended.

Arrangements were made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under the same legislation for the laying during the months of October, November and December, 1931, of heavy steel rail which had been rolled for that company, but which was not intended to be laid in the Fall of 1931, and also for the relaying of released rail. The labour cost incurred in the rail laying programme referred to, which amounted to \$209,196.98, was paid by the Dominion.

In the summer of 1932 representations were made to the Dominion Government by the provincial authorities of Nova Scotia to the effect that owing to the closing of the mine at the Town of New Waterford, which is the centre of the mining district in Cape Breton, a serious unemployment situation had arisen, it being estimated that there were some 700 men out of work. The province further represented that there were some 300 foreigners and their families amongst those unemployed who were not deportable, but who were willing to go to their native countries if transportation was provided. The places to which these people sought return included the British Isles, France and some Central European countries, while others wished to return to the West Indies. In view of the existent situation, the Dominion agreed to contribute under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, 2/5 of the total cost of repatriation of these miners from the Town of New Waterford to their homes, such total cost not to exceed \$20,000. The cost of this undertaking, however, proved more expensive than was estimated, and when the repatriation operations, which were carried out by the Town of New Waterford and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation the latter contributing 1/5 towards the cost, were completed, it was found that only 234 persons had been repatriated, the total cost of such repatriation being \$19,893.53. The Dominion contributed towards this undertaking as agreed 2/5 of the total cost or \$7,957.41.

In order to relieve distress in the coal mining area of Nova Scotia, an arrangement was entered into between the Dominion, the province of Nova Scotia, the province of Ontario and the Dominion Coal Company, whereby it was agreed that the excess cost of \$2.39 per ton over the price at which American coal could be purchased, for a cargo not exceeding 6,500 tons of Nova Scotia coal to be delivered in Toronto for use in provincial public buildings, be divided as follows:—

Dominion Coal Company.....	.52
Province of Ontario.....	.37
Province of Nova Scotia.....	.50
Dominion Government.....	.50

Under this arrangement 6,087 tons 441 lbs. of Nova Scotia coal were delivered, toward the cost of which the Dominion contributed, under The Relief Act, 1932, as agreed 50 cents per ton, or \$3,043.61.



Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1933, an Order in Council dated June 2, 1933, was passed authorizing, as a temporary measure to off-set the disturbing effects of instability in the exchange markets, the establishing of a fund from which payments might be made to exporters of certain commodities to Great Britain of the difference between the amounts actually received in respect of such exports at the ruling rate of exchange, and the amount which would have been received had the pound sterling been valued at \$4.60. Out of this fund the Dominion paid the following amounts:—

<i>Commodity—</i>	
Cheese.....	\$ 5,466.99
Bacon and Hams.....	24,021.03
Cattle.....	10,683.44
Eggs.....	409.80
Canned lobsters.....	2,010.57
Canned salmon.....	158.39
	<hr/>
	\$42,750.22
Administration.....	217.82
	<hr/>
	\$42,968.04
	<hr/>

In the spring of 1933 the province of New Brunswick supplied various municipalities with seed grain, potatoes, etc., for distribution to farmers, the amount of seed obtainable by any one farmer being limited as follows:—

Oats.....	30 bush.
Wheat.....	4 bush.
Buckwheat.....	4 bush.
Timothy.....	80 lbs.
Red clover.....	40 lbs.
Potatoes.....	As may be determined by Councillors.

For the seed grain, etc., supplied, the province took the municipalities cash or six month notes with interest at 6 per cent, the municipalities in turn taking cash or six month notes with interest at 6 per cent from the farmers. At the request of the province the Dominion agreed under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1933, to share one-third of any loss which might result from this arrangement, the Dominion contribution, however, not to exceed \$7,000. At the date of this report, namely, March 30, 1935, no accounts have been received from the province with respect to this arrangement and it is, therefore, not known whether or not any loss was sustained.

In the summer of 1933, representations were made to the Dominion by the province of New Brunswick to the effect that fishermen in the counties of Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, St. John and Restigouche, were financially in a very poor condition, many of them being on relief, although the hake fishing industry showed by far the largest catch for some time. The price being paid for hake, however, was very low. The province further represented that local dealers had offered to assist the unemployment situation by paying fishermen 80 cents per cwt., if the province would also assist the industry by contributing 20 cents, that being half of the amount required to bring the current price up to 80 cents per cwt. The province requested, therefore, that the Dominion contribute 50 per cent of the provincial expenditure, namely 20 cents per cwt., the Dominion's expenditure in this respect not to exceed \$8,000. This request which met with the approval of the Dominion was included in the agreement respecting relief measures entered into with the province of New Brunswick under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1933, and at March 30, 1935, the Dominion had paid to the province with respect to this undertaking the sum of \$7,041.83.



The Dominion agreed to contribute to the province of British Columbia under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1933, twenty-five cents per day for a period not exceeding two months for each homeless man sent by the province for a course of instruction in the processes of placer mining at camps which the province established for that purpose, together with one-half the cost of the transportation of each such man from relief camps, or other points, within the province, to the placer mining camps. The Dominion's share of the cost of the transportation of each man, it was provided, should not exceed three-quarters of a cent per mile. At March 30, 1935 no accounts had been received from the province with respect to this arrangement.

A somewhat similar arrangement was also entered into with the province of Alberta, the Dominion agreeing to contribute to the province twenty-five cents per day for a period not exceeding sixty days for each physically fit homeless man selected by the province as a suitable person to undertake placer mining. The Dominion contribution to the province of Alberta in this respect was at March 30, 1935, \$5,734.40.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1934, the Dominion Government agreed to contribute towards the cost of emergency relief for 1934 forest fire sufferers and their dependents, in the colonization areas of the province of New Brunswick, such expenditures to be made for the purpose of replacing burned cabins and such other necessities as might be required in the judgment of the province. The approved Dominion contribution in this connection was 50 per cent of a total expenditure not to exceed \$10,000. Approval was also given under The Relief Act, 1934, for Dominion contribution not in excess of 50 per cent of a total expenditure of \$24,000 to be utilized in aiding colonization settlers and their dependents on location in the province of New Brunswick. Expenditures under this arrangement were to be made for food and such other necessities as were deemed essential in the opinion of the province. At March 30, 1935 the Dominion had paid to the province of New Brunswick \$2,204.14 with respect to the former arrangement and \$10,423.06 with respect to the latter.

### ADMINISTRATION

The regulations governing the administration of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, stipulated that not more than one-half of 1 per cent, namely \$100,000, of the amount appropriated by Parliament was to be expended for administration purposes. The total cost of administration of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, however, was only \$43,061.97.

There were no definite amounts set aside for administration purposes under the subsequent relief Acts, it being provided that such expenditures were to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but taking into consideration the amount expended by the Dominion Government for unemployment relief, which aggregates at the date of this report as shown in the recapitulation of disbursements appearing on page 49 \$160,686,331.40, the cost of administration of the various relief measures set forth on the preceding pages has not been excessive.

The following tables show the classification and number of persons engaged in the administration of the various relief Acts and the cost of such administration respectively.

PERSONNEL OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR;  
UNDER THE VARIOUS RELIEF ACTS

	1930 Act	1931 Act	1932 Act	1933 Act	1934 Act
STAFF AT OTTAWA					
Dominion Commissioner.....	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Dominion Commissioner.....	1	1	1	1	1
Chief Accountant.....	1	1	1	1	1
Accountant.....	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary to Dominion Commissioner.....	1	1	1	1	1
Statistician.....			1	1	1
Statistical Clerk.....			1	1	1
Senior Audit Clerks.....	1		3	1	1
Audit Clerks.....	1	10	7	12	13
Clerks.....		4	2	2	2
File Clerks.....			2	1	1
Stenographers.....	4	15	13	15	16
Junior Stenographer.....					1
Messenger.....			1	1	1
Total.....	11	34	35	39	42
FIELD STAFF					
Provincial Directors.....		6	1	2	2
Investigators.....	2	15	3	5	5
Accountant.....		1			
Auditor.....		1	1	1	1
Stenographers.....		6	1	1	4
Clerks.....					5
Total.....	2	29	6	9	17

DOMINION ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES UNDER RELIEF LEGISLATION FROM  
SEPTEMBER 22, 1930 TO MARCH 30, 1935.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Totals
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salaries.....	33,185.94	54,842.05	52,596.83	62,714.26	67,998.25	271,337.33
Printing and Stationery.....	2,642.98	4,935.14	2,718.23	3,094.70	2,644.59	16,035.64
Telephone and Telegraph.....	2,707.29	3,283.82	2,483.37	2,689.76	1,240.10	12,404.34
Petty Cash.....	133.22	27.31	72.51	37.60	34.23	304.87
Travelling Expenses.....	4,346.50	20,748.90	6,518.58	13,060.15	7,617.57	52,291.70
Repayable Advances for Travelling, etc.....					3,100.00	3,100.00
Miscellaneous.....	46.04	1,366.29	3,186.62	509.32	431.60	5,539.87
	43,061.97	85,203.51	67,576.14	82,105.79	83,066.34	361,013.75
Department of Finance.....					4,133.39	4,133.39
Auditor General's Department.....				2,388.84	2,402.05	4,790.89
	43,061.97	85,203.51	67,576.14	84,494.63	89,601.78	369,938.03

The following is a recapitulation of Dominion disbursements under Relief Legislation from September 22, 1930 to March 30, 1935, also a summary of loans and advances outstanding as of the same date.

# RECAPITULATION OF DOMINION DISBURSEMENTS UNDER RELIEF LEGISLATION

Province, etc.	1930 Act	1931 Act	1932 Act	1933 Act	1934 Act		Total
					On expendi- tures to March 31, 1934	On expendi- tures after March 31, 1934	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island..	95,199.45	135,096.08	25,098.93	86,918.75	12,122.23	141,443.73	495,879.17
Nova Scotia.....	836,179.81	1,078,812.85	560,882.57	1,183,943.30	77,589.19	510,676.47	4,248,084.19
New Brunswick.....	503,689.87	767,164.69	222,049.70	511,964.49	77,687.65	281,532.68	2,364,089.08
Quebec.....	3,452,392.34	5,479,127.65	4,187,183.97	3,330,115.46	4,529,729.49	6,245,339.03	27,223,887.94
Ontario.....	4,692,650.50	11,100,761.33	7,902,213.98	9,881,699.60	4,784,703.97	9,084,550.14	47,446,579.52
Manitoba.....	1,632,926.00	3,359,048.37	1,743,983.64	2,183,262.28	191,310.32	1,953,882.67	11,064,419.28
Saskatchewan.....	1,918,308.35	3,008,287.15	1,150,706.68	806,844.62	269,327.25	1,918,334.03	9,071,808.08
Sask. Relief Commn.....		5,372,971.30	4,455,533.28	1,313,565.37	149,398.23	599,171.38	11,890,639.56
Alberta.....	1,286,431.68	3,051,233.42	1,306,165.43	1,201,323.09	314,293.18	1,301,306.76	8,460,753.56
British Columbia.....	1,376,317.11	3,954,423.94	3,227,011.83	2,577,564.13	872,124.63	2,301,403.36	14,308,845.00
Dept. of Public Works.....		1,726,732.04	6,904.43				1,733,637.07
Dept. of National De- fence.....		70,936.20	423,525.47	6,204,980.98		7,029,450.76	13,728,893.41
Dept. Interior (Inc. Yukon).....	56,994.66	875,804.26	591,398.86	1,119,308.69		527,022.47	3,170,528.94
Dept. Railways and Canals.....		1,772,725.74		52,274.17			1,824,999.91
Dept. Justice.....		83,180.55					83,180.55
Dept. Agriculture.....		6,999.79	3,000.00				9,999.79
Dept. Trade and Com- merce.....				43,504.68			43,504.68
Dept. of Finance.....				37,427.85			37,427.85
Nat. Batfids. Comm.....		24,809.05					24,809.05
Board Railway Comm.....	500,000.00	500,000.00					1,000,000.00
Canadian Pacific Rail- way.....	863,550.00	209,196.98					1,072,746.98
Canadian National Rail- way.....	882,412.35						882,412.35
Transportation of Un- employed.....		45,065.90	11,513.46	16,215.76		3,377.61	76,172.73
Agr. Stabilization Fund.....		1,832.97	3,243.78	42,968.04			42,968.04
Miscellaneous.....		85,203.51	67,576.14	84,494.63		5,049.89	10,126.64
Administration.....	43,061.97					89,601.78	369,938.03
Total.....	18,140,114.09	42,709,414.37	25,887,992.15	30,678,381.89	11,278,286.14	31,992,142.76	160,686,331.40

# SUMMARY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING

Manitoba.....	13,108,629.45
Saskatchewan.....	39,169,066.73
Alberta.....	11,977,000.00
British Columbia.....	15,014,234.73
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (loans non-active).....	2,447,222.71
Advance to Dominion's representative in Saskatchewan re farm placement bonus.....	60,000.00
	81,776,153.62

The table which follows sets forth the Dominion disbursements with respect to relief from September 22, 1930 to March 30, 1935, by provinces, federal departments, etc., and by classes of expenditure.



## SUMMARY OF DOMINION DISBURSEMENTS UNDER RELIEF LEGISLATION

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W. Territory	Miscel- laneous	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grants in aid.....	17,000 00	327,000 00	200,000 00	4,000,000 00	4,800,000 00	1,080,000 00	1,600,000 00	800,000 00	1,200,000 00	.....	.....	14,024,000 00
Direct relief.....	65,985 35	1,450,627 68	633,156 64	15,399,900 10	25,885,454 70	5,300,326 00	9,385,337 51	3,305,337 54	6,944,341 07	.....	.....	68,040,466 59
Relief in dried-out areas (other than direct relief).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,797 21	5,266,148 06	197,673 60	1,896,316 20	.....	.....	5,530,618 87
Care of single homeless persons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	846,572 73	400,712 14	603,720 28	7,803 85	.....	.....	3,747,321 35
Relief settlement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,923 28	104,450 95	91,338 33	.....	.....	.....	627,392 75
Public works.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,669,915 02	4,065,524 07	3,441,423 02	4,259,539 90	.....	.....	44,494,181 96
Other undertakings (including transportation).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,069 08	148,776 15	31,946 16	9,761 55	.....	.....	330,901 87
Total paid to Provinces.....	495,879 17	4,248,084 19	2,364,089 08	27,224,365 54	47,479,062 58	11,084,603 32	20,970,948 88	8,471,439 53	14,317,762 57	38,648 53	.....	136,694,883 39
Dept. of Interior (Nat. Parks).....	.....	.....	.....	17,296 83	16,267 95	885,099 18	482,670 66	1,500,728 83	249,816 96	.....	.....	3,131,880 41
Dept. of National Defence.....	.....	.....	.....	1,495,274 18	4,774,173 27	531,951 96	694,602 35	692,646 88	3,790,822 65	.....	.....	13,728,893 41
Dept. of Public Works.....	6,262 49	534,810 53	169,538 96	457,197 12	385,022 10	6,904 43	.....	69,838 89	104,062 55	.....	.....	1,733,657 07
Dept. of Railways and Canals.....	633 63	68,948 26	144,485 08	280,536 47	1,007,213 65	21,443 01	35,766 36	106,271 02	149,370 17	.....	.....	1,824,667 65
Dept. of Justice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,180 55
Dept. of Trade and Commerce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,504 68
Dept. of Finance (including Agric. Stabilization Fund).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,300 30
Board of Ry. Commissioners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000 00
Other Federal Depts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,858 73
Canadian National Railways.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	882,412 35
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072,746 88
Totals.....	502,775 29	5,160,952 69	3,211,665 69	29,632,257 09	54,324,420 05	12,545,863 46	22,638,208 50	11,007,564 30	18,957,462 44	38,648 53	2,296,544 43	160,686,331 40

The chart which follows indicates the numbers receiving various classes of relief as reported monthly by the provinces and federal departments carrying out projects under relief legislation.

The large increase from *October, 1932* to *November, 1932*, is accounted for by higher numbers afforded Direct Relief in November in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and in Saskatchewan through the Saskatchewan Relief Commission.

From *September, 1933* to *October, 1933*, while all the provinces except Nova Scotia reported increased numbers on direct relief, the increase in Quebec was proportionately greater than the increases in other provinces. In *November, 1933*, there were substantial increases in Ontario direct relief figures and in direct relief distributed by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission.

In *April, 1934*, all provinces reported decreased figures for direct relief as compared with *March, 1934*, the largest decreases being reported by Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and the Saskatchewan Relief Commission.

Commencing *April 1, 1934*, relief previously administered by the Ontario Department of Northern Development on a subsistence basis was changed to a wage basis.

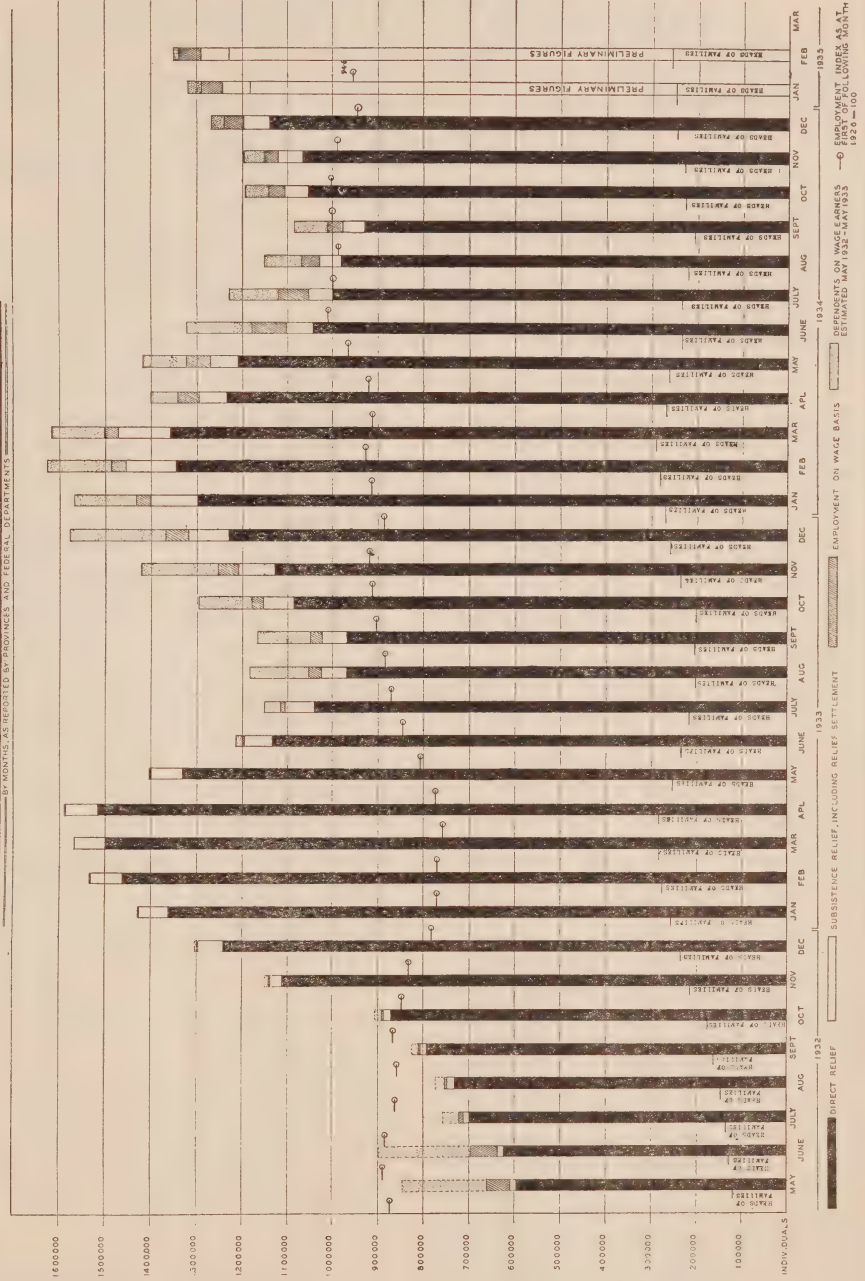
The decrease in direct relief shown from *May, 1934*, to *June, 1934*, was fairly uniform in all provinces.

The increase in Direct Relief from *September, 1934*, to *October, 1934*, was chiefly accounted for by an increase of 34% in Saskatchewan, 14½% in Quebec and 11½% in Ontario.

The employment index is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees reported during the calendar year 1926, which is taken as 100.

When reading employment index scale, 100,000 is to be read as 10; for example, on February 1, 1935, the employment index is 94.6.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
DOMINION UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF BRANCH  
TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED ALL CLASSES OF RELIEF







# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY  
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed an increase at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,203 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 892,506 persons, as compared with 875,149 in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) stood at 95.2, as compared with 93.4 on April 1, and 92.0 at the beginning of May last year. In the preceding thirteen years, the indexes for May 1 were as follows: 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1. The index was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1931, and was also higher than in any of the years from 1921 to 1925. The gain of nearly 17,400 persons in the staffs of the co-operating employers from April 1 to May 1, 1935, was smaller than the average recorded on May 1 in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available; thus the index of employment after correction for seasonal influence showed a decline, falling from 98.9 in the preceding month to 97.4 at the latest date.

At the beginning of May, 1935, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 17.0, in contrast with 16.7 per cent at the beginning of April, 1935, and with 19.1 per cent at the beginning of May, 1934. The May percentage was established from reports furnished by 1,735 labour organizations, with a membership aggregate of 162,410 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain in business transacted by those offices during April, 1935, when compared with that of the preceding

month, but a decline from the transactions of April, 1934, farming and mining being the groups in which the highest gains were shown under the first comparison, and construction and maintenance the greatest loss under the second. Vacancies in April, 1935, numbered 27,183, applications 52,397 and placements in regular and casual employment 24,641.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was unchanged at the beginning of May from that of the previous month, the lower cost of fuel being offset by slight advances in rent and in the cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain dates are: \$15.97 for April and May, 1935; \$15.95 for May, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 72.3 for May as compared with 72.5 for April; 71.1 for May, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93.4 for May, 1929; 100.2 for May, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.2 for May, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 506. The index of the physical volume of business was more than 4 per cent higher in April than in March and 6 per cent higher than in April last year. Of the principal factors in the index those used as indicators of mineral production, manufacturing, electric power output, trade employment, car loadings, imports and exports were higher, while construction was considerably lower. All of these factors except mineral production were higher in April of this year than in April, 1934. Information available for May shows improvement as compared with the previous month in wholesale prices, employment, contracts awarded and in sugar manufactured while car loadings were lower.

**MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA**  
(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935			1934		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	117,495,059	74,933,039	107,203,253	111,430,320	66,861,317	105,860,803
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	54,547,747	36,636,702	48,176,831	52,886,861	34,814,498	47,496,955
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	62,100,691	37,575,362	58,098,620	57,899,511	31,581,881	57,637,721
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,257,948	8,395,859	9,464,215	9,464,215	6,360,609	8,560,656
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$	2,366,725,309	2,235,799,502	3,128,964,127	2,536,347,022	2,488,913,660	2,488,913,660
Bank notes in circulation..... \$	121,419,937	124,675,833	127,348,127	133,083,185	140,910,153	140,910,153
Bank deposits, savings..... \$	1,451,711,330	1,446,695,027	1,367,515,700	1,375,862,015	1,366,528,536	1,366,528,536
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$	823,135,289	819,133,461	874,716,290	877,447,651	874,774,952	874,774,952
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	93.6	86.4	84.4	88.6	90.7	88.0
Preferred stocks.....	68.4	69.2	71.2	68.7	68.5	67.3
(1) Index of interest rates.....	78.5	80.8	79.5	84.8	87.7	90.1
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.3	72.5	72.0	71.1	71.3	72.1
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget.....	15.98	15.97	16.10	15.95	16.28	16.51
Business failures, number.....				132	141	140
Business failures, liabilities..... \$				2,481,510	2,009,381	2,057,492
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	95.2	93.4	96.4	92.0	91.3	92.7
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	17.0	16.7	18.2	19.1	19.5	20.0
Railway—						
(*) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	166,860	170,206	171,998	172,758	169,955	168,292
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,047,172	14,006,144	13,842,281	14,767,854	13,447,004	14,278,648
Operating expenses..... \$			10,828,411	11,046,014	10,104,859	10,721,847
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		9,986,543	9,515,608	10,454,019	9,260,224	9,946,321
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,573,945	8,468,372	8,652,091	7,989,759	8,427,391
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,857,714,790	1,872,673,236	1,869,304,804	1,978,603,378
Building permits..... \$	4,799,000	6,272,052	4,099,675	2,997,695	2,269,157	1,109,085
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	16,302,400	11,379,400	8,499,000	17,383,100	11,469,200	7,517,500
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	45,432	43,388	44,727	38,189	27,360	12,101
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	72,811	68,530	57,840	71,437	70,360	72,923
Ferro-alloys..... tons	4,978	5,147	2,715	2,556	2,126	1,413
Lead..... lbs.			31,571,048	25,939,731	26,293,879	22,174,753
Zinc..... lbs.			26,935,011	26,132,534	26,012,656	22,774,662
Copper..... lbs.			37,828,906	35,680,539	31,739,138	30,832,982
Nickel..... lbs.			10,618,462	10,033,939	12,924,418	10,436,852
Gold..... ounces		245,697	249,479	259,706	227,856	249,310
Silver..... ounces			1,278,930	1,508,323	1,032,744	1,049,961
Coal..... tons		881,661	1,030,159	1,017,336	814,578	1,031,366
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	40,446,492	43,646,874	98,880,000	38,983,458	73,440,000	73,440,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	2,380,166	6,071,408	4,968,000	5,418,000	7,640,000	7,640,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		11,242,000	15,987,000	9,376,000	14,346,000	14,346,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		1,135,000	1,583,000	1,959,000	3,126,000	3,126,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		231,370,647	181,302,852			118,189,149
Flour production..... brls.		965,765	1,046,087	1,175,433	1,088,785	1,064,428
(*) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	77,519,642	49,612,873	24,415,180	41,631,337	43,305,372	21,360,155
Footwear production..... pairs		2,026,464	1,938,800	1,880,833	1,682,490	1,686,235
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.	62,701,000	62,695,000	59,022,000	56,597,000	57,978,000	57,978,000
Sales of insurance..... \$	28,649,000	31,167,000	32,970,000	33,013,000	32,367,000	32,367,000
Newsprint production..... tons	222,240	205,680	242,540	216,510	210,130	210,130
Automobiles, passenger production.....	20,688	18,179	16,504	15,451	12,272	12,272
Index of Physical Volume of Business.....		98.3	94.2	99.6	92.6	93.1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		97.7	93.3	99.9	91.4	92.0
Mineral production.....		156.4	143.4	146.3	160.2	149.0
Manufacturing.....		94.0	86.8	100.2	87.7	88.8
Construction.....		37.9	51.3	35.1	28.3	35.7
Electric power.....		195.9	190.5	188.5	176.7	176.0
DISTRIBUTION.....		100.0	96.8	98.5	96.0	96.3
Trade employment.....		121.0	120.5	117.8	117.2	119.2
Carloadings.....		79.1	73.3	75.6	76.0	74.3
Imports.....		71.5	65.6	82.8	69.3	64.7
Exports.....		81.5	73.8	79.6	69.6	73.0

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending June 1, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending May 18, April 20, and March 23, 1935, May 19, April 21 and March 24, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.



During May there were on record twenty-two strikes and lockouts involving 5,189 workers, causing a time loss of 32,357 man working days as compared with eleven disputes during April involving 2,952 workers with a time loss of 14,900 working days. Most of the disputes during May involved relatively small numbers of workers for short periods, but strikes of gold miners in British Columbia, longshoremen at Montreal, salmon and halibut fishermen in British Columbia and steel workers at Hamilton, Ont., involved comparatively large numbers of workers and caused most of the time loss for the month. In May last year there were thirty-two disputes involving 5,950 workers and resulting in a time loss of 31,284 working days, the most important disputes being the strikes of loggers in Vancouver Island, coal miners in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and pulp and paper mill workers at Fort Frances, Ont. Of the twenty-two disputes in May, fourteen were recorded as terminated, nine resulting in favour of the workers involved, three in favour of the employers concerned, a compromise settlement being reached in one case while the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. The disputes terminated at the end of the month numbered eight and involved some 870 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Proposed  
establishment  
of Dominion  
Trade and  
Industry  
Commission.**

Following along the lines recommended in the majority report of the Price Spreads Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1935, page 409) legislation was introduced in the House of Commons on June 6, providing for the establishment of a Dominion Trade and Industry Commission.

Functions of a committee of three, to administer the Act are to be performed by the members of the Tariff Board, acting as commissioners. There is a further provision for the appointment of a director of prosecutions to carry on such legal proceedings as may be required to make effective the terms of the bill.

Broadly, the Commission is given authority to establish commodity standards and grades, and enforce their observance. Wide powers are given the Commission to investigate and report on all complaints of unfair practices or violations of any of the numerous statutes which are designed to guarantee fair treat-

ment of both producers and consumers. The Act, if adopted, will come into effect on October 1, 1935.

**Amendment to  
Combines  
Investigation  
Act.**

In connection with the proposed formation of a Dominion Trade and Industry Commission, an Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act (Bill 79) received its first reading in the House of Commons on May 31. The bill, which was introduced in the name of the Minister of Labour, is designed to transfer the administration of the Combines Investigation Act from the Department of Labour to the proposed new Trade and Industry Commission.

In addition to amendments to effect this purpose the principal change to be made by the bill as introduced is the addition of a definition of the words "Merger, trust or monopoly." This added definition is designed to widen the scope and effectiveness of the Act in the direction of inquiries into alleged injury to the public arising from trade policies of single firms occupying dominant positions in their respective fields of trade or industry. Such mergers, trusts and monopolies if found on investigation to be to the detriment or against the interest of the public are subject to the penalties of the Act as unlawful combines.

**Employment  
and Social  
Insurance Act  
amended.**

The Employment and Social Insurance Act in its amended form was adopted by the Senate on May 29 and has been referred back to the House of Commons. (The original provisions of the bill were detailed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 135).

There are 51 amendments to the Bill as introduced, but many of these are of minor consequence, the changes being chiefly for the purpose of removing ambiguity and clarifying the enactment. The major amendments of more than ordinary importance are summarized as follows:

The Commission (administering the Act) may only acquire real property with the approval of the Governor in Council.

The Commissioners must reside in Ottawa or within ten miles thereof.

Persons with an income of \$365 or upwards, not depending on personal exertions, shall not be eligible to exemption from coming under the Act.

The Commission shall finally determine questions arising regarding the applicability of the Act to certain persons or certain classes, or the rate of contributions, or whe-

ther a person is employed or not, thus eliminating references to the Exchequer Court.

Sawmills, planing mills and shingle mills shall only come under the Act if reasonably continuous in their operations.

Employees in banks, mortgage, loan, trust, insurance or other financial business shall not be in the exempted class.

**I.D.I. Act  
Amendment  
Rejected by  
Senate.**

In pursuance of recommendations made by the Price Spreads Commission, a bill (71) amending section sixty-five of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was introduced in the House of Commons on May 23 by the Minister of Justice for the Minister of Labour. The text of the amending bill, with the proposed changes in italics, was as follows:—

"65. Where in any industry *subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, (whether or not it be an industry to which other provisions of this Act apply)* any strike or lockout has occurred, or seems to the Minister to be imminent, *or complaint has been made to the Minister that intimidation has been practised or other discriminatory action taken either by employers or employees,* and in the public interest or for any other reason it seems to the Minister expedient, the Minister, on the application of any municipality interested, or of the mayor, reeve or head officer or acting head officer thereof, or of his own motion *with or without application of either of the parties to the dispute, strike, lockout or complaint* whether it involves one or more employers or employees in the employ of one or more employers, may establish a Board under this Act in respect of the dispute, strike, lockout *or complaint* or may in any such case, if it seems to him expedient, either with or without an application from any interested party, recommend to the Governor in Council the appointment of *such* person or persons as a commissioner or commissioners under the provisions of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the dispute, strike, lockout *or complaint* or into any matters or circumstances connected therewith."

Dealing with the recommendation of the Price Spreads Commission, that the Act be made more generally applicable to industry throughout Canada, Hon. Mr. Guthrie stated:

"Careful consideration was given to this recommendation and a bill was drawn to carry out this recommendation in full. The opinion of the law officers of the Department of Justice was taken in regard to the matter as well as the opinion of two very able constitutional lawyers, Mr. Tilley, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr.

Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., of Montreal. The opinion of the departmental counsel as well as of the two gentlemen, whose names I have given, was that if the bill was drawn up in conformity with the report of the Price Spreads Commission it would be beyond the powers of the Parliament of Canada. It therefore became necessary to limit the operation of the bill by inserting in the first clause the words, 'where in any industry subject to the Legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada,' when certain things arise certain things shall be done."

After receiving its three readings in the House of Commons, the Bill was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

This committee in its report (which was adopted) recommended that the Bill be not further proceeded with "for the reason that its passage would not be in the public interest, and would interfere with the spirit and purpose of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* which is to prevent by conciliatory methods industrial disputes and breaches of the peace connected therewith."

In a further explanation of the reasons for rejection of the measure, Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen stated in the Senate:

"The purport of the Bill, freed from its rather circumlocutory language, is that even when there is no cause to fear a lockout or strike, but complaint is laid, say, by an individual employer or employee, 'that intimidation has been practised or other discriminatory action taken'—these are the words employed in the Bill—The Minister may appoint a Board of Conciliation for the purpose of trying to effect a settlement: not of a dispute threatening a strike or lock-out, but more probably a difference between one section of labour and another, or one employer and other; that is to say, a difference more or less local or domestic, and consequently within the realm of civil rights, which is a provincial jurisdiction. The committee felt that to invite reference of disputes of that kind to a Minister, and thus to impose on him almost a direction to appoint a board unless he could give reasons to the contrary, would not only throw upon him an unnecessary burden, but would place a weapon in the hands of an employer desirous of preventing what he regarded as discrimination by workers, or in the hands of a worker trying to prevent what he thought was discrimination on the part of a labour organization. Aside from any constitutional feature, it was felt that it would be unwise for Parliament to attempt to invade that field,



and that such questions should be settled in other ways.

"The constitutional feature did interpose itself. It was considered that the purpose of a conciliation board established to deal with any such complaint would be entirely foreign to our jurisdiction under the British North America Act and consequently that the power of a board to secure witnesses, or resist interference, or deal with refusal to testify, would be very doubtful. I want to emphasize, however, that neither I nor any other member of the committee expressed the view that the constitutional danger alone was sufficient to warrant us in not proceeding further with the measure. Nor was any final view expressed on that phase. The measure, on its merits, was considered to be unnecessary and unwise, because the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act gives the Minister ample powers in all cases where, in the general public interest, there would be any reason at all for the exertion of efforts at conciliation. That is why the committee acted as it did. I may say it was influenced in no small degree by the judgment of those most closely associated with Labour, not only within this House, but without—by the honourable Senator from Parkdale (Hon. Mr. Murdock) and Mr. Tom Moore—who stated definitely that there was nothing in the Bill worth saving. In that I was compelled to agree."

#### **Federal hours and wages legislation governing public works.**

New legislation respecting fair wages and hours of labour in relation to public works and contracts was introduced in the House of Commons on May 28.

This measure, known as the Fair Wages and Hours Act, 1935, repeals the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930. However, while operating as a repeal of the 1930 legislation, it re-enacts many of the clauses of that Act. It also provides new sections to comply as far as possible with the recommendations of the Price Spreads Commission.

The new features, as outlined by the Hon. Mr. Guthrie, in introducing the Bill on behalf of Hon. Mr. Gordon, make provision for an eight-hour day and a forty-four-hour week on government construction works and contracts, and extends the Federal government's policy of fair wages and the forty-four-hour week to works and contracts toward which federal aid is granted by way of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee, by providing that in all contracts hereafter entered into conditions shall be imposed which shall bind the contractors to maintain the same standard of hours and wages.

#### **Minimum wages and limitation of hours.**

In addition to the above legislation on hours and wages in respect to public works, the Federal Government's program—concerning enactments providing for minimum wages and limitation of hours (implementing Conventions of the International Labour Organization)—has been further advanced. The Minimum Wages Act which had been referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce has been reported back in amended form and approved by the Senate. The Limitation of Hours of Work Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1935, page 233) which was also dealt with by the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce, has also been amended in a number of minor details. When enacted in their final form all Federal labour legislation will be given in full in an early issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### **Nineteenth International Labour Conference.**

The nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on June 4, under the presidency of the Hon. H. P. Creswell, South Africa. A complete report of the proceedings with text of Draft Conventions and adopted recommendations will be given, if possible, in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. (Elsewhere in this issue there is a review of the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Organization which was presented to the Conference).

The agenda of the Conference includes the following subjects:

(1) Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another. (Second discussion).

(2) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds. (Second discussion).

(3) Unemployment among young persons. (First or single discussion).

(4) The recruiting of labour in colonies and in other territories with analogous labour conditions. (First discussion).

(5) Holidays with pay. (First discussion).

(6) Reduction of hours of work, with special reference to—

(a) Public Works undertaken or subsidized by Governments.

(b) Iron and Steel.

(c) Building and contracting.

(d) Glass bottle manufacture.

(e) Coal mines.



(7) Partial revision of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931, in respect of the following five questions:

- (a) The question of allowing a normal shift to work during certain hours on Sundays and legal public holidays, and of the amount of the rest period for these workers which fall within the Sunday or legal public holiday.
- (b) The question of extending the additional time allowed for workers employed on operations which by their nature must be carried on continuously, so as to enable the necessary work to be done by three shifts.
- (c) The question of extending the additional time allowed for preparatory and complementary work, in the case of underground storemen, enginemen and drivers of locomotives, so as to enable them to complete the work of this kind on which they are employed.
- (d) The question of allowing additional time to be worked on the day of the periodical change-over of shifts of men (working on the three-shift system) in charge of main underground ventilation and pumping machinery which has to be operated continuously for seven days in the week.
- (e) The question of modifying Article 22 of the Convention (the Article relating to the legal consequences of revision) for the purpose of making it uniform with the Article upon this subject included in other Conventions submitted to the Conference at its Nineteenth Session.

#### Canadian delegation to Geneva.

The Canadian Delegation to the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, now being held in Geneva, includes the following representatives on behalf of the Government Employers and Workpeople of Canada:

*Delegates representing the Government of Canada:* Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mr. P. E. Renaud, Secretary, office of the Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Delegate representing the Employers of Canada:* Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario, President of the Goldie-McCulloch Company, and Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

*Delegate representing the Workpeople of Canada:* Mr. P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ontario, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

*Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates:* Mr. H. Quevillon, Hull, P.Q.; Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ontario; Mr. W. L. Best, Ottawa, Ontario; Mr. R. H. McGowan, Cobalt, Ontario.

*Technical Adviser to the Employers' Delegate:* Mr. H. W. Macdonnell Toronto, Ontario, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers Association.

*Technical Adviser to the Workpeople's Delegate:* Mr. Robert J. Tallon, Montreal, P.Q., Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President of Division No. 4, Railway Shop Crafts.

From information recently received, it is learned that Mr. A. R. Goldie was elected vice-president of the Employers' Group.

#### New Health Insurance Bill in Great Britain.

In the British House of Commons a new National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Bill has been introduced by which important concessions will

be made to persons coming under the health insurance scheme who have been unemployed for long periods.

The principal objects of the Bill are:—

(1) To secure that persons who have been contributing to the interlocked schemes of National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions for a sufficiently long period shall not forfeit their pensions rights or all their health insurance rights if they become unemployed and if the continued absence of contributions is due only to the fact that they are unable to obtain employment; and

(2) to provide that insured persons who are covered for sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits under the Health Insurance Scheme shall not suffer any reduction or suspension of those benefits by reason of arrears of contributions due to unemployment.

About 18,000,000 persons now come within the scope of the National Health Insurance scheme, which is chiefly operated by nearly 7,000 approved societies, the membership of which constitutes about 98 per cent of the whole insured population. The importance of the new Bill may be gathered from the fact that last year the societies issued nearly 5,000,000 notices to their members notifying them of arrears of contributions. Under the new scheme no arrears due to unemployment can accrue in future, and it is estimated that the arrears notices will be reduced by nearly 80 per cent.

**U.S. Supreme  
Court decisions  
adverse to  
N.R.A.**

Two recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court have reflected an unfavourable attitude toward the Administration's program in general, and the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the proposed Social Security Act and the Wagner Labour Disputes Bill in particular.

The first major reverse sustained by the N.R.A. was the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of "Railroad Retirement Board et al, vs. The Alton Railroad"—the so-called "Railroad Pensions Case"—which was instituted to contest the constitutionality of the Railroad Retirement Act of July 27, 1934, which established a compulsory retirement and pension system for all carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act.

By a decision of 5 to 4 the Court held the Act to be unconstitutional on the ground that it violates the guaranty that property shall not be confiscated without due process of law, thus refusing to accept the contention that the Act provides "a proper and necessary regulation to interstate commerce."

The majority opinion was that "the pension plan thus imposed is in no proper sense a regulation of the activity of interstate transportation. It is an attempt for social ends to impose by sheer fiat non-contractual incidents upon the relation of employer and employee, not as a rule or regulation of commerce and transportation between the States, but as a means of assuring a particular class of employees against old age dependency. This is neither a necessary nor an appropriate rule or regulation affecting the due fulfilment of the railroads' duty to serve the public in interstate commerce."

The second test case impinging on the legality of the network of codes under the N.R.A. was that concerning the Schechter Poultry Corporation of New York. This company had been found guilty of violating the poultry code. The conviction was sustained in the lower courts in so far as the "fair practice" counts were involved, but the company had not been found guilty on charges involving wages and hours, it being successfully contended that these matters did not affect interstate commerce over which Congress had no jurisdiction.

The case proceeded to the Supreme Court where on May 27, Chief Justice Hughes gave the decision of that body. In so doing, the Chief Justice analyzed the entire system of code formation. He emphasized that they consisted of rules of competition, "deemed

fair for each industry by the persons most vitally concerned and most familiar with its problems."

On this point he declared:

"But would it be seriously contended that Congress could delegate its legislative authority to trade or industrial associations or groups so as to empower them to enact the laws they deem to be wise and beneficial for the rehabilitation and expansion of their trade or industries?"

"The answer is obvious. Such a delegation of legislative power is unknown to our law and is utterly inconsistent with the constitutional prerogatives and duty of Congress."

It had been contended by the government that the adoption of the codes "must be viewed in the light of the grave national crisis with which Congress was confronted;" that the crisis "demanded a broad intensive co-operative effort by those engaged in trade and industry; and that this necessary co-operation was fostered by permitting them to initiate the adoption of codes."

However, the Court declared that "extraordinary conditions do not create or enlarge constitutional power"; that the statutory plan "is not simply one for voluntary effort"; and that the codes were "codes of law," violations of which are "punishable as crimes."

In the concluding part of the decision, the Chief Justice stated:

"In view of . . . the nature of the few restrictions that are imposed, the discretion of the President in approving of prescribing codes, and thus enacting laws for the government of trade and industry throughout the country is virtually unfettered. We think that the code-making authority thus conferred is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power."

Following this decision, President Roosevelt, at a press conference on June 4, announced a "stop-gap" program designed to continue the National Recovery Administration in modified form until April 1, 1936. The new program would remove from the NRA those powers which the U.S. Supreme Court on May 27 held to be unconstitutionally delegated.

The Canadian Seminar of Public Administration—Dominion Civil Service organization for study of public administration—concluded its first year's operation on May 17. Officers for 1935 were re-elected as follows: president, N. R. Boutin; secretary, C. R. Medland; treasurer, J. Hopkinson; advisory council, Dr. O. D. Skelton, under-secretary of state for external affairs, and Dr. Brady.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

TWO applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the month of May as follows:—

(1) From employees throughout Canada of the Canadian National Telegraphs being repeater attendants, radio attendants, manager-operators and operators, members of the Canadian National System Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America. The dispute concerns two specific grievances arising out of (a) the company's refusal to recognize the right of the union to represent approximately fifty employees in the Testing and Regulating Department whose positions, in some cases, had been created subsequent to the present working agreement taking effect on October 1, 1927; and (b) the action of the company in abolishing seven or more scheduled telegraph offices and operating them as commissioned offices, the employees being retained on a commission basis with a certain monthly guarantee. Approximately 1,300 employees were stated to be indirectly affected by the dispute.

(2) From the members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited. The dispute relates to the matter of union despatching, for which the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association have been pressing for some time. Under the three-year agreement which was entered into on November 1, 1934, the despatching of waterfront labour is controlled by the Shipping Federation. On May 23 the Waterfront Workers' Association notified the Shipping Federation that on and after 7 a.m. Monday, May 27, 1935, the union would despatch the men for longshore work, and requested the co-operation of the Federation in placing existing despatching facilities at their disposal. This was refused by the Shipping Federation, which, on May 25, applied to the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. An approximate estimate of the number of employees affected or likely to be affected by the dispute is given as 927. A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on May 31 to inquire into this dispute and the parties concerned were requested to submit their nominations of board members.

### Board Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on May 21 to deal with a wages dispute between various coal mining companies in the Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne Districts in Alberta and certain of their employees, approximately 1,350 in number, being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The application in this matter had been received from the employees on April 23 (see May LABOUR GAZETTE, page 397). The personnel of the Board is as follows:

Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Horace Harvey, Edmonton, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Major L. R. Lipsett and Mr. A. J. Morrison, both of Calgary, nominees of the employers and employees respectively.

### Application Withdrawn

It was reported in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 397, that an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received from employees of the Track Department of the Winnipeg Electric Company with reference to the alleged violation of the seniority clause of the existing agreement by the company in laying off a general labourer, one H. Wroblosky. The application, which had been made on behalf of 75 employees, members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union, was withdrawn on May 23, the Secretary of the union notifying the Department that the dispute had been amicably arranged between the parties concerned.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, has recently gazetted its accident prevention regulations. These apply to every important phase of industrial activity in the province including:—workshops, factories, and all other plants; transmission machinery and equipment; sawmills; shingle-mills; wood-working machinery; logging operations; construction; explosives; fire and gas; cranes, derricks, conveyers, gangways and similar structures with their appurtenances; and electrical operation and equipment. It is provided that in every manufacturing plant, construction camp, logging camp and workshop in which twenty-five or more men are employed there is to be established an Accident Prevention Committee of not less than three members.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for April, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*May, 1935.....	22	5,189	32,357
*Apr. 1935.....	11	2,952	14,900
May, 1934.....	32	5,950	31,284

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts during May was greater than during April and, although several of these involved small numbers of workers for short periods, the numbers of workers involved and the time loss in man working days was greater than in April and about the same as during May last year. Strikes of gold miners in British Columbia, longshoremen at Montreal, salmon fishermen in British Columbia and steel workers at Hamilton, Ont., accounted for two-thirds of the time loss during the month. During April most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners at Corbin, B.C., millinery workers in Toronto and Montreal, boom-log workers and longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., and wood cutters at South River, Ont. In May last year there were several important disputes involving loggers in Vancouver Island, coal miners in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, pulp and paper workers at Fort Frances, Ont., newspaper printing compositors at London, Ont., and shoe factory workers at Toronto, Ont.

Four disputes, involving 885 workers, were carried over from April. Information as to two of these—compositors at Winnipeg, Man., and halibut fishermen at Prince Rupert and Vancouver, B.C.—was not reported in time

for inclusion in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Eighteen disputes commenced during May. Of these twenty-two disputes, fourteen were terminated during the month, three being in favour of the employers concerned, nine in favour of the workers involved, a compromise settlement being reached in one case, while the result of one dispute is recorded as indefinite. At the end of May, therefore, there were eight disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: compositors, Calgary, Alta., compositors, Winnipeg, Man.; salmon fishermen, Gulf of Georgia, B.C.; gold miners, Bridge River, etc., B.C.; fur dressers, etc., St. Johns, P.Q.; leather garment workers, Toronto, Ont.; furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; and longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; and hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., March 5, 1935, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A dispute between beet field workers and sugar beet growers in the Lethbridge district of Alberta has been reported, the workers demanding \$22 per acre for the field work instead of \$17 and the bonus according to the crop production. Negotiations were in progress before work had begun and by May 21 the dispute was settled, a rate of \$19 per acre being agreed upon.

A dispute involving coal handlers employed by one dealer in Toronto has been reported at the end of April. It appears that men to help in unloading a boat refused to work for less than 50 cents per hour at trimming, the work, therefore, being done by the dealers' regular employees. A rate of 50 cents per hour for trimming and 40 cents for dock work was accepted by the coal dealers at the docks.

A dispute between dress manufacturers and embroidery contractors at Montreal, P.Q., led

to a suspension of operations in the establishments of the latter from May 20 to May 24, the employees being out of work but not directly involved in the dispute. The embroidery manufacturers proposed that the members of the Dress Manufacturers' Association should not send work to other than members of the Pleating and Embroidery Manufacturers' Association, but a compromise was reached and operations resumed.

Disputes as to wages of painters have been reported in connection with repainting certain buildings in Toronto early in May. It appears that representatives of painters' unions objected to the employment of non-union painters at less than the union rate of 75 cents per hour and in some cases were successful in arranging to have the union rates paid and union members employed.

A cessation of work by 1,500 fishermen on the west coast of Vancouver Island toward the end of May has been reported in the press but particulars have not yet been received.

A minor strike involving six bakery employees for several hours in one establishment in Toronto, Ont., occurred on May 22. The demands of the workers for union recognition and reduced hours of labour were conceded.

A minor strike involving employees in one establishment, manufacturing shoes in Kitchener, Ont., for an hour on May 31 has been reported in the press, thirty employees ceasing work against a wage reduction and resuming work when the reduction was withdrawn.

A dispute between beet field workers and sugar beet growers in Kent County, Ontario, has been reported. The workers demanded \$18 per acre instead of \$14 offered and refused to commence work when the season opened in April. The growers then engaged farm labourers instead of making contracts with the workers. The latter picketed the fields. Early in June a resumption of work was reported.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, CORBIN, B.C.**—The mines of one company involved in a strike since January 21, 1935, were closed down on May 7, the proposals made by the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, for a reference of the dispute to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, not being accepted by the miners although accepted by the company. The Eastern British Columbia Railway with thirteen miles of track and about thirty-five employees in Canada was also closed down. The cause of the strike

was the demand of the miners, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, for reinstatement of a dismissed worker, and certain changes in conditions as to repair of houses, rotation of work, transportation of workers, etc. In later negotiations carried on with the assistance of the western representative of the federal Labour Department the company offered to meet these terms but the miners then demanded further concessions. As a result of a disturbance on April 17 in connection with picketing a number of strikers were charged with assault, creating a disturbance on a public highway, and impeding police in the discharge of duty. About May 12 it was reported nine were sentenced to terms in jail of three and six months and thirteen were fined. Appeals from the jail sentences were entered in some cases and the convicted men released on bail.

**PRINTING COMPOSITORS, CALGARY, ALTA.**—In connection with the dispute involving compositors employed by one newspaper publisher as a result of a decrease in wages the western representative of the federal Department of Labour early in May as in January conferred with both parties but a settlement was not reached.

**PRINTING COMPOSITORS, NEWS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—A dispute involving a number of compositors and two newspaper publishing establishments, commencing in April, has been reported recently to the Department as a lock-out. The Winnipeg local of the International Typographical Union, in accordance with new union rules as to the forty-hour week, sought to amend its agreement with the publishers making a provision for this. A number of the newspaper compositors, however, being against the adoption of the forty-hour rule seceded from the union and organized an independent union under the name of the Winnipeg Newspaper Printers' Association which reached an agreement with the publishers providing for the same wages and hours as before but also providing for employment of none but members of the new union. It is reported that eight regular employees and forty-seven part time employees did not join the new union and were notified of dismissal on April 7 and April 8. The agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1935, to March 31, 1937, is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**HALIBUT FISHERMEN, PRINCE RUPERT AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**—Reference was made in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May to a dispute involving halibut fishermen at Prince Rupert, B.C., toward the end of April. Reports on the dispute received later show that



other fishermen along the coast, including those in the vicinity of Vancouver, were also involved and that a strike was in effect from April 27 to May 3, involving 600 men. It appears that the commencement of operations for the season had been delayed, to some extent, since April 1, owing to a claim by the vessel owners for a share in the proceeds from the sale of the halibut livers, on the same basis as from the sale of the fish, namely eighty per cent to the crew and twenty per cent to the vessel owner. Hitherto the fishermen had sold the livers for themselves but with an increase in the price from about six cents per pound to about forty cents on account of its value for medicinal purposes the above claim was made. As a result of negotiations work was resumed on May 3, the fishermen conceding the claim of the vessel owners tentatively, but reserving the right to resume negotiations later.

**SALMON FISHERMAN, GULF OF GEORGIA, B.C.**—Fishermen demanded a higher rate per pound for blueback salmon when the season opened and a number, estimated at about five hundred, refused to work about May 16. A number of cannery workers were indirectly affected and a cessation of work by a number of these, partly in sympathy with the fishermen, partly to secure higher piece rates themselves, was reported in the press. Toward the end of the month a settlement with some of the fishermen was reported as imminent.

**GOLD MINERS, BRIDGE RIVER, ETC. (CARIBOO DISTRICT), B.C.**—Miners in several mines ceased work on May 5 and succeeding days demanding increases in wages. Following discussions with the provincial authorities a scale proposed by the Minister of Mines and Labour was accepted by the three principal mine operating companies and the strikers' committee and work was resumed in these mines on May 23. This provided for \$5.40 per day for miners, \$4.50 for muckers and \$4 per day for surface labourers instead of \$4.75 for miners, \$4 to \$4.25 for muckers and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for labourers before the dispute, plus a bonus. The strikers had demanded increases of \$1 per day. The operators of the other mines stated they were unable to pay the increased scale as their mines were not making profits. The western representative of the federal Department of Labour proposed that the miners apply for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and return to work pending the investigation, but at the end of the month this proposal had not been accepted.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees of one bakery ceased work from May

6 to May 8, to maintain equal division of work among employees instead of reducing staff, the employment of two dough makers instead of three being in dispute. Delivery employees were also involved. It was arranged that equal division of work would be continued and a new agreement would be made.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees in one bakery ceased work from May 24 to May 25, against the discharge of two workers, alleged to be for union activity, when the union was about to submit an agreement providing for reduced hours and improved working conditions. As a result of negotiations the discharged employees were reinstated.

**FUR DRESSERS, ETC., ST. JOHNS, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 21, demanding increased wages, improved working conditions and the reinstatement of three discharged employees. The city authorities proposed that the dispute be referred to the provincial authorities. On May 22 a disturbance occurred when pickets interfered with new employees from Montreal approaching the establishment. Two men were charged with assault as a result of driving two motor cars into a crowd and four pickets were arrested. The city council on May 28 proposed terms of settlement but these were refused by the strikers. At the end of the month the dispute was untermiated but the employer was reported to have replaced most of those on strike.

**LEATHER GARMENT MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on May 2, demanding recognition of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers and changes in working conditions. The employer stated that he recognized the National Clothing Workers' Union to which some of his employees belonged. At the end of the month no settlement had been reached.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 16 alleging that the employer had violated a closed shop agreement with the Chesterfield and Woodworkers' Industrial Union by taking in working partners who were paid less than union wages and worked beyond union hours. The employer reported that the partners worked on union wages and hours. On May 23 three of the strikers were arrested on charges of aggravated assault. A settlement had not been reported at the end of the month.

**CREOSOTING PLANT WORKERS, TRANSCONA, MAN.**—Employees in one establishment ceased



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1935\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time lost in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to May, 1935.</b>			
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, Corbin, B.C.....	200	1,000	Commenced Jan. 2, 1935; against dismissal of worker and for certain changes in conditions; terminated May 7, 1935; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors, Calgary, Alta...	30	780	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages; unternminated.
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man...	55	1,430	Alleged lockout, April 7, 1935; re employment of members of one union only; unternminated.
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Halibut fishermen, Prince Rupert and Vancouver, B.C.....	600	1,200	Commenced April 27, 1935; re division of proceeds from sale of halibut livers; terminated May 2, 1935; in favour of employers.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1935.</b>			
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Salmon fishermen, Gulf of Georgia, B.C.....	500	5,000	Commenced May 16, 1935; for increase in rates for salmon; unternminated.
MINING, ETC.— Gold miners, Bridge River, etc., Cariboo District, B.C.....	800	10,000	Commenced May 5, 1935; for increase in wages; unternminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Vegetable Foods—</i> Bakery employees, Winnipeg, Man.....	30	90	Commenced May 6, 1935; to maintain equal division of work; terminated May 8, 1935; in favour of workers.
Bakery employees, Winnipeg, Man.....	38	76	Commenced May 24, 1935; against discharge of workers; terminated May 25, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Fur, Leather, etc.—</i> Fur dressers, etc., St. Johns, P.Q.....	90	800	Commenced May 21, 1935; for increased wages, improved conditions and reinstatement of discharged employees; unternminated.
Leather garment makers, Toronto, Ont.....	6	126	Commenced May 7, 1935; for recognition of union and changes in working conditions; unternminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	25	625	Commenced May 16, 1935; alleged violation of agreement; unternminated.
Creosoting plant workers, Transcona, Man.....	55	330	Commenced May 20, 1935; for increased wages and improved conditions; terminated May 27, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Metal Products—</i> Steel workers (sheet mill), Hamilton, Ont.....	230	2,300	Commenced May 6, 1935; for changes in wages and working conditions; terminated May 16, 1935; compromise.
Foundry workers, St. Boniface, Man.....	65	65	Commenced May 8, 1935; against suspension of worker and for changes in conditions; terminated May 9, 1935; in favour of workers.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1935—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1935—<i>Concluded</i></b>			
CONSTRUCTION— Harbour, etc.— Labourers, Summerside, P.E.I.	40	200	Commenced May 22, 1935, for employment of union members only; terminated May 28, 1935; in favour of employer.
TRANSPORTATION— Water— Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.	2,000	6,000	Commenced May 1, 1935; for changes in working conditions; terminated May 5, 1935; in favour of workers.
Deckhands, stewards, firemen, etc., Vancouver, B.C.	120	720	Commenced May 23, 1935; for union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours and employment of union members only; terminated May 29, 1935; in favour of workers.
Coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.	60	360	Commenced May 23, 1935; for union agreement providing for increased wages and employment of union members only; terminated May 29, 1935; in favour of workers.
Longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.	65	845	Commenced May 17, 1935; for union recognition and union wage scale; untermiated.
TRADE— Rag sorters, Montreal, P.Q.	23	100	Commenced May 13, 1935; for increased wages; terminated May 23, 1935; in favour of employer.
SERVICE— Business and Personal— Restaurant employees, Edmonton, Alta.	150	300	Commenced May 7, 1935; for increased wages; terminated May 8, 1935; in favour of workers.
Restaurant employees, Vancouver, B.C.	7	10	Commenced May 3, 1935; for payment of wages due and against dismissal of workers; terminated May 5, 1935; in favour of workers.

work on May 20 demanding increased wages and improvements in working conditions, particularly as to washroom accommodation. A settlement was reached on May 27, increases in wages, piece rates, being made and also improvements in sanitary conditions.

**STEEL MILL WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Employees in one department of one establishment ceased work on May 6, demanding changes in wages and working conditions. It is reported that changes in the methods of production had been made with the installation of new machinery and a tentative day wage scale was in effect, pending the determination of suitable piece rates. As a result of negotiations between the management and workers' committee a settlement was reached providing for some increases in wages and changes in working conditions and a reduction

of eight hours per week during June, July and August. Work was resumed on May 17.

**FOUNDRY WORKERS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 8 for one day against the suspension of one worker following an accident and against overtime work unless all employees were working full time. The demands of the workers were reported to be conceded.

**LABOURERS, SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.**—Employees engaged on concrete work at the harbour undertaken by the municipal council as a relief measure ceased work from May 22 to May 29 in protest against the employment of three or four labourers who were not members of the labourers' union. After six days' work was resumed, the demand for the dismissal of the non-union men being dropped.

**LONGSHOREMEN, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees ceased work on May 1, their demands for certain conditions in the agreement with the Shipping Federation for the 1935 season not having been accepted. Prior to the opening of navigation, negotiations had been in progress for some weeks and an increase in wages had been conceded by the employers and work was carried on pending an agreement on all terms. The chief difficulty arose as to a demand for restrictions in sling loads. Negotiations carried on with the assistance of the representative of the Department of Labour resulted in a settlement accepted by the union committee but rejected by a vote of the workers. The latter, also, refused to submit the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On May 3 the Harbour Commission met the parties to the dispute in conference and an agreement was reached on the next day, the demands of the union being conceded, and work was resumed. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**DECKHANDS, STEWARDS, FIREMEN, ETC., VANCOUVER, B.C.**—These classes of employees of one company operating coastal steamers ceased work on May 23 demanding increases in wages and reductions in hours of labour, also recognition of the Seafarers' Industrial Union and employment of union members only for these classes of work. An agreement having been signed conceding these demands, work was resumed on May 29. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**COASTWISE LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Employees of the company involved in the dispute with the Seafarers' Industrial Union on May 23 ceased work the same day demanding an agreement with the Coastwise Longshoremen and Freight Handlers' Association, both unions being affiliated with the Longshoremen and Water Transport Workers of Canada; also increases in wages to 80 cents per hour with \$1 per hour overtime. An agreement being reached, work was resumed on May 29. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**LONGSHOREMEN, POWELL RIVER, B.C.**—Demanding an increase in wages to the union scale of 85 cents per hour and other union conditions members of the Powell River and District Waterfront Workers' Association became involved in a cessation of work on May 17. It was claimed in addition that union members had been dismissed. Boats loaded by other employees were then declared unfair by the longshoremen at Vancouver, who refused to handle such cargoes. At the end of the month the dispute was unternminated, with a dispute impending at Vancouver between the

longshoremen's union and the Shipping Federation as to alleged violations of the agreement in this and other cases in recent months.

**RAG SORTERS, ETC., MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees of one establishment ceased work on May 13 demanding increases in wages. It is reported that the provincial minimum wage commission was asked to intervene but replied that no order fixing minimum rates had been set for this industry but that an inquiry would be made. The employer offered increases of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, stating that he was already paying from \$4.00 to \$12.00 per week for a nine hour day but this was refused. The strikers, numbering 23 out of 27 employees, stated they were being paid from \$3.00 to \$7.00 per week. The employer replaced the strikers from time to time and by May 23 had replaced all who had not returned to work. The strikers arranged with the police that four pickets would be stationed in front of the establishment but this number was exceeded and as a result of a disturbance on May 15 fifteen women and two men were arrested on charges of obstructing traffic and resisting arrest. A number were convicted and given suspended sentence or were ordered to pay costs.

**RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, EDMONTON, ALTA.**—Employees (female) in approximately twenty-five restaurants ceased work on May 7 demanding increases in wages to the minimum rates under orders of the provincial Minimum Wage Board. The strikers were unorganized but the secretary of the Trades and Labour Council met the employers who agreed to pay these rates and work was resumed on May 9. It was reported that an agreement as to wages and working conditions would be negotiated and that the minimum prices for meals in the restaurants were raised. A number of the employers were prosecuted by the Minimum Wage Inspectors. A number of unemployed men who were picketing for the strikers were arrested on charges of unlawful assembly or vagrancy. One was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four were remanded for trial.

**RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work to secure wages due and the reinstatement of two employees dismissed when this demand was made, following the death of the proprietor. Arrangements were made to pay these claims in instalments and work was resumed on May 4, the dismissed employees being reinstated. The hours for dishwashers were reduced from ten per day to eight and the following scale was agreed upon: cooks \$15.00 per week, waiters \$10.00 per week, dishwashers \$10.00 per week, with meals; 48 hours per week.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in April was 34 and 21 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 55 disputes in progress during the month, involving 21,800 workers, with a time loss of 204,000 working days. Of the 34 disputes beginning in April, 11 were over demands for increased wages, 4 over proposed wage reductions, 5 over other wage questions, 6 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 over other questions as to working arrangements and 4 over questions of trade union recognition. Settlements were reached during the month in 44 disputes, of which 6 were settled in favour of workers, 24 in favour of employers and 14 resulted in compromises; in one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A dispute involving directly and indirectly 4,700 trawl fishermen at Hull was in effect April 1 to April 20 due to a reduction in the amounts paid to deckhands and cooks for cod liver oil produced at sea. The settlement reached was on the basis of smaller price reductions than those originally proposed by the employers.

### Irish Free State

After eleven weeks, the strike of tramway workers in Dublin, which was mentioned in the April LABOUR GAZETTE was settled May 17 through Government conciliation by the granting of an increase in wages. Over 3,000

workers were involved in this dispute which tied up tramway traffic over this period during which army trucks were used morning and evening to convey people to and from their work.

### Belgium

Fifteen thousand coal miners in the Charleroi district were involved in a strike which began May 21 and was settled May 27 when an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in wages was granted. The strikers had demanded a 5 per cent increase.

### France

A strike of about 2,000 seamen and other ship employees at La Havre delayed the sailing of one or more liners from May 15 to May 20. The strikers sought to be employed on an annual basis. A compromise settlement was reached through government intervention.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in February was 144, and 106 were still in effect from the previous month making a total of 250 disputes in progress during the month, involving 89,000 workers, with a time loss of 811,000 working days for the month.

The dispute of automobile factory workers which began at Toledo, Ohio, April 23, later spreading to other cities and involving directly and indirectly 33,000 workers, and which was noted in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was settled May 13, when an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour, with time and one-half for all work over 48 hours per week was granted at Toledo. The demand for a signed agreement was not conceded.

The strike of 7,000 employees of cleaning and dyeing establishments which began April 23, and was mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was settled April 29 in all except non-union shops. The settlement continued the conditions in effect in 1934.

Strikes in the lumbering industry and other related industries were in effect during May in various centres in the State of Washington over demands for increased wages, involving directly and indirectly about 40,000 workers. By the end of May settlements had been made in several centres on a compromise basis and progress was being made in reaching settlements throughout the industry in the district affected.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary as at March 31, 1935

THE accompanying table is a summary of the financial features of operations, to March 31, 1935, under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, chapter 42), and under the concurrent legislation adopted by the provinces which participate in the scheme.

Effective from January 1, 1935, a change was made in the scheme of administration of old age pensions in Ontario, the text of these regulations appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, 1935, page 143.

In order to avoid the duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

#### FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	North-west Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective March 1, 1934	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1935.....	7,151	9,076	10,229	12,241	50,771	1,439	10,137	7	101,051
Average monthly pension.....	\$17 34	\$18 89	\$18 20	\$14 39	\$17 79	\$10 44	\$16 23	\$18 98	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.42%	1.25%	1.40%	2.31%	1.42%	1.62%	1.05%	0.07%	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	2.16%	3.37%	2.81%	5.02%	4.31%	6.38%	2.10%	0.89%	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	43.04%	37.18%	49.75%	46.32%	33.00%	25.34%	49.85%	7.86%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during last quarter of fiscal year 1934-35 (period January 1-March 31, 1935).....	\$ 373,058 96	\$ 521,298 49	\$ 570,106 34	\$ 528,094 75	\$ 1,930,023 17	\$ 45,459 65	\$ 408,757 42	\$ 483 00	\$ 4,465,882 47
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 279,762 84	\$ 389,121 12	\$ 425,891 04	\$ 395,021 06	\$ 1,436,654 76	\$ 34,094 74	\$ 374,405 05	\$ 463,60	\$ 3,335,494 30
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fiscal year 1934-35 (April 1, 1934-March 31, 1935).....	\$ 1,428,087 11	\$ 1,983,092 56	\$ 2,213,158 93	\$ 1,973,198 89	\$10,287,085 70	\$171,807 68	\$ 1,940,905 74	\$ 1,719 24	\$19,999,055 85
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 1,070,901 17	\$ 1,478,313 72	\$ 1,655,955 90	\$ 1,479,899 16	\$ 7,671,618 81	\$128,855 76	\$ 1,455,195 60	\$ 1,719 24	\$14,942,459 36
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1935.....	\$ 5,632,834 23	\$ 9,990,852 19	\$10,614,256 69	\$ 2,065,559 84	\$47,293,075 12	\$270,641 04	\$ 9,694,057 67	\$ 8,258 27	\$85,570,135 05
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 3,861,169 36	\$ 6,460,914 26	\$ 6,984,928 85	\$ 1,549,169 87	\$31,498,020 86	\$202,980 78	\$ 6,395,019 50	\$ 8,258 27	\$56,900,461 75

\*Percentage figures based on estimated population for 1934, furnished by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ONTARIO AND QUEBEC IN 1935

### British Columbia

**D**URING the recent session of the British Columbia Legislature which opened on February 12 and closed on March 23, 1935, a new Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act was enacted to replace the earlier statutes dealing with metal mines and quarries. An Apprenticeship Act, similar to the Ontario Act, was also passed. Existing statutes which were amended included the Hours of Work Act, Male Minimum Wage Act, Female Minimum Wage Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Truck Act, Shops Regulation Act, Weekly Half-Holiday Act and Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act.

The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to metalliferous mines and quarries. Coal-mines are covered by the Coal-Mines Regulation Act and petroleum or natural gas mines by the Coal and Petroleum Act. New rules require inspectors to have had either five years' experience in metalliferous mine management, or four years' experience and a degree in mining from a recognized university, or a first-class certificate as mine manager under the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Inspectors are to inquire into any conditions affecting the health or safety of employees and into any unusual conditions. As under the former Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, special inspections may be made at any time and written reports forwarded to the Minister of Mines. Additional points to be covered by such reports are, whether more exits from the mine are required, and the condition of bunk-houses, kitchens, dining-rooms and dressing rooms as regards sanitation, health and safety of employees. New sections provide that an owner or manager may appeal from an inspector's orders to the Minister, and authorize the enforcement of such orders and of the rules and regulations by court process. Employers must keep registers of all employees, not merely of women and young persons as formerly, and such registers must give the nationality as well as the name, age, residence and date of first employment.

No boy under 15 years of age may be employed about a metal mine or quarry and no boy under 18 years of age may be employed below ground. The minimum age for underground employment was formerly 12 years. As heretofore no Chinese or Japanese may be employed below ground. The Act provides as before for an eight-hour day from bank to bank for underground workers and

for persons above ground about a mine or quarry or metallurgical works. The limitation on hours does not apply to persons employed in the office, boarding or bunk-house of any mine or metal works. A new clause enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to amend or repeal the provision as to hours and to prescribe hours of employment. No such regulation may be issued, however, until the Minister has had an investigation made by an officer of his Department and has made recommendations on the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Provision is made for the making of special rules by the owner or manager for the protection of workers in mines having over fifty employees. Such rules must be sent by the owner or manager to the Chief Inspector for approval by the Minister but they must be posted at the mine and objection to them may be made by any employee to the Chief Inspector during the two weeks preceding their transmission to the Minister. The Minister may propose modifications and if differences arise they may be arbitrated under the Arbitration Act. Printed copies of the Act and of the special rules must be kept posted in a conspicuous place at or near the mine and copies must be supplied to employees applying for them. Failure to comply with the rules when established by the Minister is an offence under the Act.

A number of new general rules for all mines within the scope of the Act are added to the rules laid down in the old Act. These cover such subjects as ventilation, explosives, fire protection, aid to injured, handling of water, sanitation, prevention of dust, protection of working places, shafts, winzes, raises, etc.; ladderways, shaft equipment and operation; testing of brakes; haulage; protection from machinery; electrical installations; and connection between mines. The rules also forbid the employment of any person as foreman or shift boss in supervising the work of other men underground unless he can give and receive orders in English. Operators of hoisting machinery used for handling persons must be at least twenty-two years of age instead of eighteen as formerly, have adequate experience, and hold a certificate of physical fitness. Such certificates must be renewed annually.

The Chief Inspector is given power to declare to what extent the general rules for



mines are to be applied to quarries. The rules respecting blasting are to apply to all quarries and additional precautions are prescribed. The Chief Inspector may also classify as a quarry any place where the work of excavation is carried on. The general rules for mines may similarly be applied to metallurgical works and other rules in respect of such works may be made by the Minister. The Act requires that metallurgical works shall provide guard-rails at approaches to railway tracks, guards at dangerous places, safety ropes and belts, rescue apparatus, safety devices and protection against machinery, and heat. No person under 18 years of age may operate any machinery in metallurgical works except under an experienced operator. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make additional safety rules for mines, quarries and metallurgical works. The Chief Inspector, on written application showing satisfactory reasons, may suspend the application of any rules to any establishment, on such conditions as he may see fit. Penalties are provided for offences against the Act.

The Apprenticeship Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, is largely similar to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. It provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of an Inspector of Apprenticeship charged with the following duties: to promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship in trades, to assist in establishing a permanent system of training apprentices, to collaborate with educational authorities in the training of apprentices, to keep a register of contracts entered into under the Act, to make such enquiries as are necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of the Act are being complied with, and to provide such information as may be required by the apprenticeship committees to be appointed under the Act. These committees, as well as the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee provided for, are to advise the Minister on matters connected with apprenticeship conditions. The Inspector must make an annual report to the Minister. The Act applies to certain "designated trades" listed in a schedule: carpentry and joinery (bench work), painting and decorating, plastering, sheet-metal working, plumbing and steam-fitting, and electrical work. Other trades may be added on receipt of a petition from a representative number of employers in any trade or of a collective agreement in the trade or the recommendation of the Minister.

After the commencement of the Act, no minor may enter into a contract of appren-

ticeship in a designated trade except in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Existing contracts must be filed with the inspector for his approval within three months. Where there has been employment without a formal contract, the Act is to apply after a period of three months from its commencement or from the time of the addition of the trade to the Schedule, as the case may be, and such prior employment may be allowed by the Apprenticeship Committee as part of the period of apprenticeship. Except as above provided no minor under 16 years of age may be employed in a designated trade and no minor over that age may be so employed for more than three months except under contract of apprenticeship. This restriction does not apply, however, to a common labourer or to a minor who, before the commencement of the Act, completed the period of apprenticeship customary in the trade or who, after the commencement of the Act, completes such period. A contract must be in the prescribed form and for a period of at least two years. It must be signed by the employer and the minor, and by the latter's guardians, and approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee and the Inspector and registered. It may be terminated by mutual agreement of all parties or cancelled by the Inspector on cause being shown by the employer, apprentice or guardian.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the establishing of apprenticeship committees for defined areas; specifying the number and qualifications of members, governing their procedure and prescribing records to be kept, prescribing the powers and duties of such committees in relation to the designation of any trade, the length of apprenticeship, conditions required in the trade, standard of education for apprentices, training and educational classes, certificates on completion of training, wages and hours of labour of apprentices and the assessment of employers. Such regulations may also deal with the obligations of employers and apprentices and the number and qualifications of apprentices who may be employed in any designated trade.

An amendment to the Hours of Work Act stipulates that the exemption from the limitation as to hours of persons in supervisory, managerial or confidential capacities applies only so long as their duties are entirely of that nature. A new clause provides that the Board of Industrial Relations may require an employer to provide for the registration of the hours of work of each employee with respect to starting time,

stopping time, and rest intervals, by means of time clocks or in the manner directed by the Board. The clause enabling the Board to require from employers sworn statements of the working hours of their employees was replaced by a clause enabling the Board to require employers to make such statements either orally or in writing and, in its discretion, to require such statements to be verified by statutory declaration.

The Male Minimum Wage Act was amended to authorize the Board to fix the wages and conditions of labour of male persons under twenty-one years of age, as well as of males between 18 and 21 years as formerly. The section empowering the Board to fix a price for the board and lodging charged to an employee by an employer was amended to make it more definite and applicable to any or all his employees.

Both the Male and the Female Minimum Wage Acts were amended to make the same change regarding employers' statements of wages as that made by the amendment to the Hours of Work Act in regard to statements of hours and to enable the Board to promulgate decrees taking effect on publication, and to extend the period for which wages might be claimed six months instead of 60 days.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act applies only to accidents occurring on or after the date of the commencement of the amending Act (March 21, 1935). Compensation for total disability may not be less than \$10 per week or the average earnings instead of \$5 per week or average earnings as formerly. A new clause provides that, where, owing to the short period of employment or to its casual nature or its terms, it is inequitable to compute average earnings in the manner provided by the Act, regard may be had to the average daily, weekly or monthly amount which was earned during a stated period previous to the accident by a person in the same or a similar grade of employment.

The Truck Act was amended to strike fuel from the list of articles which an employer could supply to a workman and deduct the cost from wages. A new section forbids deductions from wages on account of the purchase or subscription price of any stock or shares in any corporation. Payment of wages to a workman by the allotment or delivering to him of stock or shares is made illegal. The amending Act applies to wages earned by workmen after its enactment (March 21, 1935), on contracts made before as well as after that date. The clause providing that no proceedings might be taken

for a second offence after more than two years from the last preceding offence was struck out.

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, was amended to provide that where moneys are borrowed from the Government of the Province by a municipality, the claim of the Province against the municipality shall have priority over other claims. The Minister of Labour is authorized to designate any person in the service of the Crown as an Unemployment Relief Investigation Officer to inquire into the needs of applicants for relief and into any other necessary matters. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out these provisions. Other amendments deal with agreements regarding loans by the Province to the municipalities.

The Shops Regulation Act was amended to empower the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to define any area of unorganized territory for the purposes of the Act, and to fix the closing time for shops in that area. Such Orders may only be made on petition signed by not less than three-fourths of the licensed occupiers of shops within the area. In respect of any such area, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is vested with the powers given to a municipal council in respect of a municipality.

The section of the Weekly Half-Holiday Act which provides for closing of shops at 1 p.m. was amended to permit the closing hour to be fixed at such earlier hour as may be determined by the municipality.

The Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act was amended to enable a number of lien-holders to join in taking proceedings.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the Trade Unions Act of 1902 was introduced by a private member but not passed. The former Bill, in addition to reproducing the sections of the Act of 1902, would have imposed a penalty on any employer who refused to hire or who discharged a workman on the ground that he was a member of a trade union. Moreover, an employer who refused to discuss with the representatives of his workmen, whether they were on strike or locked out or not, any matter respecting wages, hours or other conditions of labour was to be liable to a penalty. An employee was to be required to notify promptly the Minister of Labour for the Province whenever a strike or lock-out occurred in his establishment. A strike or lockout, as the case might be, was to be deemed to exist when 50 per cent or more of the workmen employed by any employer within a radius of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles ceased work or



where 60 per cent or more of the members of any trade or craft ceased work or were suspended or prevented from working by the closing of the establishment or the refusal of the employer to continue to employ them

as a result of a dispute as to working conditions.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act to add certain diseases to those compensatable also failed to pass.

## Ontario

During the session, which opened on February 20 and closed on April 18, 1935, the Ontario Legislature enacted new laws dealing with collective agreements and land settlement, revised legislation relating to unemployment relief and amended statutes respecting master and servant, exemption of wages from seizure and workmen's compensation.

The Industrial Standards Act, which is designed to encourage agreements between employers and employees in the various industries and to enable the terms as to wages and hours of such agreements to be given the force of law for a period of one year, is printed in full in this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* on page 534. A similar law was passed by the Alberta Legislature during its recent session.

The Unemployment Relief Act, which repeals the Unemployment Relief Acts of 1933 and 1934, makes provision for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a Commission of not more than five members to administer unemployment relief. The Act gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council full power respecting unemployment relief measures of every kind and, more particularly, power to enter into and perform agreements with the Government of Canada and the municipalities, to undertake or complete works or other measures or provide direct relief, to require municipalities to make similar provision for their residents and to pay all or part of the cost of the works or direct relief furnished by the Government of Ontario and to make regulations with respect to such matters. Past and future agreements, existing Orders in Council and previous payments are validated and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or raise by way of loan the sums required for the purposes of the Act. Powers of municipalities to provide funds for relief purposes and to issue debentures with the approval of the Municipal Board are continued as is the power conferred in 1934 to undertake relief works beyond the municipal limits.

A new provision enables municipalities, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to undertake, as a relief measure, the repair of dwelling houses, with power to charge part of the cost against the lands by annual instalments to be collected as taxes, and also

to participate in any scheme for housing or abolition of slum areas inaugurated or aided by the Government of Canada or the Provincial Government or by the municipality itself, the cost to be met in the same manner as the cost of other work under the Act. Another section allows municipal authorities to levy unemployment relief rates against factories which for purposes of general taxation have a fixed assessment. A municipality furnishing direct relief to any person who has removed thereto may recover the cost of such relief for a period of twelve months after removal from the municipality where such person formerly resided. Under the old Act the period for which such cost might be recovered was three months.

The Relief Land Settlement Act validates an agreement of May 31, 1934, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province, for the purpose of authorizing the expenditure of relief moneys to assist families to settle on the land and authorizes the making of agreements between the Minister of Lands and Forests on behalf of the Province and any municipality for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

An amendment to the Master and Servant Act adds the same definition of the term "wages" as is given in the Wages Act. "Wages" includes wages and salary whether employment is by time or by the job or piece or otherwise.

The Wages Act was amended to exempt from seizure or attachment in all cases a sum not exceeding \$2.50 for each working day represented by the wages seized or attached. Formerly, a sum not exceeding \$15 was exempt.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to provide that after October 15, 1934, members of the Workmen's Compensation Board should hold office during pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, subject to the rule already in force, that unless the Lieutenant-Governor in Council directs otherwise such members shall retire at the age of seventy years. Formerly, members of the Board held office during good behaviour but might be removed at any time for cause.

The section of the Public Vehicle Act which forbids the owner of a public vehicle to allow any driver or operator to work as driver or operator for more than ten hours in any



twenty-four hour period, was amended to conform with a new definition of "public vehicle." This definition includes motor vehicles which operate between two or more given points in the same manner as buses.

That section of the Mining Act was repealed which forbade the operation of any shop or store for the sale of liquor within six miles of a mining camp at which six or more workmen were employed except when such store was in a city, town or village.

The Mothers' Allowance Act was the subject of a number of amendments. The definition of "Commission" was altered to permit the administration of the Act by a single person instead of by a department or branch of the Government or by a body of persons. An allowance is now payable to a widow or the wife of a man who is permanently unemployable by reason of mental or physical disability, or of a man who has deserted her and has not been heard of for at least three years. Formerly, the period of desertion was five years and provision for the families of mentally disabled persons was restricted to cases where such persons were inmates of an institution. The nationality qualification was amended to permit a widow who is otherwise eligible to qualify for an allowance if she becomes naturalized. A mother or foster-mother caring for only one child may now be granted an allowance whereas formerly

allowances were paid only where there were two or more children. Inquiries and investigations as to persons to whom allowances may be paid may now be conducted by any person appointed by the Commission for the purpose. Formerly, such inquiries were conducted by local boards.

Three Bills of interest to labour were introduced in the Legislature but failed to pass. A bill to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act would have enabled municipalities to extend the provisions of early closing by-laws to boot and shoe repair shops. A Bill to amend the Woodmen's Employment Act was designed to prevent lumber operators from requiring or permitting employees to move logs or timber more than four feet in length. A Bill to revise the Fire Department Act would have required permanent fire departments in cities with a population exceeding 10,000 to work on a three-platoon system with three eight-hour shifts per day.

A resolution of the Legislature on April 16, 1935, approved the principle of social insurance and expressed confidence in the Provincial Government co-operating with the Government of Canada to establish an adequate system of unemployment insurance. A resolution passed on April 18, 1935, approved pensions for blind persons over 40 years of age and urged that the Old Age Pensions Act be amended by the Parliament of Canada to that effect.

## Quebec

During its session from January 8 to May 18, the Legislature of Quebec enacted new laws to aid the unemployed and amended existing statutes dealing with workmen's compensation, collective agreements, minimum wages, industrial and commercial establishments and Sunday observance.

A provisional Act to be in force from April 1, 1935, to June 1, 1936, empowers a municipal corporation to contribute out of its funds or by borrowing as authorized by by-law to assist the unemployed within its jurisdiction. The approval of the Quebec Municipal Commission and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is required for such by-laws. Another enactment ratifies by-laws for the same purpose which were adopted before April 11, 1935.

Under the Colonization Promoting and Return to the Land Act, ten million dollars is appropriated for the purposes indicated in the title. Subsidies may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to colonization societies or organizations engaged in the movement, to farmers for establishing their

sons or sons-in-law on land not then used in farming, to British subjects who wish to settle on such land, to settlers who need help in the cost of buildings or for breaking new land or to bachelors who will be employed by farmers. In the case of farmers and British subjects, the subsidy is limited to \$300 to be paid in equal annual instalments. Not more than \$100 may be given to any settler for building purposes or for ploughing new land. Provision is made also for granting loans for the purchase of stock and implements, for developing the districts in which colonists settle, for aiding colonists previously settled, paying transportation expenses, building or improving schools, providing seed grain, giving technical assistance in agriculture and encouraging establishment of mills and small industries. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to acquire any land necessary for the purposes of the Act and to enter into agreements with the Dominion Government or with any municipal corporation in the Province for the purpose of promoting the colonization.

Under the Colonization Land Acquisition Act, power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to authorize the acquisition of any territory required for the purpose by way of purchase, exchange or expropriation.

The Women's Minimum Wage Act was amended to extend its application to hotels, clubs and restaurants in cities and towns with a population of not less than 5,000. The Minimum Wage Commission or persons authorized by it are given the same powers as to entry into establishments, production of documents, examination of witnesses, etc., as inspectors appointed under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act. The minimum fine to which an employer violating the Act, or order under it, is liable for a first offence is raised from \$50 to \$100 and the maximum fine from \$200 to \$300. For a subsequent infraction, the penalty is increased from not less than \$100 and not more than \$300 to not less than \$200 and not more than \$500. For a third offence, an employer was liable to one month in prison without the option of a fine. The Act as amended stipulates that imprisonment shall be for three months for a third offence. The Bill as presented to the Legislature provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might amend any order of the Minimum Wage Commission but this section was rejected by the Legislature.

An amendment to the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act enables the chief inspector to authorize the double-shift system in industrial establishments. Under the Act, women and young persons could not be employed before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m. As amended, the Act restricts the work-period for two shifts of eight hours each to the period between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. In establishments operating on the double-shift system, an hour must be given for a meal between 10 a.m. and noon and again between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. A proposal to repeal the 1934 enactment limiting the working day for women and young persons in shops on the days before Christmas, New Year's Day and Easter Sunday to 10 p.m. was defeated.

The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, was amended in several particulars. An agreement that might be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to all persons engaged in the trade or industry in the district specified in the agreement is now stipulated to be an agreement entered into by "one or more associations of *bona fide* employees according to the decision of the Minister of Labour" and to bind all the employers and employees in the "same trade, business or industry." The words

"*bona fide*," "according to the decision of the Minister of Labour" and "business" are inserted in the section. Previously, the only provisions of the agreement which could be made obligatory were those relating to wages and hours. Under the amended Act, conditions laid down in the agreement as to apprenticeship and the proportion of apprentices to workmen in any establishment may be made binding on all persons in the trade. A joint committee of the employers and employed who are parties to a binding agreement is given power to levy an assessment on the employers concerned, or if the agreement so provides, on both the employers and employees, for the purpose of paying the expenses of enforcing the agreement. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council must, however, approve the assessment rate and the estimated receipts and expenses, and quarterly reports of receipts and expenditures must be made to the Department of Labour. The levy may not exceed one-half of one per cent of the workman's wages or of an employer's payroll. When an agreement expires or is not renewed, any funds on hand must be turned over to the Department of Labour as trustee. Joint committees are constituted corporations under the Act with all the powers of an ordinary corporation but a joint committee cannot be held liable for the damages suffered by an employee through a suit brought in good faith but unfounded in fact. If a committee does not establish a board of examiners to determine the competence of the workmen, as permitted by the original Act, workmen or apprentices who make a sworn declaration as to their experience, or apprenticeship for a five-year term, may claim at law rights accruing to them from a collective agreement. Claims under the Act by a workman, trade union or joint committee must be brought within six months. Labourers are not required to make a declaration. A joint committee in any municipality of more than 10,000 population is given power to make obligatory a certificate of competency for the workmen and apprentices to be issued either by a board of examiners set up by the committee or by the trade union concerned. A workman without such a certificate may not be employed in the industry in the district covered by the agreement.

Special conditions are provided for certain parts of the building industry. No building in connection with the agricultural industry may be made subject to a collective agreement under the Act and workmen permanently employed in maintenance work in connection with churches, seminaries, colleges, convents, hospitals, orphanages and other such institu-



tions or with the maintenance of immovables mostly or wholly used as manufacturing establishments may be paid a lower rate of wages than that fixed in the agreement for the district. Such agreements must take account of the permanent nature of the employment and any payments in kind. The amended Act stipulates also that no collective agreement may fix a lower wage for female employees than that established by the Quebec Minimum Wage Commission for the trade. No penalties were provided in the original Act but the amendment of this year declares any person, association or corporation violating the wages provisions of a collective agreement liable to pay to the joint committee for the industry an amount equal to twenty per cent of the wage claim as determined by the Court. If a workman voluntarily agrees to work for a lower wage than that established, he is liable to the same penalty. Violation of any other provision of a collective agreement made obligatory renders the offender liable to a fine not exceeding \$10 and costs for a first offence and to not more than \$50 and costs for a second or subsequent offence. For giving false information to any inspector acting on behalf of a joint committee, refusing to give necessary information or obstructing such person in the performance of his duties, a fine of not more than \$25 and costs may be imposed for a first offence and not more than \$50 and costs for a second or subsequent offence. An employer who employs without a certificate of competency a workman who is required by a joint committee to have one is liable to a fine of \$5 and costs or, for a second offence, a fine of \$10 and costs but only the joint committee may take action against such employer.

A section in the Bill would have enabled the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make binding any terms of a collective agreement as to wages for the direct hire of an artisan's services to a consumer and for the selling price of an article made by an artisan or his family for sale but this section was struck out by the Legislature.

Four Bills to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act were presented to the Legislature but three failed to pass. One of the latter would have permitted compensation to be paid to orphans up to 18 years of age instead of 16. This provision was embodied in a Bill which was assented to. Another Bill would have raised the minimum weekly compensation in the case of dependent children from \$10 to \$12.50 and enabled payment for the first seven days if disability continued beyond that time. This proposal was designed to restore certain conditions as they were be-

fore the amending Act of 1933. A third Bill that was rejected was designed to grant to an injured workman the right to choose his own physician as provided before the Act of 1933.

An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act on several points was passed. Under its provisions compensation is now payable in cases where disability lasts seven days instead of three weeks but the waiting period of seven days is retained. The Workmen's Compensation Commission is empowered to bring action against a municipal or school corporation for an accident to a workman any time within a year from the date on which it is informed as to the workman's choice between action against such corporation and claiming compensation under the Act, provided that the corporation is notified by the Commission as to the workman's choice within thirty days after the Commission is informed. Prior to 1935, compensation was declared to be inalienable and exempt from seizure except where the Commission permitted. This power of the Commission is now done away with. An employer who fails to transmit to the Workmen's Compensation Commission the required information regarding an accident was liable to a fine and in addition to pay the compensation. As the Act is amended, he is liable also to pay the costs of medical aid. Compensation is now payable in respect of dependent children or orphans up to the age of 18 years instead of 16. Where the dependents are an invalid husband or a widow and one child, the minimum compensation is \$50 a month and where there are two children or more the minimum is \$54.16 a month or \$12.50 a week. Previously, the Act fixed a minimum of \$12.50 a week for an invalid husband or widow and one child or more. The minimum compensation for temporary or permanent total compensation is restored to \$12.50 a week as it was before the Act of 1933 by which it was reduced to \$10.

A section was added to enable the Workmen's Compensation Commission to allocate the general costs of an employer, who carries on several industries liable to different assessment rates, among all the industries carried on. None of the provisions of this amending Act applies to accidents which occurred before its enactment.

An amendment to the Civil Code prohibits any action under the Code against an employer for an industrial accident but if the workman or his representatives have recourse against any person other than the employer of an injured workman under the provisions of the Civil Code, they may exercise such right, or claim from the employer under the



Workmen's Compensation Act. Another amendment to the Civil Code, which affects beneficiaries under the Workmen's Compensation Act, prohibits any third person from receiving as remuneration or as collateral security or otherwise any part of an indemnity which an injured person or his representatives may claim. Every arrangement in violation of this provision is null and any payment made in pursuance of such arrangement is recoverable.

An Act amending the Montreal Police Benevolent and Pension Society of 1892 was also enacted.

A Bill was introduced to amend the Sunday Observance Act of Quebec to repeal the section declaring persons observing the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath day and abstaining from work on that day not to be liable to punishment for working on Sunday provided

other persons are not disturbed thereby. As discussion arose as to the right of the provincial Legislature to repeal this section, which was enacted shortly before the Lord's Day Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1906, a motion was adopted to refer the question to the Court of King's Bench.

A resolution in favour of the adoption in Quebec of an old age pensions scheme under the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act was amended in favour of postponing action until the Dominion Parliament should take action along the lines recently forecast by the Prime Minister. Another resolution that the province should take action to give effect to any federal legislation regarding minimum wages, hours of labour, unemployment and other social insurance was amended to urge that the Provincial Government should study the federal legislation as it affects provincial laws and put it into effect if advisable.

Unemployment relief work has been provided by National Parks Branch of the Interior Department according to the annual report of the Commissioner for the fiscal year 1934, which has recently been published. For the relief of single, homeless men, appropriations totalling \$1,050,000 (exclusive of the Golden-Donald advance) were authorized under the Relief Act, 1933, for disbursement by the Department of the Interior on public works in the National Parks of Canada and on the Golden-Revelstoke Highway. Additional advances, totalling \$70,000, were authorized for the relief of married, permanent park residents. These funds were drawn on to the extent of \$67,471.82 during the fiscal year under review, leaving an unallotted balance of \$2,528.18 as at March 31, 1934. The number of man-days of relief for single homeless men was 753,037 while for married permanent park residents the man-days of work was 24,697.

According to the 1934 annual report of the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines, the average number of men employed in the coal mines during 1934 was 12,297, as compared with 11,884 in the previous year. The total number of man-days worked was 2,680,265, as compared with 1,862,169 in the fiscal year of 1933, which is an increase of 818,096 man-days. Coal output for the year was 5,526,987 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's output of 3,663,671 tons, an increase of 1,863,316 tons. Coal sales for the year were 5,169,767 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's sales of 3,277,251 tons, an increase of 1,892,516 tons. The number of fatal accidents at the coal mines during the year was 25 as compared with 21 in the previous year.

During the month of May 4,734 accidents were reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board, 17 of these being fatal cases. This compares with 4,486 during April and 4,452 during May of 1934, and brings the total this year to date to 23,104, as against 20,130 for the corresponding period last year. The total benefits awarded during May amounted to \$470,142.60, of which \$376,467.19 was for compensation and \$93,675.41 for medical aid. The benefits awarded during April were \$395,732.31.

A National Minimum Wage Bill has been introduced in the House of Assembly, South Africa. The proposed measure provides for a compulsory minimum wage not exceeding one shilling per hour which is to be paid to employees in various scheduled occupations exclusive of agriculture and government administration. The hours of work are limited to 9 per day and 50 per week with provision for overtime.

Details of a proposed plan to aid at least 2,000,000 unemployed youth were made public recently by the United States Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker. The plan calls for an adaptation of the present college student aid plan and the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp program for the purpose of assisting in their own communities the large number of unemployed youth unaided by other work relief projects. The committee developing the proposed program of community youth service was appointed as a result of a nation-wide conference on youth problems held last June. Representatives of many Government agencies and educational and recreational leaders co-operated in this conference which laid the ground plans for the proposals to aid unemployed youth.

# COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

## Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include: the extension to all employees and employers in the specified industry and district, by Order in Council of agreements affecting painters at Quebec city, building trades at Saint Hyacinthe, bakers at Hull; modifications to the Orders in Council affecting bakers at Quebec and building trades at Montreal; an application for a change in the Order in Council affecting plumbers at Three Rivers, and applications for the extension of agreements affecting plumbers at Hull, building trades at Drummondville, plumbers and electricians at Quebec, barbers and hairdressers at Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Saint Hyacinthe and Montreal, bakers at Montreal, longshoremen at Montreal and millinery workers at Montreal.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act,\* Quebec, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by any association of employees or employers, which is a party to a collective agreement, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trades and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made

obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934.

**PAINTERS, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved May 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 4, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain painting contractors of Quebec and the National Catholic Union of Painters of Quebec, Incorporated. (The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 323). The terms of the Order in Council are as follows:—

I.—The words "Journeyman painter" signify and include any person doing painting work either with a paint-brush or pneumatic machine, varnishing, painting, decorating, papering or imitation or gilding or glazing.

II.—The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the counties of Quebec, Portneuf, Charlevoix, Levis, Montmorency and Beauce.

III.—a) In the Cities of Quebec and Levis and in a radius of 10 miles from their limits, the minimum wage of a painter shall be \$0.45 per hour.

b) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, and with the exception of the City of Quebec, of Levis and of a radius of 10 miles from their limits, it is stipulated and agreed that in all the municipalities of the said jurisdiction determined in article 2, having a population of less than 5,000 souls according to the last census of the Dominion of Canada, or where the general building contracts, the total cost whereof, wages and materials included, is less than \$5,000.00, the rate of wages per hour shall be (\$0.40) forty cents.

IV.—The wages of apprentices shall be as follows:—

1st year. . . . .	\$0.10 per hour
2nd year. . . . .	.15 " "
3rd year. . . . .	.20 " "

After three years, the apprentices will receive (\$0.10) ten cents less than the wages fixed for the journeymen in the course of their first year of as journeymen.

V.—Any work done outside of the regular hours will be paid at the rate of time and a half, with regard to the regular wage and double time after midnight. There will be no work on Sundays and feasts of obligation, on St.-Jean-Baptiste Day and on Labor Day; in case of necessity, work done on those days shall be paid at the rate of double time.

VI.—Painters engaged in the upkeep of public buildings (as set forth in article 2, Chapter 176, R.S.Q. 1925) or the buildings of a manufacturing establishment, if they are permanent employees, and paid per month or per week, shall receive a minimum wage of \$16.00 per week.

The employer may deduct from the workman's wages, \$3.00 per month, and per room, if such workman lives in the establishment. A maximum deduction of (\$0.20) twenty cents per meal will be allowed if the workman boards in the establishment.

\* For amendments see page 526.



VII.—Whatever be the form or kind of the individual labour contract entered into, that is to say, whether it be for work by the job or otherwise, and whether such contract has been entered into between an individual, or an employer and an employee, the latter is entitled to a remuneration, with regard to the number of working hours and according to the trade carried on, equal to that to which he would have been entitled in virtue of the rates of wages and the provisions of the Collective Labour Agreement rendered obligatory by an Order in Council enacted in virtue of Article 4.

VIII.—Notwithstanding the provision of Article 2 of the present agreement, the parties signing the said agreement must comply with the provisions of the said agreement when they are exercising their activities outside of the territorial jurisdiction determined in article 2.

IX.—The hours of labour shall be in conformity with the provisions of Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12th 1933, for the carrying out of the provisions of the Extension of Collective Labour Agreements Act, respecting the limiting of working hours (23 Geo. V, Chapter 40).\*

In case of non-application of said Order in Council or of authorized derogation thereto by competent authority, the hours of labour shall be nine (9) hours per day, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and of eight (8) hours per day from the 1st of October to the 31st of March.

X.—The travelling expenses and board of workmen who are sent out of town shall be paid by the employers.

XI.—All workmen shall be paid on the Friday of each week.

XII.—The present agreement does not apply to Agricultural Industry.

XIIa.—The present agreement does not apply to building contracts signed before the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present request.

XIII.—The present agreement shall remain in force until the 30th of April 1936; it shall renew itself automatically each year unless one of the contracting parties hereto notify the other party, thirty days before the expiration of the said time, of his intention of amending or repealing the same.

**BUILDING TRADES, SAINT HYACINTHE.**—An Order in Council, approved April 27 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* May 4, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the City of Saint Hyacinthe, certain contractors and the Trade Union of Building Workers of Saint Hyacinthe. Following certain objections made to the application, a change was made in article III eliminating the appointment by the joint council of a board of examiners. (The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, page 323.) The terms of the Order in Council as approved are:—

1. The minimum rate of wages per hour to be the following for each of the following trades:—

\* Maximum of 8 hours per day, 40 per week, except on public works, etc., for which maximum is 6 hours per day, 36 per week (*Labour Gazette*, August, 1933, page 776).

Trades.	Wages per hour.
Bricklayers.. . . .	\$0 50
Joiners and carpenters.. . . .	35
Cement finishers.. . . .	35
Electricians.. . . .	35
Hod carriers.. . . .	35
Labourers (common).. . . .	30
Lathers—metal.. . . .	35
Lathers—wood.. . . .	35
Masons.. . . .	50
Marble setters.. . . .	40
Ornamental iron workers:	
Erectors.. . . .	40
Helpers.. . . .	35
Painters.. . . .	30
Plasterers.. . . .	50
Roofers—slate and tile.. . . .	40
Roofers—composition.. . . .	35
Sheet metal workers.. . . .	40
Tile setters.. . . .	40
Terrazzo layers.. . . .	40
Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . .	35
Stationary enginemen.. . . .	35

However: a) A reduction of \$0.10 per hour for the following trades: bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and,

b) A reduction of \$0.05 per hour for the other trades, i.e.: joiners and carpenters, electricians, plumbers and steamfitters, cement finishers, hod-carriers, labourers, lathers—wood and metal, marble setters, ornamental iron workers (erectors and helpers), painters, roofers—slate and tile, roofers—composition, sheet metal workers, tile setters, terrazzo layers and stationary enginemen, will be permitted for journeymen the capacity of whom is lowered on account of age, invalidity or any other deficiency and who consequently cannot give the normal amount of work. However, the proportion of workmen of this class on a given work shall not exceed one per five qualified journeymen or fraction of this number.

II. The following minimum wages will be paid to apprentices in the trades mentioned in article (I) with the exception of labourers:

	Per hour
1st year.. . . .	\$0 12½
2nd year.. . . .	17½
3rd year.. . . .	22½

III.† The Joint Committee will not appoint a Board of Examiners, any workmen using the tools of a trade being considered as journeymen-workmen of the said trade and being on-titled to the minimum wages fixed at article I or at article VII, as the case may be.

However, the Joint Committee shall issue, upon justified request by the interested parties, annual cards of competency for apprentices contemplated in article II and special licences identifying the workmen contemplated in the second paragraph of article I and incapable, for some cause, of giving a normal amount of work.

IV. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the Saint Hyacinthe county.

V. Are exempted from the provisions of this agreement:

a) Those engaged in the agricultural industry or farms;

b) The municipal corporations carrying on certain unemployment relief work.

c) The building contracts signed and the building works already started before the pub-

† As amended.



lication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council rendering obligatory the present collective agreement.

VI. The duration of labour shall be in conformity with the provisions of Order in Council No. 1253 of the 14th of June, 1933, and amendments thereto, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the limiting of hours of work (23 Geo. V, ch. 40).<sup>\*</sup> For building works exempted from the dispositions of the said Act, the regular day of work shall be eight (8) hours for qualified workmen and shall not exceed nine hours for labourers, helpers and unqualified workmen.

VII. The maintenance men, if permanent and paid monthly or weekly, shall benefit from the following conditions of labour:

a) Salary of qualified workmen: not less than \$15 per week; salary of unqualified workmen or labourers: not less than \$12 per week;

b) Hours of labour: 55 per week. Overtime shall be paid according to rates mentioned in article I;

c) The employer may subtract from the employee's salary \$2 per month and per room, if such workman lives in the establishment. A maximum reduction of \$0.20 per meal is authorized if the workman is boarded in the establishment.

VIII. The present agreement shall be valid from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present petition and shall remain in force during 12 months from such date.

The present agreement shall renew itself automatically unless one of the contracting parties hereto notifies the other party of its intention of amending or repealing the same at least 30 days before its expiration.

**BAKERS, HULL.**—An Order in Council, approved May 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 18, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain bakery owners and master bakers and the Association of Employed Bakers and Confectioners, Registered for the counties of Hull, Pontiac, Gatineau and Papineau. (The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 323). The terms of the Order in Council are:

I. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the town of Hull and the villages of Aylmer and Pointe-Gatineau and a radius of 40 miles from their limits.

II.—a) Master bakers baking 230 bags of flour or more per week (bags of 98 pounds) shall pay their employees as follows:

	Per week
1st baker.. . . .	\$28
2nd baker.. . . .	25
3rd baker.. . . .	22
4th baker.. . . .	18
5th baker.. . . .	14
6th baker.. . . .	12

b) Master bakers baking from 150 to 229 bags of flour per week:

<sup>\*</sup> Maximum of 8 hours per day, 40 per week, except on public works, etc., for which maximum is 6 hours per day, 36 per week (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 701).

	Per week
1st baker.. . . .	\$25
2nd baker.. . . .	22
3rd baker.. . . .	18
4th baker.. . . .	14
5th baker.. . . .	12

c) Master bakers baking from 80 to 149 bags of flour per week:

	Per week
1st baker.. . . .	\$22
2nd baker.. . . .	18
3rd baker.. . . .	14
4th baker.. . . .	12

d) Master bakers baking not more than 80 bags of flour per week:

	Per week
1st baker.. . . .	\$18
2nd baker.. . . .	14
3rd baker.. . . .	12

e) The weekly wage of confectioners shall be at least \$20. The weekly wage of apprentices confectioners of at least 3 years' experience shall be at least \$12.

The weekly wage of apprentices confectioners of less than 3 years' experience shall be at least \$6.

f) Apprentices:

Master bakers employing two workmen bakers or more shall have the right to employ only one apprentice at \$6 per week if such apprentice has less than 2 years' experience. If he has more than 2 years' experience the minimum weekly wage to be paid shall be not less than \$12.

g) The supplementary or temporary employees shall receive at least \$3 per day. An employee unable to work shall pay a substitute the same amount he is receiving.

h) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding subsections, the salaries to be paid outside the limits of the town of Hull and the villages of Aylmer and Pointe-Gatineau, may be reduced 15%.

III. Duration of labour:

The duration of labour shall be 60 hours per week; overtime work shall be paid at the rate of ordinary work.

IV. The present agreement shall be valid from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present request and shall remain in force until the 1st of March, 1936. It shall then renew itself, automatically each year, unless a notice of thirty days be given before the expiration of this term, by one of the contracting parties to the other, that he desires to have the same modified or repealed.

**BAKERS, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved May 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 18 (with corrections published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 25) amends a previous Order in Council governing the bakery trade at Quebec, the terms of which were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 148. The modifications to the original Order in Council thus approved and later corrected are as follows:

1. The second paragraph of article 1 is replaced by the following:

"When less than 30 bags of flour per week are baked, the men shall be paid eighty cents

per bag of flour, it being understood, however, for 28 to 30 bags, the minimum wage for the foreman shall not exceed \$22 per week, as established hereinabove."

2. Article 3 is amended by the addition of the following paragraph:

"The number of bags of flour per man applies to workshops where the baking shall not be less than 30 bags and not more than 60 bags."

3. Article 4 is replaced by the following:

"4. In shops baking more than sixty bags per week, the wages for apprentices shall be at least \$6 per week. Subsequent increases shall be fixed by an agreement between the employer and the employee, subject to confirmation by the Joint Committee."

4. The following article 7a is added:

"7a. However, in the counties of Portneuf and Lotbinière, only master-bakers selling all or any part of their product in one or more adjoining counties belonging to the judicial district of Quebec, shall be subject to the present provisions.

County of Portneuf:

A master-baker who bakes less than 30 bags per week, shall pay his workmen the amount of sixty-five cents per bag, to be distributed among them. If the baking exceeds thirty bags, article 7 shall apply."

County of Lotbinière:

Only master-bakers of the county of Lotbinière shall be subject to the same conditions as those concerning the master-bakers of the county of Portneuf who sell all or a part of their production in one or more of the adjacent counties belonging to the judicial district of Quebec."

5. The following article 7b is added:

"7b. The bakers of doughnuts and rolls shall be subject to the following scale of wages:

	Per week
First man. . . . .	\$20
Second man. . . . .	18
Third man. . . . .	15
Fourth man. . . . .	8

6. The following article 7c is added:

"7c. Employees, wages shall be paid weekly."

**BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved May 25 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 1, amends the previous Order in Council governing building trades at Montreal, the terms of which were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, page 424. (The application for this amendment was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, page 426.) The terms of the amendment are as follows:

1. Article 1 is modified by the addition of the following two classifications:

Elevator mechanics. . . . .	\$0 75
Helpers. . . . .	0 52½

1a. A) The wage for plasterers mentioned in article 4 of the Order in Council, is 50 cents instead of 40 cents;

B) The wage for roofers—slate and tile—mentioned in article 4 of the Order in Council, is 45 cents instead of 40 cents.

2. Article IV is modified by the addition of the following two classifications, immediately after the list of trades:

Elevator mechanics. . . . .	\$0 75
Helpers. . . . .	0 52½

3. The Order in Council is modified by the addition of the following article IV-D:

"IV-D. Any overtime work as well as work done on New Year's Day, Labour Day and Christmas, will be paid at the rate of time and a half the regular salary."

3a. "Elevator mechanics and their helpers shall receive double their regular wages for any overtime work done after 5 p.m., on ordinary days; Saturday afternoons as well as Sundays, New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Labour Day."

**PLUMBERS, THREE RIVERS.**—An application has been made and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 18, for a modification to the Order in Council for this industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1934, page 1146). The modification provides, for the inclusion of wages for apprentices at from 10 cents per hour during the first year to 18 cents during the fourth year.

**PLUMBERS, HULL.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 11, for the extension of an agreement between certain plumbing and steam-fitting contractors of Hull and the Association of Plumbing and Heating Employees. The wage rates in the application are \$1.25 per hour for master plumbers (personal services), 75 cents for journeymen, apprentices from 10 cents per hour during first year to 25 cents during fourth year, improvers 40 cents during first six months and 50 cents during second six months.

**BUILDING TRADES, DRUMMONDVILLE.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 18, for the extension of an agreement between certain contractors of Drummondville and the National Catholic Union of Building Trades of Drummondville. The rates of wages in the agreement include:—bricklayers and masons, 60 cents; plasterers and plumbers and steam-fitters, 55 cents; electricians, 50 cents; carpenters and joiners, 45 cents; cement finishers, marble setters, painters, slate and tile roofers, sheet metal workers, tile setters, terrazzo layers, ornamental ironworkers (erectors) 40 cents; ornamental iron workers' helpers, composition roofers, hod carriers, lathers (metal and wood) 35 cents; stationary enginemen and common labourers, 30 cents.

**PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS, QUEBEC.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 25, for the extension of an agreement between certain contractors and the Brotherhood of Plumbers and Electricians of Quebec, Incorporated. The wage rates in the agreement are 45 cents per hour for journeymen and from 10 cents per hour for apprentices during first year to 18 cents during fourth year.



**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 25 for the extension of an agreement between the Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Quebec, Incorporated, and the Catholic Union of Journeymen Barbers of Quebec, Incorporated. The wage rates for journeymen are \$15 per week and 50 per cent of gross receipts over \$25 per week for each journeyman; female hairdressers to be paid according to the orders of the Minimum Wage Board. If paid by the hour \$1 per hour, or if by the work done, the prices are stipulated in the agreement for each piece of work.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 25, for the extension of an agreement between the National Catholic Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Three Rivers and the National Catholic Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of Three Rivers. The minimum wage rate for men is \$15 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts over \$25 per week, the minimum wage for women is \$12.50 per week. Minimum prices are set for piece work.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SHERBROOKE.**—Application has been made and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 25, for the extension of an agreement between the Master Barbers and Hairdressers' Union of the district of Saint Francis (City of Sherbrooke) and the Union of Employed Barbers of the District of Saint Francis (City of Sherbrooke). Minimum wage rates for barbers and hairdressers are \$13 per week plus 50 per cent of any receipts exceeding \$20 per week made by the employee; extra employees 45 cents per hour. Prices for piece or job work are stipulated in the agreement.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SAINT HYACINTHE.**—Application has been made and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 25, for the extension of an agreement between the Trade Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Saint Hyacinthe and the Trade Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of Saint Hyacinthe. Minimum wage for men in the agreement is \$13 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts over \$18 made by the employee. Minimum wage for women \$12.50 per week. Extra employees 45 cents per hour. Prices for piece work are set for each type of work.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.**—Application has been made and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* May 25, for the extension of an agreement between the Trade Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of the Island of Montreal and the Trade Union

of Employed Barbers of the Island of Montreal. Minimum wage rates for barbers and hairdressers (men) are \$15 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts in excess of \$25 per week made by the employee. Minimum wage for women hairdressers \$12.50 per week. Extra employees 45 cents per hour. Prices are set for piece work.

**BAKERS, MONTREAL.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 25, for the extension of an agreement between certain master bakers and bakery owners and the Union of Bakery Workers of Montreal. The wage rates in the agreement are \$22 per week for men in charge of the oven or of the dough or of the pastry, \$18 for journeymen bakers, helpers and labourers employed inside the bakery, \$15 for salesmen, \$10 for first year apprentices and \$12 for second year apprentices.

**LONGSHOREMEN, MONTREAL.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 1, for the extension of an agreement between certain inland navigation companies and the Longshoremen's Union of Montreal governing conditions in the loading and unloading of ships engaged in inland navigation in the Montreal Harbour. The wage rates are 42 cents per hour for day work and 45 cents for night work.

**MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL.**—Application has been made and printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 1, for the extension of an agreement between the Association of Manufacturers of Millinery and Women's and Children's Headwear and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Local No. 49. The weekly wage rates are: \$31 for hand blockers, \$28 for straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters, \$19 for drapers and \$14 for trimmers.

According to the annual report recently published by the Hollinger Mining Company, employees have co-operated enthusiastically in the welfare plans established by the company in 1934. Last year a savings plan calling for a voluntary contribution of \$1 per employee each two weeks, and carrying \$250 extra insurance, was inaugurated. Initially, 95 per cent of the employees availed themselves of the opportunity, and since then practically 100 per cent have joined the plan. The savings have now reached a total of \$65,000. Group insurance, starting at \$500 and increasing to \$1,500 in five years, was started at the same time. Under this group policy, \$26,000 in death claims was paid during the year.



## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS IN ONTARIO AND ALBERTA

**S**TATUTES have been recently enacted in Ontario and Alberta designed to promote the establishment of standards of wages and hours of labour by agreement between the employers and employed in any industry in any zone or zones of the province and to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to declare any written agreement as to wages and hours binding, for not more than one year, on all persons engaged or employed in the industry in the zone or zones to which it applies if, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour for the province, the agreement was arrived at "by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and employers." The Acts and schedules of wages and hours are to be enforced by the Minimum Wage Boards and penalties are provided for violation of the Act or the schedules. Joint boards may be set up by the parties in any industry to hear complaints and assist in enforcing the terms of the schedule as to wages and hours.

Except in the references to other provincial statutes and departments and in two other particulars, the Ontario and Alberta Acts are identical. The Ontario Act requires wages found to be due and unpaid to be paid to the Minimum Wage Board on behalf of the Provincial Treasurer or of the employee in the discretion of the magistrate. The Alberta statute requires wages to be paid to the employee. Further, to the Bill as presented to the Alberta Legislature was added Part IV empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations presenting standard specifications as to commodities for industrial use or for sale in the province.

The text of the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Industrial Standards Act, 1935*.

2. In this Act,—

- (a) "Association of Employees" shall mean a group of employees organized for the purpose of advancing their economic conditions and which is free from undue influence, domination, restraint or interference by employers or associations of employers;
- (b) "Deputy Minister" shall mean the Deputy Minister of Labour;
- (c) "Employee" shall mean and include every person engaged in any industry who is in receipt of or entitled to compensation for labour performed in Ontario whether such labour is performed on the premises of the employer or of the employee or elsewhere and whether such compensation is on the basis of time or of the amount of work performed or piece work, but shall not include domestic servants;

- (d) "Employer" shall mean and include every person, corporation, partnership, firm, manager, representative, principal, agent, contractor, and subcontractor, directly or indirectly responsible for the payment of wages to an employee;
- (e) "Industry" shall mean and include every business, calling, trade, undertaking and work of any nature whatsoever and any branch thereof in which there are employees and employers except the mining and agricultural industries;
- (f) "Minister" shall mean the Minister of Labour or such member of the Executive Council as is for the time being charged with the administration of this Act;
- (g) "Officer" shall mean Industrial Standards Officer appointed under the authority of this Act;
- (h) "Regulations" shall mean the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the authority of this Act;
- (i) "Schedule" shall include schedule of wages and schedule of hours of labour;
- (j) "Schedule of Hours of Labour" shall mean a schedule of the maximum number of hours in each day or of days in each week, or of both, which an employee shall be permitted to work;
- (k) "Schedule of Wages" shall mean a schedule of the minimum wages or remuneration payable to an employee.

### PART I

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint one or more persons as Industrial Standards Officers whose duty it shall be to assist in carrying out the provisions of this Act and of the regulations and schedules.

4. Every officer shall have such powers and duties as may be prescribed by this Act and regulations and shall have authority to conduct enquiries and investigations respecting all matters coming within the scope of this Act and of the regulations and shall, for such purposes, have all the powers, rights and privileges as a commissioner appointed under *The Public Enquiries Act*.

5. The Minister may define and redefine zones in the various industries for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and the regulations.

6. The Minimum Wage Board shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this Act and of the regulations and schedules.

### PART II

7. The Minister may, upon the petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers engaged in such industry in any one or more zones, for the purpose of investigating or considering the condition of labour and the practices prevailing in such industry and for negotiating standard or uniform rates of wages and hours and days of labour in each industry in said zone or zones.

8. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and of hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry with-

in such zone or zones and the parties to every agreement entered into under the authority of this Act shall assist in maintaining the standard of wages and hours and days of labour provided for by any schedule affecting such parties.

9. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and of hours of labour for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve thereof, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which such schedule applies.

10. No such schedule shall become effective until ten days after publication of the order in council in the *Ontario Gazette*.

11. Every employer affected by any schedule shall cause a copy of such schedule to be posted in a conspicuous place where his employees are engaged in their duties so that the same may be readily seen and read by all employees and further shall cause such schedule to be there maintained so long as it remains in force.

### PART III

12. The Minister may investigate and enquire into any partnership or association and if he considers any such partnership or association is being used for the purpose of defeating the provisions of this Act or the regulations, he may, in writing, declare any or every partner or member of such partnership or association an employee for the purpose of this Act and the regulations.

13. Whenever a schedule is in force, the Minimum Wage Board may require any employer affected thereby to,—

- (a) furnish the name, address and age of all employees and such further information respecting wages, hours and days and conditions of labour as may be required;
- (b) produce for inspection at a place named by the Board any books, registers, pay-rolls, financial statements, attendance records, time records, contracts of employment and all such records as may be deemed necessary.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make such regulations not inconsistent with this Act as he may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for the efficient administration thereof and such regulations shall be published in the *Ontario Gazette*, and upon being so published shall have the same force and effect as if enacted in this Act and such regulations may be repealed, altered or amended from time to time and such repeal, alterations or amendment shall be published in the *Ontario Gazette* and upon being so published shall have the same force and effect as if enacted in this Act.

15. In every zone or group of zones to which any schedule applies, the employees and employers engaged in the industry to which such schedule applies may establish a board of not more than five members, one of whom may act as chairman, and such board shall hear complaints of employees and employers to whom such schedule applies, and shall generally assist in enforcing such schedule.

16. (1) No employer shall pay or cause to be paid to any employee wages or remuneration of a sum less than is prescribed by any schedule nor shall he require or permit any employee to work a greater number of hours in each day or a greater number of days in each week than is prescribed by any schedule, which schedules apply to the industry in which the employee or employer is engaged and to the zone in which the employer's business is located or in which the work is performed.

(2) Everyone who violates any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$100, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not to exceed three months, and in addition shall pay to the Minimum Wage Board, on behalf of the Provincial Treasurer, or of the employee in the discretion of the magistrate, the full amount of the wages then found to be unpaid under the provisions of the schedule and in default of payment the said amount of wages may be recoverable by distress at the instance of the Minimum Wage Board.

17. (1) No employee shall agree or consent to be employed for wages or remuneration of a sum less than he is entitled to by any schedule nor shall any employee work a greater number of hours in each day, or a greater number of days in each week than is prescribed by any schedule, which schedules apply to the industry in which the employee or employer is engaged and the zone in which the employer's business is located or in which the work is performed.

(2) Everyone who violates any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$1 and not exceeding \$10 and in default of payment to not more than ten days imprisonment.

(3) Every person who violates any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and shall, upon conviction, where no penalty has been specifically provided, be liable to a fine of not less than \$1 and not exceeding \$100 and in default of payment, to imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

(4) Every penalty imposed for an offence under this Act shall be recoverable under *The Summary Convictions Act*.

18. (1) The provisions of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, 1932*, *The Master and Servant Act*, *The Minimum Wage Act*, *The Public and Other Works Wages Act*, *The Wages Act*, *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1932*, and *The Woodmen's Employment Act, 1934*, shall be read and construed subject to the provisions of this Act, but in no case shall the wages prescribed by any schedule to this Act be for a less amount nor shall the hours of labour prescribed by any schedule to this Act be for a greater number of hours in each day or days in each week than is prescribed by any of such Acts.

(2) The wage rates for women and girls prescribed by any schedule shall not be for lesser amounts nor shall the number, of hours of labour in each day or the number of days of labour in each week be greater than is provided in *The Minimum Wage Act* or *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, 1932*, and the regulations thereunder.

(3) The wage rates for apprentices to whom *The Apprenticeship Act, 1928*, applies shall be the rates provided under said Act and the regulations thereunder.



19. This Act shall not extend to persons employed by the Government of the Province of Ontario or by any of the Departments thereof or to any municipal corporation or by any board or commission created by any Act of this Legislature.

20. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives the Royal Assent.

### First Agreement Under Act

Under the Ontario statute an order in council, May 30, 1935, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Welfare, Municipal Affairs and Labour, made binding upon all employees and employers in the plumbing, steamfitting and gas fitting industry a schedule

of wages and hours of labour agreed to in writing by representatives of the employees and employers. This schedule is applicable in a zone including the city of Toronto and its vicinity from June 1, 1935, to May 30, 1936. The schedule provides for eight hours per day, forty hours per week, and a minimum wage rate of 85 cents per hour for journeymen and 55 cents for junior mechanics for all work contracted for prior to July 31, 1935, and 90 cents and 60 cents per hour respectively on work contracted for thereafter; time and one-half for overtime, Saturdays and Sundays and specified statutory holidays, double time.

### Trends in Vacation Policies

"Recent Trends in Vacation Policies for Wage Earners" is the subject of a brochure recently issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. It is pointed out that before 1919, comparatively few firms gave vacations to any but their white-collar workers. "The others stayed on the job, when there was a job, fifty-two weeks a year." The growth of industrial relations techniques since the war has been a force in favour of vacations for all types of workers. It was found that companies have examined their labour policies more critically in the light of new standards and have become more aware of the advantages of morale and a favourable attitude toward the company on the part of all of their employees. The action of unusually progressive companies has stimulated that of others who might not have taken the lead themselves. Increased channels of communication between management and employees have made it possible for employees to present their case for vacations, as for other industrial relations activities.

"This tendency has been influenced by the pace of machine production which has been felt by the shop workers more than ever before," the report states, "and particularly during the depression, employees in many stable companies have been called upon to exert more sustained mental effort and physical co-ordination than an earlier generation would have deemed possible."

The survey also revealed that the policy of giving vacations with pay to wage earners has increased markedly in favour and application during the past year. New plans have been installed by several large and important industrial concerns and older plans have been made more liberal or re-established after having been discontinued during the depression.

"Vacation plans applying to hourly and piece-rate workers were discontinued in great numbers during the depression. In many

cases the discontinuance was announced as temporary and the company stated that it hoped to put the plan into effect again as soon as business conditions made such action possible. During the past year and a half, several of these plans have been reinstated; others are still inoperative. On the other hand, new plans have been established and the matter is under discussion in several large concerns. By the spring of 1935, the tide seems to have turned once more toward an increase in the number and coverage of such plans."

The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, of Saskatchewan has been proclaimed in force as from April 15, 1935. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, page 416.

In a report recently presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour, the British Government states that it is not prepared to ratify the Convention of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) concerning fee-charging employment agencies. While the Government is in favour of the development of the work of the national employment exchanges so as to offer the widest practicable range of services for the free use of the public, it does not agree that it is desirable to abolish the specialized services provided by fee-charging agencies that are conducted with due regard to the public interest. The Government relies on local authorities in the United Kingdom to obviate the possibility of abuse under the powers which they exercise in accordance with existing legislation or in pursuance of private Acts. In these circumstances the Government was not prepared to ratify the Convention.

On May 21, Hon. David A. Croll, Ontario Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs, was sworn in as Minister of Labour. It is understood that the work of the departments of labour and welfare will be co-ordinated.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA, MANITOBA AND ONTARIO IN 1934

### Alberta

THE seventeenth annual report of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board shows that there was a considerable increase in the number of accidents in the calendar year 1934. During that period there were 9,608 accidents—an increase of 1,448. Thirty-five of these were fatal, which is fourteen more than in 1933, and seventy-seven resulted in permanent disabilities of varying degrees, an increase of twenty over those of the previous year. In 9,496 cases the workmen either were temporarily disabled or required medical treatment only.

The cash receipts and expenditures for 1934 show that \$671,242.27 was collected and \$731,670.72 was expended, leaving a deficit in expenditures over revenue, of \$60,428.45. The corresponding deficit for 1933 was \$86,171.68.

The amount collected from assessments on the payroll of 1934 was \$666,237.20, as compared with \$653,427.25 for the previous year, an increase of \$12,809.95. "The assessment rate," the report states, "was increased in a few industries, which would explain this increase. However, the substantial increase in the amount of uncollected assessments over those of last year, when added to that of the collections, indicates a substantial increase in the industrial payroll of 1934. The sum of \$312,092.05 was paid to workmen who were temporarily partially disabled. In 1933 the disbursement under this heading was \$291,405.68."

The cost of administration for the year under review, was \$111,202.42, a reduction of \$2,039.20 as compared with 1933.

**Assessment rates.**—Explaining the method of rating, the report states: "Industry is divided into classes according to the hazard of the industry and as enumerated in this report. Separate accounts are kept of all receipts and disbursements in each industry and for each class of industry. Each class of industry is, therefore, in effect, a mutual insurance association of the employers within that class. The rates of assessment for the respective classes are determined at the beginning of the year and are based on the accident experience of the preceding year. The rates of assessment consequently fluctuate from year to year, as each class is assessed for an amount sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure within that class. Should a deficit occur within a class, a temporary loan from some other class with a surplus is arranged. It may, therefore,

be said that the mutual aspect of The Workmen's Compensation Act does extend beyond the mutuality within the class. . . . .

"There has been a substantial increase in the assessment rates in the last few years in hazardous industries such as lumbering, coal-mining, general contracting, etc. In addition to the regular assessment, a super-assessment may be levied upon those industries where the accident experience has been abnormally high. The authority for such super-assessment is contained in Section 20, Subsection (10) of the Act."

An analysis of assessment rates levied on employers per \$100 of pay-roll shows that among the industries with high assessment are the following: logging, \$12; sawmills, \$12 and \$10 (according to total amount of payroll); street construction, \$10; railway construction (with blasting) \$6; fishing, \$6; highway construction (with blasting), \$6; other highway construction, \$4.50; building construction (over four stories high) \$5; employment in and about coal mines, \$4.50.

In the same table is presented the medical aid rating under the various schedules, based on each shift or part of shift. Under the Alberta Act employers are authorized to deduct a sum, as determined by the Board, from the earnings of each workman. These deductions are credited to a medical fund from which payments are made for medical service and hospital attention to workmen injured in the course of employment.

The highest medical aid rating in 1934 occurred in logging and sawmills each with 10 cents; and in coal mining, steel construction, railway construction and highway construction each with 7 cents. During the year \$202,316.64 was collected from workmen for medical aid purposes and the amount expended was \$186,751.47.

**Pension Reserve Fund.**—The act provides that pensions are payable to permanently disabled workmen and to widows of fatally injured workmen for the remainder of their lives, and to the children of such fatally injured workmen until they have reached the age of sixteen years, and in some cases to eighteen years of age. Provision has, therefore, been made for the payment of pensions by the creation of a fund for that purpose called the Pension Reserve Fund.

The sum of \$325,733.81 was awarded in pensions as compared with \$358,597.66 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$32,863.85. The

total amount to the credit of the Pension Reserve Fund is now \$2,917,156.26. Payments from this fund for the year under review, amounted to \$368,784.43. At the present time there are 1,331 persons in receipt of monthly pensions, of whom 527 are disabled workmen, 392 are widows, and 412 are dependent children.

*Administration of the Act.*—Dealing with the administration of the Act the report states: "The depressed economic conditions of the past few years have made the administration of the Act more difficult than formerly, employers finding it more difficult to pay their assessments, and partially incapacitated workmen finding it more difficult to obtain employment, and the Board in consequence comes in for considerable adverse criticism from both parties. While some of the employers seem to feel that the assessments are too high, some of the injured workmen feel that the compensation is too low, and naturally enough perhaps, the Board is blamed for both conditions. The former fail to realize or seem to forget that the cost of Workmen's Compensation is entirely governed by the number, amount and extent, of the industrial accidents that occur, and as they reduce the hazard to employment in industry, so also will they reduce the cost of compensation, and the latter fail to realize that, as compensation is based on earnings, decreased earnings must of necessity mean a correspondingly decreased compensation for temporary disabilities.

The report points out that "there is one class of workmen that has been more unfortunate than others during these latter years, and which is deserving of all possible consideration. It is that of the workmen who have been partially incapacitated by accident, but who are unable to find suitable employment. The compensation payable under such circumstances is based on the workman's ability to earn, and where there are no earnings the compensation is often inadequate to provide a living. Some employers could do a great deal more than they are doing, to assist such unfortunate cases, by providing them with suitable employment."

*Summary of statistics.*—The payroll for all classes in 1934, amounted to \$61,880,494.41 and

the total number of employees in such classes was 59,192. Other statistics for the year were summarized as follows:—

Number of employers within the scope of of the Act as at December 31, 1934....	4,503
Number of accidents reported during the year 1934.....	9,608
Number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1933..	507
Number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payment of compensation .....	4,090
Number of claims disposed of by payment only of account for medical aid.....	3,512
Number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received .....	125
Number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due.....	1,291
Number of claims on which further payments have to be made.....	798
Number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made.....	599

Of the total of 9,608 accidents, 77 involved some permanent disability, 9,496 were of a temporary nature, while 35 were fatal. The mining industry was responsible for the greatest number of accidents with a total of 2,608. Second in accident frequency was the group involving trucking, manufacturing of textiles, bakeries, power laundries, food products, etc., with 1,040 accidents. The most frequent cause of accidents was that designated as "falling objects or bodies" (2,233) followed by "handling objects" (2,190).

The time loss in non-fatal claims totalled 142,043 days. The average time loss in permanent disability cases was 94.76 days and in temporary disability cases 31.46 days. The average age of injured workmen was 36.76 years. The number of accidents to minors (under 20 years of age) was 380 and to those of advanced age (60 years or over) 189.

The Mine Rescue and First Aid branch details the training and extent of equipment at the various stations. Particulars are also given of the first aid work at these stations.

Included in the report is the annual review of the administration of the Electrical Protection Act. The electrical industry has decidedly improved during the past year. There has been a considerable amount of rewiring done and also an increased amount of electricity used in the average home annually.

## Manitoba

The annual report of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board which reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1934, notes that "the improved trend of business first visible in 1933 continued during 1934 with the result that the volume of work handled by the Board showed a decided increase. There were twenty per cent more ac-

cidents reported to the Board during 1934 than in the previous year.

During 1934 the Board received reports of 7,879 accidents including 18 fatalities as compared with 6,560 accidents reported during 1933, of which 12 resulted fatally.

Final returns for the year 1933 showed that 6,608 accidents were reported to the Board as



having occurred during that year. Of these accidents, 83 per cent entailed the payment of compensation, either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 17 per cent of cases no expense was entailed.

On December 31, 1934, the Board had on its books 519 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1st, 1917, to December 31, 1934.

The total actual payroll for all classes of employees for 1933 was \$50,194,872.29. Of this total the returns for the largest group, known as the general body of employers, showed a payroll of \$24,481,750.00. During 1934 the Board assessed 5,163 employers in this group as compared with 5,072 in 1933.

In 1934 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to \$797,996.90 as compared with \$789,560.51 expended during 1933.

The value of the Board Orders passed during 1934 for the payment of compensation, (including orders respecting Dominion Government employees and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for the future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases) was \$666,854.85 as compared with \$715,522.53 for the year 1933.

The accidents as reported by the various industrial groups for the last two years are as follows:

According to the annual report of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, for the year ending December 31, 1934, there was a considerable increase in the number of accidents reported to the Board, the total during the calendar year 1934 being 54,730 as compared with 38,042 in 1933, or an increase of about 44 per cent. Included in the 54,730 accidents in 1934 were some not serious enough to involve payment of either compensation or medical aid and for which no claims were made and others for which claims were made but which were not allowed by the Board. At the close of the year there were 1,374 claims in assembly, as compared with 1,032 at the end of 1933, notice of the accident having been given but reports necessary to deal with the case not yet having been received.

The number of accidents in which compensation or medical aid was paid during the year was 49,302, as compared with 33,706 during 1933. Of the 49,302 accidents 190 were fatal; 14 involved permanent total disability; 1,705 permanent partial disability; 23,238 temporary

Group	1933	1934
Steam railways.....	925	1,053
Province of Manitoba.....	164	204
City of Winnipeg.....	256	315
General Body of Employers.....	4,765	5,761
Winnipeg Electric Company.....	155	172
Dominion Government.....	295	374
	6,560	7,879

The Board also deals with all industrial accidents happening in Manitoba to employees of the Dominion Government, the Dominion agreeing to keep the Board in funds as required and to pay its share of the administration cost. With respect to such accidents, the report states: "It is perhaps worthy of note, that the cost of administration to the employers of this Province, \$56,645.60 in 1934, is the lowest for any year since the going into effect of the present Act in 1921. The cost of administration to Manitoba employers in 1924, a year of similar volume of industrial activity was \$77,303.34."

In addition, the Board also administers the old age pensions regulations for the province. Since April, 1928, some 16,000 claims have been dealt with. Nearly 10,000 pensioners are at present on the rolls, entailing a budget in excess of \$2,000,000 per year.

The latter part of the report contains a tabular analysis of the accidents occurring in 1933, showing the nature and causes of accidents, time loss, etc.

## Ontario

disability; while 24,155 entailed medical aid only. Except for Department of Northern Development cases, Schedule 2 and Crown cases, involving medical aid only, which are a large proportion of the accidents reported, are not included as accidents paid for, as the medical aid is furnished directly by the employer. In addition to the 49,302 claims compensated, the Board in 1934 opened for further award 506 claims which had been settled previously.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act covers the greater number of industries in the Province, but not all of them. Industries under the Act are divided into two schedules. Schedule 1 includes manufacturing of all kinds and the operation of theatres and moving picture places, gas works, light and water-works systems, construction and repair of roads, streets, etc., fishing, dredging, stevedoring, and many other similar industries. Schedule 2 comprises railways, street railways, express, telegraph and telephone companies, navigation, municipalities, commissions, and school boards.



Much the greater number of industries are included in schedule 1. The number of employees reporting under schedule 1 at the end of 1934 was 19,942 as compared with 19,600 at the end of 1933. The industries in this schedule are dealt with under the collective liability system, that is, the industry as a whole bears the losses of the industry which are distributed over classes, groups, and individual items, for each of which items, numbering in all 426, there is a rate set from year to year. The rate is then applied to all the pay-rolls in the particular item for which the rate is fixed and the individual employer is assessed for an amount resulting from the application of the rate to his annual pay roll.

The disbursements in 1934 were: compensation, \$3,657,968.82; medical aid, \$841,738.41; accident prevention, \$146,065.93; rehabilitation, \$10,627.56; administration expenses totalled \$322,458.99.

The average general rate levied on the full payroll in schedule 1 since the commencement of the Act has been \$1.16 per \$100 of payroll. In some years the assessment has been higher, and in some years substantially lower. The provisional rate for the year 1934 is \$1.16

*Assessments.*—The total assessments in all the classes of Schedule 1 for the year 1934, including estimated adjustments, amounted to \$3,888,156.35. In assessments are included collections for default in making returns or payments and interest for under and over estimate of payroll. Other income and credits amounted to \$139,151.98, making a total of \$4,027,308.33, of which \$32,896.17 is to be refunded for merit rating. The net income and credits for the year are, therefore, \$3,994,412.16.

Employers in Schedule 2 are assessed their share of the expense of administration. For 1934 that share amounted to \$23,074.66, as compared with \$25,784.96 in 1933, and \$24,189.86 in 1932. Proportionate to the amount of compensation awarded, administration expenses in Schedule 2 and Crown Cases were 8.88 per cent in 1934, as compared with 8.71 per cent in 1933, and 5.85 per cent in 1932.

*Compensation.*—Compensation for Schedule 1 industries during the year, including estimate for what is still to be awarded for accidents happening during the year and for adjustments of prior years amounted to \$3,462,546.09; payment for medical aid, including estimate for what is outstanding, amounted to \$969,226.13. Administration expenses for Schedule 1, including \$11,403.09 for mine rescue work, totalled \$250,115.11; and \$146,065.93 was paid to employers' safety associations. Total expenditures and charges were \$4,827,953.26, while the provisional deficit for the year was

\$833,541.10. The balance forward from prior years was \$1,589,872.87, which, added to the year's deficit makes a net provisional surplus of \$756,331.77 at December 31, 1934.

The total amount of compensation awarded in Schedule 2, industries and Crown Cases during 1934 was \$912,729.66. Of this amount \$254,361.23 was for injured workmen of municipal corporations; \$152,805.71 for steam railroads; \$3,370.46 for electric railways; \$49,766.11 for navigation companies; \$1,926.04 for express and sleeping car companies; \$7,752.25 for telephone and telegraph companies, and \$208.63 for all other industries in Schedule 2; \$244,150.14 for Dominion Crown Cases and \$198,389.09 for Provincial Crown Cases. Of the total amount awarded \$457,868.69 was for pensions, and \$454,860.97 for compensation in non-pension cases.

*Administration.*—The gross administration expenses of the Board during 1934 were \$333,895.74, which included special statistical services for which refunds have been received of \$11,436.75 making the total administration expenses \$322,458.99, as compared with \$300,292.50 during 1933. The employers pay the whole expense of the administration of the Act. The amount is divided according to the accidents handled among Schedule 1 (accident and silicosis funds), Schedule 2, and Dominion and Provincial Crown. Administration expenses for 1934 were 7.11 per cent of all benefits awarded, being 6.65 per cent of benefits awarded in Schedule 1 and 8.88 per cent in Schedule 2 and Crown cases.

*Safety Associations.*—The safety or accident prevention associations are organizations of employers established under the authority of the Act by the employers in twenty-one out of the twenty-four classes of industry. They are under the management of the employers, but the expenses are paid by the Board out of the accident fund.

Total payments to such associations for 1934 were \$146,065.93, divided as follows:—Lumbermen's Safety Association, \$19,955; Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, \$13,645.08; Class 5 Accident Prevention Association, \$11,200; Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, \$92,740.85; Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario, \$8,525. Payments for mine rescue work in 1934 totalled \$11,403.09, and for rehabilitation clinics it totalled \$730.33.

*Funds.*—The Schedule 1 funds are known and referred to in the Act as the "Accident Fund." They comprise, in addition to current funds out of which temporary payments of compensation, medical aid, and administra-

tion expenses are paid, the pension fund, disaster reserve, and compensation deferred. The balance of assets in excess of liabilities at December 31, 1934, was \$1,565,487.96

The pension fund, representing the outstanding pension liability, comprises the largest part of the funds standing to the credit of Schedule 1. It had a balance at the end of the year of \$20,007,875.02.

The disaster reserve is a fund set aside under the provisions of Section 99 (2) of the Act to meet any unforeseen disaster or other circumstance which might unduly burden the employers in any class of industry. The fund has been accumulated by a transfer of one per

cent of the gross assessments up to the end of 1922, and for the year 1923. These are the only moneys set aside or held by the Board which do not directly cover liabilities actually incurred by reason of accidents which have already happened. The balance in this fund at the end of 1934 was \$280,803.76.

The funds included under "compensation deferred" comprise compensation moneys held at interest for claimants in Schedule 1, payment being deferred to a future time by reason of the claimant being a minor or for other reasons. At the end of the year there was a balance in this fund of \$43,336.22.

### **Anthracite-silicosis Among Miners**

Anthracite-silicosis (Miners' Asthma) is the title of a pamphlet recently published by the Department of Labour and Industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. The report is the result of a study made in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania by the United States Public Health Service. This study of health conditions including the physical examination of 2,711 men (about 96 per cent of the number on the payroll) was made in three representative anthracite coal mines.

It indicated that the prevalence of anthracite-silicosis among the entire group of employees was about 23 per cent. Among all except rock workers, less than 2 per cent of the men developed anthracite-silicosis, when the duration of employment was less than 15 years, regardless of the amount of dust in the air. Among men exposed 15 to 24 years to dust containing less than 5 per cent free silica, 14 per cent of those who had worked where the average dust count was 100 to 199 million particles per cubic foot, 29 per cent of those exposed to 200 to 299 million particles, and 58 per cent of the men who had worked for this period in more than 300 million particles per cubic foot, developed anthracite-silicosis. With the exception of miners, their helpers, and rock workers, about 25 per cent of all the men employed under ground developed anthracite-silicosis after a working period of more than 25 years. This group was exposed to dust having a quartz content of about 13 per cent.

The prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis among the hard-coal mining employees at ages below 35 was slightly less than that found among male adults in the general population of the country. In the age group 35 to 44 however, the prevalence of tuberculosis was about twice that found among the general population; at ages 45 to 54 about five times; and for the ages above 55 it was about ten

times the rate found in the general population.

Mortality from respiratory diseases was found to be much greater among anthracite workers than in the general adult male population of the country. The data indicated that underground work in the absence of dust did not predispose the fatal attacks of respiratory disease.

Under the section dealing with "recommendations" the report lists various methods of dust abatement already employed in some of the anthracite coal mines and concludes this section with the statement:—

"In the control of dust hazards there is no single measure applicable to all dusty operations and processes. All of the means of prevention must be practiced to insure success in the solution of the problem."

A statement on coal and coke statistics recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that Canada's coal production in April reached a total of 881,661 tons as compared with 814,578 tons in April, 1934 and 807,339 tons, the average for the month during the past five years. Bituminous coal output in April, 1935, amounted to 687,536 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 34,928 tons and lignite coal, 159,197 tons.

The activities of the International Federation of Trade Unions during the period 1930-1932, have been published recently in book form. The contents comprise the subject of a report submitted to the sixth congress of the federation held in Brussels in 1933, and which was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1933, page 1006. The report is in several sections dealing with such subjects as economic policies, social activities, propaganda and educational work, fight against war and reaction, etc.



## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1934

### Fifteenth Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE fifteenth annual report of the Ontario Department of Labour reviews the administration of the various acts under its jurisdiction during the year ended October 31, 1934. The following enactments are administered by the Department: The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the Minimum Wage Act; The Sanitary and Hoisting Engineers Act; The Employment Agencies Act; The Steam Boiler Act; and The Apprenticeship Act.

In reviewing conditions in the province the Deputy Minister notes that a substantial improvement in employment conditions prevailed during the year, although there were minor set-backs in the upward trend which commenced the middle of the previous fiscal year, but these were of a temporary nature. Increased employment was apparent in almost all classes of activity and in all sections of Ontario.

Greatest increases in activity were reported in the construction industry, the index number of which was more than double that of last year, and in the logging industry, the index number of which almost tripled that of 1933. Mining, the manufacturing industry as a whole, services and trade ranked next in order of improvement. Slight decreases were recorded for communication and transportation groups. It was stated that a considerable portion of the increase in the construction industry was undoubtedly due to unemployment relief work on highways. However, the fact that the value of building permits issued in 30 municipalities in Ontario during the year showed an increase of approximately 35 per cent over the previous year indicates a substantial improvement in building construction also. The total value reported for 1934 amounted to \$12,807,744 as compared with \$9,482,217 for 1933.

Further indication that industry is on the upward grade in Ontario, observes the Deputy Minister, is evident in the report of the Examiner of Plans in the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department. The estimated value of plans for factory, shop and office buildings which were submitted to the branch for approval amounted to \$6,426,550 for the year, as compared with \$2,534,000 in 1933, which was the lowest figure for any year on record. The fact that this year's figure was more than two and one-half times that of last year and approximately 45 per cent greater than that of 1932 was regarded as a decided step towards recovery.

In touching on labour legislation, the Deputy Minister summarizes amendments to two enactments—the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and the Minimum Wage Act. The former established a maximum of 56 hours per week in bake shops with written permission required for overtime. The latter was amended on several points. Working hours were fixed at a maximum of 48 per week in municipalities of more than 50,000 population; 50 hours in municipalities between 10,000 and 50,000 population; and 54 hours in other municipalities. If, however, these hours are less than the prevailing hours, then the prevailing hours are to be considered the maximum. Other amendments concerned the payment of not less than the minimum rate to male employees replacing female employees; and increased penalties for contravention of Board orders.

*Employment Service.*—Statistics of the Ontario Government Employment Offices indicated that during the year 221,580 vacancies were reported in 28 centres throughout the province; 85,864 men and women were referred to positions of assumed permanency; and 124,006 placements of a casual nature were made. A very high percentage of the vacancies were in connection with municipal, provincial or federal relief projects. Placements on relief work were made on municipal relief projects, provincial construction projects, provincial highway projects and federal airport and relief camp projects.

The report indicates that Ontario Employment Offices continued to serve agricultural employers. In most centres the demand was above that of 1933, and with one exception, all offices reported an increase in farm wages. An interesting feature of the reports on farm placements was the improvement in the demand in Northern Ontario, where farm work retains many of the features of pioneer days, inasmuch as the orders generally call for a man who can adapt himself to clearing land as well as farming.

"Unemployability among applicants" was a subject of special study by employment superintendents during the past year. The results indicate the problems faced by the unemployable group, or those who are on the borderline due to advancing years or physical disability. The statistics compiled from various provincial offices indicated a considerable percentage in various municipalities who were classed as unemployable.



*Private Employment Agencies.*—During the year there were no serious complaints registered regarding the operation of private employment agencies and no prosecutions under the Act. The number of placements effected by these agencies totalled 3,118; of these, 2,233 were men and 885 were women.

*Factory Inspection.*—The forty-eighth annual report of the Factory Inspection Branch states that: "The upward trend which was evident in industrial conditions during the last year was again apparent and slowly but surely industry is approaching normalcy. Attention was drawn to the increase in double shift and overtime permits indicating increased employment over a more or less extended busy season. Fewer prosecutions were necessary and little difficulty was encountered in the enforcement of the Act.

Employees in the firms inspected numbered 268,422 as compared with 291,252 in the previous year. The number of first inspections totalled 18,398, there being 17,797 such inspections in 1933.

There were 2,246 applications or 968 more than the previous year, for overtime permits, while double shift permits increased from 67 to 94. Accidents increased during the year. The total number reported was 2,446 of which 32 were fatal, as compared with 1,890 reported in 1933 with 23 fatalities.

In the accompanying table are given the number of employees by sex and age in industrial and mercantile establishments and office buildings, together with hours of work during 1933-1934.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO FACTORIES

Employees	1933	1934
Males over 16 years.....	195,523	183,232
Males 14 to 16 years.....	10	342
Females over 18 years.....	94,914	83,830
Females 14 to 18 years.....	803	1,018
Total.....	291,250	268,422
Children under 14 dismissed.....	2	1

HOURS OF LABOUR IN ONTARIO FACTORIES

	Number of Employees
Males—	
45 hours per week.....	99,935
50 hours per week.....	28,810
54 hours per week.....	16,414
58 hours per week.....	1,813
60 hours per week.....	16,857
Females—	
45 hours per week.....	54,095
50 hours per week.....	13,822
54 hours per week.....	4,856
58 hours per week.....	593
60 hours per week.....	33,730

There were also 27,497 employees, male and female, working approximately 50 hours per week.

*Apprenticeship Act.*—The Apprenticeship Board reported that the prolonged inactivity and lack of employment in the building trades have made it impossible to revive operations under the Apprenticeship Act, but conditions were reported as improving with "signs of renewed interest which should result in new developments during the coming year." Conditions vary throughout the province and it may be several years before the whole program of apprentice training can be put into operation in all sections, but it is expected that an increasing number of boys will be indentured in the larger centres and adequate provisions made for their training both on the job and in special school classes.

Some employers are continuing to indenture apprentices despite the fact that day classes have been discontinued and little is being done by way of special evening classes for apprentices even in large centres. The number of boys registered during the past year was 15 as compared with 27 for the previous year. The total number of registered apprentices on October 31, 1934, was 343, a decrease of 304 for the year. The number of completions (185) was practically the same as for 1933 but cancellations of contracts numbered 134 for the past year as compared with 13 for 1933.

The 647 active registrations in effect at the end of the year were distributed by trades as follows: bricklaying, 43; masonry, 3; carpentry, 28; painting and decorating, 12; plastering, 12; plumbing, 120; steamfitting, 34; sheet metal work, 34; and electrical work, 57.

*Boiler Inspection.*—The annual report of the Boiler Inspection Branch shows a decided increase in all phases of the work, particularly in connection with infired pressure vessels, of which 214 more than last year were fabricated and inspected during construction in the shops of the various manufacturers.

Inspections in 1934 of second-hand boilers and other pressure vessels exceeded those of last year by 199. There were 289 designs submitted and approved, an increase of 38 over last year.

Throughout the province more boilers and other pressure vessels were sold or exchanged, and the additional vessels installed in existing plants were greater in number. Some plants re-opened after a period of inactivity, and their pressure vessels were again inspected with a view to safe operation. In some instances new pressure vessels were installed, all of which clearly indicates an upward trend in industry. The total amount of moneys transmitted

through this branch to the Treasurer of Ontario, for the year ended October 31, 1934, was \$14,636.80 or \$2,416.81 more than in 1933.

*Operating Engineers.*—The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers reported an increase in the amount of revenue received from fees, certificates, etc. Last year the net revenue amounted to \$23,177.06, while this year the amount was \$24,522.60, an increase of \$1,345.51.

*Industrial Disputes.*—During the fiscal year 1934, 94 industrial disputes were reported in Ontario, involving 18,198 persons and causing a time-loss of 256,311 working days.

Compared with the years during the period 1921-1934, there were in 1934 more strikes and more persons were involved in the strikes than in any other year in the period. The time-loss due to these strikes was greater than in any year since 1922.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN ONTARIO IN 1934

### Annual Report of Minimum Wage Board

**F**EATURING the administration of the Ontario Minimum Wage Act in 1934 was a more intensive effort to enforce orders and regulations in all parts of the province. The annual report of the Board reflects not only the results of this effort but indicates the nature of several important amendments to the Act. Briefly, these amendments provide for the limitation of the number of hours per week for which the minimum wage shall be paid; part-time and overtime employment; prohibiting the replacement of women by men receiving less than the prescribed rates; safeguarding employees from being dismissed because of making complaint to the Board; and increased penalties.

The report emphasizes that the fixing of maximum hours for which the minimum wage must be paid does not in any way affect the period for which female workers may be employed, but it does prevent employers from working girls and women for longer periods than those prescribed without paying more than the minimum weekly wage.

During the period November 1, 1933, to October 1, 1934, there were 64 court prosecutions which were dealt with as follows: 7 cases dismissed; 30 cases withdrawn—arrears paid before date of trial; 24 cases completed—fines paid \$1,075.00; 1 case judgment reserved; 1 case warrant issued for arrest; 1 case remanded.

Complaints were received during the year from 790 persons, most of whom were the employees concerned. As a result of prosecution, investigations and complaints during the year, the Board collected arrears of wages from 664 employers for 1,601 girls and women, amounting to \$51,932.88.

Wage sheets were obtained from 6,035 employers throughout the province, showing the time worked and actual wages paid to 77,648 female employees during a specified four weeks period.

In commenting on these returns, the report states:—

“Ordinarily these returns are submitted once each year covering a period when the plant is fairly busy, but it sometimes occurs that the returns are obtained during a slack period in one year and at an exceptionally busy period the following year, so that the figures showing the number of employees and wages paid do not represent average conditions throughout the year, but are merely samples taken for the purpose of determining whether the Minimum Wage Regulations are being complied with. Wherever these wage returns reveal underpayments, or whether there is reason to believe that the returns are inaccurate or incomplete, additional returns are required and, if necessary, the books and payrolls are audited by a representative of the Board. These returns for the past year revealed underpayments in 771 firms affecting approximately 1,000 employees, whose wages were adjusted as a result of the Board's activity. It is impossible to estimate the amount of the increases in wages resulting from such action, but it is known that, in addition to the firms referred to above, there were many others who voluntarily made adjustments before submitting returns to the Board.”

The number of permits granted to employers, authorizing them to pay certain employees less than the prescribed minimum rates, was reduced from 159 at the beginning of the year to 66 on October 31, 1934. The Board explains that a few of these permits were issued to meet temporary conditions in an establishment but practically all of those now in effect cover individuals who, because of physical or mental disabilities, are unable to earn the established minimum wages.

The increasing volume of work during the past few years necessitated increases in staff which had been taken care of by co-operation between the Board and the inspection services of the Department of Labour, but, at the



close of the past year, arrangements were made to transfer four men and five clerical workers to the staff of the Board, and during the year two members were added from without the Public Service.

The sudden growth in the work of the Board is attributed directly to economic depression. "During the past three years employers have adopted the practice of reducing wage rates and actual hours of employment

MINIMUM WAGES AND AVERAGE HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO, 1934

Industry	Number of Firms	Female Employees		Average hours per week	Minimum wage (experienced adults)
		Over 18	Under 18		
Retail Stores (Toronto).....	497	2,070	56	48-9	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	353	2,645	115	47-8	12-00
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	610	2,915	132	50-0	10-00—11-00
" (rest of province).....	248	580	24	51-7	8-00—9-00
Telephone Exchanges, (Toronto).....	1	*637	.....	48-0	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	4	863	.....	48-0	12-00
" (places from 10,000 to 50,000).....	23	641	.....	46-7	11-00
" (places from 4,000 to 10,000).....	31	271	.....	48-0	10-00
" (rest of province).....	108	368	.....	.....	.....
Textile trades, (Toronto).....	55	2,491	101	46-7	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	27	3,396	108	48-4	11-50
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	70	4,942	479	51-2	11-00
" (rest of province).....	58	2,346	234	52-5	10-00
Needle trades (Toronto).....	505	7,308	208	44-4	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	79	651	14	46-9	11-50
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	65	2,040	142	49-4	11-00
" (rest of province).....	16	138	13	48-6	10-00
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (Toronto).....	80	714	27	44-0	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	22	192	3	44-5	11-50
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	22	217	3	43-0	11-00
" (rest of province).....	6	101	.....	45-0	10-00
Office workers (Toronto).....	885	9,268	67	42-2	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	298	2,559	5	43-5	12-00
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	641	2,751	4	44-0	10-00—11-00
" (rest of province).....	224	801	2	46-2	8-00—9-00
Hotels, restaurants (Toronto).....	309	2,969	23	43-8	26c per hr.
" (other cities over 50,000).....	131	822	3	47-4	25c per hr.
" (places from 10,000 to 50,000).....	302	1,149	5	48-9	22c per hr.
" (places from 4,000 to 10,000).....	146	482	3	50-6	20c per hr.
Leather trades (Toronto).....	49	572	49	45-5	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	6	183	6	47-9	11-50
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	33	755	88	49-0	11-00
" (rest of province).....	16	412	44	45-9	10-00
Departmental Stores (two largest in Toronto).....	2	3,511	169	48-0	12-50
Electrical trades (Toronto).....	28	746	24	44-5	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	11	603	10	48-2	11-50
" (places 5,000 to 50,000).....	11	261	16	49-0	11-00
" (rest of province).....	7	216	25	50-0	10-00
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (Toronto).....	91	1,450	48	46-5	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	65	619	23	48-0	12-00
" (rest of province).....	93	493	31	48-7	11-00
Food trades (Toronto).....	118	2,629	123	47-4	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	52	897	51	46-8	11-50
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	43	618	66	49-7	11-00
" (rest of province).....	28	287	17	51-0	10-00
Tobacco trades (Toronto).....	7	306	13	44-9	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	5	352	15	45-0	11-50
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	1	205	.....	48-0	11-00
" (rest of province).....	8	954	6	48-0	10-00
Rubber trades (Toronto).....	6	383	6	45-8	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	1	84	.....	44-0	11-50
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	10	1,106	101	47-0	11-00
" (rest of province).....	3	30	3	51-0	10-00
Jewellery trades (Toronto).....	16	129	10	44-4	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	4	18	.....	41-5	11-50
" (rest of province).....	8	96	4	50-1	10-00—11-00
Paper trades (Toronto).....	173	1,882	65	46-3	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	61	883	18	45-8	11-50
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	75	571	15	46-8	11-00
" (rest of province).....	49	196	3	47-2	10-00
Millinery trades (Toronto).....	45	260	16	46-9	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	30	65	2	47-9	12-00
" (places from 4,000 to 50,000).....	34	72	.....	49-0	10-00—11-00
Hairdressing establishments (Toronto).....	176	228	6	45-5	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	54	114	.....	47-0	12-00
Canners (cities over 50,000).....	1	79	.....	.....	17c-25c per hr.
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	13	513	28	.....	15c-23c per hr.
" (places from 2,000 to 5,000).....	17	473	14	.....	15c-20c per hr.
" (rest of province).....	39	1,194	19	.....	15c-18c per hr.
Miscellaneous trades (Toronto).....	155	1,409	80	45-8	12-50
" (other cities over 50,000).....	57	726	23	47-2	11-50
" (places from 5,000 to 50,000).....	96	1,318	128	47-3	11-00
" (rest of province).....	55	617	16	49-0	10-00

\*Total employees only.



until, in many instances, the minimum rates fixed by the Board have become the prevailing rates and the short time worked has resulted in weekly earnings below the amount necessary to maintain a decent standard of living. Consequently, the Board has been faced with the necessity of either enforcing the Act more vigorously or permitting an ever increasing number of violations, which in a short time would render this protective legislation useless insofar as the workers are concerned, and a source of annoyance and unfair competition to the honest and conscientious employers. Backed by the Government, the Board has chosen the first alternative and is making a sincere effort to maintain the minimum wages for all female employees despite the increasing tendency to regard the minimum fixed by law as a fair rate of wages."

The Board considers that there is a general lack of information regarding the minimum

wage rates fixed by orders, while the fact that over forty orders have been issued during the past fourteen years "leads to confusion." This multiplicity of orders is due to the practice of calling conferences in each industry or class of employment before orders are issued and endeavouring to meet the peculiar needs of each industry. In effect, however, the minimum rates for experienced adults are fairly uniform throughout the province, being based on the cost of living, which varies according to the population of the municipality or place of residence.

In the accompanying table are summarized the chief data with respect to the various industries covered by the Act. As previously explained, these statistics were secured in various months and do not represent average conditions throughout the year. However, the prescribed minimum for experienced workers is indicated.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

### New Orders Governing Textile Trades and Hairdressing Establishments

The Minimum Wage Board of Quebec has recently issued the following new orders:

#### Textile Trades

ORDER No. 5.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in the textile trades which include weaving, knitting, spinning, and allied processes.*

1. *Minimum.*—No wage shall be less than is set forth in the following table:—

*City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the Island—*

10 per cent of the employees, at not less than 14.5c. per hour.

25 per cent of the employees, at not less than 19c. per hour.

65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 25c. per hour.

*Province of Quebec, with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the Island—*

10 per cent of the employees, at not less than 12.5c. per hour.

25 per cent of the employees, at not less than 17c. per hour.

65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 21c. per hour.

The worker's salary shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. This salary shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money included in the envelope; same must be initialled by the person who paid the employee.

2. All employees, whether timeworkers, pieceworkers, or those paid according to a bonus system or any other basis, are subject to the above specified minimum wages.

3. *Deduction for absence.*—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost.

4. *Waiting Time.*—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

5. *Exemption.*—The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations to meet exceptional conditions.

6. *Discharge of employees.*—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act. All complaints are treated strictly confidential.

7. *Penalties.*—Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

8. *Posting.*—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place in the workshop.

9. This Order shall come into force and be effective on August 1, 1935, and is replacing Orders 5 and 6 which were in force and effective since September 1, 1928, which said Orders shall thereupon be rescinded.

#### Hairdressing Establishments

ORDER No. 19.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in hairdressing or manicuring establishments, beauty parlours, and similar occupations.*

1. *Minimum.*—No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:—

*City and Island of Montreal—  
Apprentices:*

Beginners, not less than.....	\$ 7 00
After 6 months' experience..	8 00
After 12 months' experience..	10 00
After 18 months' experience..	11 00

*Experienced workers:*

After 24 months' experience, an employee shall be considered an experienced operator and shall be paid not less than \$12.50.

Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull, and cities over 25,000 population.

*Apprentices:*

Beginners, not less than.....	\$ 6 00
After 6 months' experience..	7 00
After 12 months' experience..	8 00
After 18 months' experience..	9 00

*Experienced workers:*

After 24 months' experience, an employee shall be considered an experienced operator and shall be paid not less than \$10.

The worker's salary shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. This salary shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour and the amount of money enclosed in the envelope.

2. *Hours of Work.*—The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid, shall be 48 hours per week.

(a) Work in excess of the above work-period shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(b) Work for less than the above work-period may be counted as short time and be paid for *pro rata* of the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

3. *Maximum of Apprentices.*—The number of apprentices in an establishment shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of female employees. However in establishments employing less than 4 employees, one apprentice shall be tolerated.

4. All employees, whether time workers, piece workers, or those paid on a bonus system, or any other basis, are subject to the above specified minimum wages.

5. *Waiting Time.*—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

6. *Exemption.*—The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations to meet exceptional conditions.

7. *Discharge of Employees.*—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act. All complaints are treated strictly confidential.

8. *Uniforms.*—If a special uniform is required it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employee.

9. *Penalties.*—Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

10. *Posting.*—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place where the employees have access.

11. This Order shall come into force and be effective on August 1, 1935. It shall be subject to revision in conformity with Section 8 of this Act.

### Hours of Work, Quebec

The Quebec Official Gazette of May 18, contains a recommendation from the Minister of Labour that the Order in Council (422) of February 8, 1935, for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act Limiting the Hours of Labour be modified by the addition of the following Article 3-A:—

"3-A.—A workman (operarius) of either sex, exercising the art or trade of ladies' hairdresser, whether or not he or she employs other persons, is subject to the provisions of the present Orders in Council, if he or she personally work in a public or private parlour.

Any person hiring the services of such a workman, contrary to the provisions of the present Order in Council, is liable to the penalties set forth in article 7 of the said Act."

### Weekly Rest Day, Quebec

The Minister of Labour of Quebec has recommended according to notice in the Quebec Official Gazette of May 18, that the regulations of the Act providing for one day of rest per week (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 150) be amended by the following additions:

1. The following paragraph is added immediately after article 2:

"1. Within the limits of the Quebec Division, as determined by the Order in Council No. 1036 of June 17, 1921, it shall be permissible for the inspector of industrial and commercial establishments to grant to a proprietor or lessee of a hotel; the permission to replace the day of rest of 24 consecutive hours per week, by two periods of rest, in the same week, of 18 consecutive hours; such permit shall be posted up in the establishment."

2. The following paragraph is added immediately after article 9:—

"The clubs mentioned in article 1 of the present regulations and in the present article does not include clubs where only members are admitted and which are, for the purposes hereof, considered as private establishments. The inspector of industrial and commercial establishments shall himself decide, after inquiry, whether or not a club is a private or public establishment."

### Workmen's Compensation, Quebec

By the repeal of Regulation No. 9, of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1933, page 519) workmen engaged on relief works regain their right to indemnity under the Act.

According to a recent press despatch, Tip Top Tailors Limited, have announced a plan of unemployment insurance for their employees. The plan becomes effective on July 1, and is non-contributory, the company bearing the whole expense.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THE Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia — administering the Hours of Work Act, the Female Minimum Wage Act, and the Male Minimum Wage Act—has recently issued the following order.

### Male Minimum Wage Act

ORDER (No. 20) *establishing a Minimum Wage in the Shipbuilding Industry.*

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, and the "Male Minimum Wage Act Amendment Act, 1935," the Board of Industrial Relations hereby *Orders*:

1. That where used in this Order the expression "Shipbuilding industry" includes all operations in the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, demolition, painting and cleaning of hulls, putting on or taking off the ways, or dry-docking, of any ship, boat, barge, or scow.

2. That the minimum wage for every employee and every male person under the age of twenty-one (21) years, employed in the shipbuilding industry as a ship-carpenter, shipwright, joiner, boat-builder, or wood-caulker,

shall be the sum of sixty-seven and one-half cents (67½c.) per hour.

3. That the minimum wage for every employee and every male person under the age of twenty-one (21) years, employed in the shipbuilding industry, exclusive of those mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 hereof, shall be the sum of fifty cents (50c.) per hour.

4. That, until further Ordered, it shall be permissible for an employer to employ a percentage of male persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years in the shipbuilding industry at a rate less than that fixed in paragraphs 2 and 3 hereof, but in no case shall the rate so paid be less than twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour, nor shall the percentage of male persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years paid at such rate (inclusive of employees and male persons under the age of twenty-one years in respect of whom a permit has been obtained under section 6 of the said Act) be in excess of ten per centum (10%) of the total number of employees and male persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years in the said employer's plant.

5. This Order shall become effective on the 14th day of June, 1935.

### Educational Refunds in Industry

"Educational Refunds in Industry" is the title of a brochure recently published by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. Pointing out that a time of frequent and rapid change emphasizes the need for employee training, the report states that educational opportunities are an essential part of a sound promotional policy. In many cases training is given entirely by members of the staff or in a school supported by the company. Some companies with well-developed training programs feel that it is better policy not to duplicate outside educational facilities. Their courses are, therefore, limited to subjects peculiar to their own operations and hence not available elsewhere. Employees of these companies, as well as of those which offer no training, find much to help them in the schools of the cities in which they live. Public and business schools, colleges and universities frequently give courses useful either as direct preparation or as general background. Some outside courses are free, notably those in general public and vocational schools. Most colleges and private schools, however, charge a tuition which, with the books and necessary equipment, represent

a considerable outlay for the average employee. Where such courses are distinctly valuable to employees in their work, a few companies have developed plans for refunding all or a part of the tuition.

Such educational refund plans are comparatively infrequent. Of seventy-one large concerns interested in education from which the Industrial Relations Section requested information on current experience, eighteen reported plans in effect at present, seven reported plans which have been discontinued, and thirty-one, that they had never had a plan.

The April issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* (United States Department of Labour) contains a survey of dismissal compensation in foreign countries. According to this survey laws requiring notice of dismissal or the payment of dismissal compensation to employees have been enacted in 40 countries. In general, salaried employees have been better protected than manual workers. The payments have ranged from small sums in lieu of notice to comparatively large amounts of compensation. Important factors in the increased demands for and the adoption of dismissal compensation plans have been the increase in and the fear of technological unemployment.



## ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

### Summary of Proceedings of the Fifth Convention

THE all-Canadian Congress of Labour held its fifth convention in Montreal, on May 7, 1935, with approximately 100 delegates present representing the following organizations: Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada; Electrical Communication Workers of Canada; Canadian Electrical Trades Union; Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers; Canadian Printers' Union; Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; Canadian Association of Railwaymen; One Big Union; National Union of Operating Engineers; National Musicians Union of Canada and other unions.

Presiding at the opening ceremonies, Mr. Joe Wall, Secretary of Montreal National Labour Council, in his welcome to the delegates pointed out that the first organization meeting of the Congress was held in Montreal.

In opening his address, President A. R. Mosher, expressed his deep appreciation of the manner in which the affiliated organizations and directly chartered unions had co-operated in carrying out the purpose for which the Congress had been instituted. He informed the delegates that owing to the unprecedented tasks laid upon the officers of the Congress during recent years it had been difficult at times to give to the immediate problems of the individual union or to the more general problems of the Congress itself, the attention which they demanded. Notwithstanding this, the president stated that "there was a wide recognition of the value of the new basis of association which the Congress afforded, and a willingness to support its policies and program of action." He considered that the most difficult task which confronted the Congress after its institution, was to re-establish the confidence of the workers in their ability to direct their own affairs. "In helping to mould public opinion and develop national self-reliance, the Congress had performed a great service to the people of Canada," declared the president, adding that the Congress "has fought in defence of national autonomy, and insisted that the people of Canada, even though they were small in numbers as compared with the population of the United States, had their own vital and essential contribution to make to the world."

Continuing, the president referred to the influence exerted by the Congress on public opinion for economic and social reform, and to the legislation that had been already enacted in this direction. The more widespread representation of the Labour movement on

boards and councils was commented upon, as were also the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads and Mass Buying, more particularly those which called for the consultation and co-operation of labour unions. Attention was drawn to the fact that the Congress was asked to nominate an adviser to the government delegation at the eighteenth session of the International Labour Organization, held at Geneva, in June, 1934, and it was expected that the Congress would be represented again this year. He stated that the immediate objective of the Congress was to secure complete independence of the Canadian Labour movement and to organize the workers of Canada in industrial unions covering every Canadian industry, while the ultimate objective is the transformation of the economic system into one based on service instead of profit—one in which production and consumption will be closely correlated, and work, pleasure, and product will be equitably shared among the workers.

In closing President Mosher stated that "the workers must always be ready to protect their rights on the job, under whatever system of production may be evolved. They must also be strongly organized in order to ensure representation on works councils or other agencies by which policy is determined, and they must be organized in order to exert their political power and take their full share of responsibility for the government of the country."

In the absence of Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. E. McG. Quirk, eastern representative of the Department of Labour, addressed the delegates. A letter from Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, regretting his inability to attend the convention owing to a previous engagement was read by the secretary.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests in the Ontario Cabinet, also forwarded a letter regretting his inability to be present.

The financial statement covering the period since the last convention, indicated total receipts amounting to \$35,269.94, expenditures totalling \$35,169.66.

### Executive Board Report

In the Executive Board's report reference was made to the combining of the Canadian unions of building workers in the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, the final step in this merger taking place on July 1, 1933. Satisfaction was expressed at the steady growth

of membership among some of the smaller occupational groups of workers such as the musicians and cinema projectionists. Attention was drawn to the fact that the All-Canadian Congress of Labour does not directly undertake the organizing of new unions or the extension of existing unions, as it was felt that the central body could best serve the interests of all unions by facilitating their organizing efforts rather than by supplementing them. With the co-operation of all its members and units the success of the National labour movement was confidently predicted. In the report mention was made of the postponement of the fifth convention, the executive believing that owing to so many of the members of local unions being unemployed they would not be able to defray the expense of sending delegates but it was pointed out that as a substitute for the regular convention, the executive board called conferences of the affiliated and chartered unions, which were attended by union officers and other delegates. From consultations at these conferences it was possible to make legislative representations which embodied the considered opinion of the movement as a whole.

It was pointed out that the Congress in its representations to the Federal Parliament had stressed the vital importance of measures to ensure the freedom of the workers to organize in the manner of their own choosing and to have the legal right to bargain collectively with employers. Satisfaction was expressed that the Commission on Price Spreads in its report emphasized the need of change in this respect as the basis of all plans for social security, and it was hoped that the commission's recommendation would be implemented in legislation, at least to cover so far as all public utilities were concerned.

The Board was also gratified by the strict impartiality with which the provisions of the immigration law are being enforced, and the board was glad to acknowledge the diligence of the Federal Department of Labour in their effort to prevent discrimination against groups of workers on public building projects.

The attention of the delegates was drawn to the desirability of amendments to the Railway Act and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

In referring to the organization of a Labour political party, the report reiterated its declaration of six years ago, namely, "it has become increasingly apparent that political power must grow out of the economic organization of the workers and must indeed grow in proportion to the growth of unionism."

In reporting on the "outlook" the report drew attention to the danger of tactics de-

signed to effect changes by direct action or by continual strife as it might provide a pretext for repression and further intimated there was abundant evidence that powerful groups are ready in Canada to seize upon an emergent situation for the institution of a tyrannical form of government under which the workers would be deprived of even such liberty of expression and action as they now enjoy.

The objective of unionism was given as "the provision of a standard of living commensurate with the resources of a developed country for every person willing to perform socially necessary work," and suggested that "for the attainment of the first practical stage towards that objective—the supply and distribution of ample food, clothing and shelter—there is no need of adherence to any fine-spun theory of government or social organization." It was pointed out that dictatorship of the proletariat is not the goal.

In its recommendations of policy the executive urged that "wherever practicable the workers' organizations should be designed to embrace all engaged in the production of a particular commodity or the provision of a particular service, and it should be free from any influence or control by the employer." The hope was expressed that "the laws to facilitate and extend collective agreements in Quebec and Ontario will lessen the workers' handicap."

Endorsement was given to the recommendation of the Price Spreads Commission for the regulation of hours and wages by the same authorities, and the Executive believed that the most satisfactory means of regulation is a National Hours and Wages Board.

The executive took the stand that workers who had no jobs should not be forced to await the effect of remedial legislation but should receive a cash allowance from the Dominion treasury sufficient for the maintenance of themselves and their dependents in decency and comfort.

Other recommendations of the executive were:—The taking over of the basic industries by the state, as an emergency measure of national self-preservation, and their operation as public utilities.

Advocacy of the gradual acquisition of all land values by taxation, the revenue so derived being applied first for the provision of housing for the workers.

National ownership and control of radio broadcasting services.

Support of measures designed to maintain the collective peace system of which the League of Nations is the chief instrument.



Opposition to amalgamation of the railway systems of Canada, unless such amalgamation provides for the retention in the service of all the present employees and for the re-absorption of those who have been laid off during the period of depression.

Regret was expressed that the amendments to the Canada Shipping Act which were adopted in 1933 and 1934, in so far as they relate to the working conditions of seafarers and longshoremen, have not yet been put into effect.

A request from the Workers' Unity League that a representative from that organization be granted the privilege of extending fraternal greetings from the floor of the convention was refused by a vote of the delegates.

### Committee on Officers' Reports

This committee, to whom was referred the President's address and the Executive Board's report, recommended concurrence in the address as a whole and was adopted by the convention.

With reference to that section of the board's report on the organizing of new unions and the extension of existing unions the committee urged that as soon as the Congress was in a position to do so organizers be selected to organize new unions on an industrial basis, and endeavour to secure affiliation of unions which are not at present associated with the Congress. This was adopted.

That the Congress endeavour to secure a wider circulation of the *Canadian Unionist* among affiliated organizations was another adopted recommendation.

In the section of the board's report setting out the executives' opposition to amalgamation of the two railway systems and their related services, an addition was made to the effect that the secretary of the Congress make a request of the political groups in the next Dominion elections to place themselves on record as to their position on the question of amalgamation of the two railway systems and subsidiary companies. This was also adopted by the convention.

The convention did not concur in an executive recommendation to increase the licence fee of radio receiving sets.

With these amendments and a slight change in the phraseology of one other section, the report of the executive board as a whole was concurred in by the convention.

The convention approved of a recommendation of the committee on constitution and law that the time and place of the annual meeting of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour shall be decided by the executive board. A resolution calling for the appointment of a full time president was non-con-

curred in by the committee, and its recommendation adopted by the convention.

### Adopted Resolutions

Among the recommendations contained in resolutions adopted were:

Closer co-operation with the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Opposition to the levying of a special tax by cities and towns upon workers employed in these localities but residing outside.

Appointment by the Dominion Government in consultation with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, of the workers representative on the Employment and Social Insurance Commission.

Extension of the Employment and Social Insurance Act to embrace all gainfully employed persons.

The calling of a convention of Canadian unions in Alberta to make representations to the Provincial Government, such representations to receive the approval of the executive of the Congress before presentation made.

Drawing the attention of the Federal Government to the conditions prevailing in the food and beverage dispensing industry, and asking that remedial legislation be introduced.

Strict enforcement by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada of Section 295 of the Railway Act.

Opposition to any form of railway amalgamation, unification, or co-operation.

The granting of federal conciliation boards to municipal workers regardless of any objection made by the municipal council concerned.

The pledging of the full support to the railway workers in their effort to secure restoration of basic wage rates.

Favouring legislation to guarantee to the workers the right to belong to the organizations of their choice and making interference by the employers with the exercise of that right a criminal offence.

Extension of the Old Age Pensions Act to provinces where it is not in operation.

An extensive building and public works program be undertaken by the Federal Government with the fair wage clause inserted in all contracts.

Removal of relief camps from military control.

Pensions for the blind.

Prevention of actors and troupes from the United States coming into Canada unless they are prepared to give equal recognition to Canadian unions with international unions.

Opposition to railway shops giving work to other than Canadian workers.

That the Congress place no restriction on affiliated organizations co-operating with other labour bodies where such was possible.



The convention approved of a recommendation that the secretary-treasurer express to Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, the regret of the delegates at his inability and that of his deputy of attending a session of the convention; and also conveying the thanks and appreciation of the convention to the Minister for the presence at the meeting of two representatives of the Department of Labour.

### Election of Officers

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont.; vice-presidents, Z. David, Montreal, Que., and J. McKinley, Vancouver, B.C.; secretary-treasurer, W. T. Burford, 230 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. Executive board members: G. W. McCollum, Toronto, Ont.; M. M. McLean, Ottawa, Ont.; A. Meikle, Winnipeg, Man.

## WELFARE WORK IN MONTREAL IN 1934

### Report of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies

THE thirteenth annual year book of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies reviews welfare and relief work in Montreal during 1934 as carried on by thirty-four agencies, each dealing with some phase of the social and economic problem.

Referring to the unemployment situation in Montreal the report states that "the entry of Government into the field of relief has apparently created in the minds of some, the impression that all social service work is now being paid for by tax money. It has been one of the difficult tasks of the Federation to explain to the public that Government relief is applicable only to employable people and covers only food, fuel, clothing and shelter. Those who are too old to work, dependent children, widows with large families, individuals who are unable to work through sickness and many others, are all excluded from Government relief. Federated Charities assisted these people before the Government entered the field, and must continue to do so now, for there is no other organization to which to direct them."

"The year 1934," according to the report, "was one of increasing difficulties. While unemployment was somewhat less, the aftermath of depleted resources put a heavy load on a number of agencies, particularly on the Family Welfare Association. This, together, with decreasing revenues of the agencies through reduced grants, decreased interest returns, and virtual cessation of contributory payments further increased the demands on Federation."

The Federation's financial campaign of 1934 resulted in a total subscription from all sources of \$700,042, being 97 per cent of the objective of \$725,000.

The report of the Special Committee on Unemployment indicates that "the transfer of the administration of unemployment relief from the private charitable organizations to the Unemployment Relief Commission, which occurred in December, 1933, has relieved the private agencies of a great deal of responsibility. The new system of cash relief which replaced the 'voucher' system, appears to have operated satisfactorily, except in the first in-

stance, when sufficient money was not available to pay rents. As a result, a number of families suffered eviction. The unusual severity of the winter also rendered the fuel allowance unsatisfactory and undoubtedly many families suffered severely on this account. It is to be noted, however, that with the passage of time the points of dissatisfaction, which are perhaps inevitably associated with a re-organization of such a large program as that of present-day unemployment relief, have decreased. The principal lacks at present are a more adequate system of clothing distribution and medical care."

Reports from each agency are presented in the volume, each giving details of its own particular sphere of activity. A general idea of the scope of the organization is indicated in the following four main divisions and the agencies listed under each:—

Division of Children.—Boy's Home; Children's Bureau; Day Nursery; Ladies' Benevolent Society; Protestant Infants' Home; Protestant Orphans' Home; Women's Directory.

Division of Dependency and Delinquency.—Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee; Family Welfare Association; Protestant Employment Bureau; Girls' Cottage Industrial School; Montreal Boys' Association; Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association; Protestant Bureau for Homeless Men; Protestant Industrial Rooms; Sheltering Home; Society for the Protection of Women and Children.

Division of Education and Recreation.—Big Sister Association; Daily Vacation Schools; Griffintown Club; Iverley Settlement; Negro Community Centre; Parks and Playgrounds Association; University Settlement; Young Women's Christian Association.

Division of Health.—Brehmer Rest Preventorium; Canadian National Institute for the Blind (Quebec Div.); Child Welfare Association; Montreal Diet Dispensary; Mental Hygiene Institute; Montreal Industrial Institute; Murray Bay Convalescent Home; Victorian Order of Nurses; Westmount Social Service Association.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

## Annual Report of the Director

IN a comprehensive world survey, Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, analyzes social and economic conditions, and finds that "the fifth year of the depression has now run out without bringing the hope of general recovery to fruition." He considered, however, that "on the whole it is clear that 1934 marked a distinct advance over 1933." This observation was based on the fact that "in most countries unemployment continued to diminish, production continued to increase, exchanges remained more stable. In the countries which made some progress in the previous year, a further advance was registered during the last twelve months, and in some of them the belief became current that the depression was already passing into history. No country saw a social or economic cataclysm such as those which, produced the German revolution and the American crisis in 1933. It may fairly be said then that the world's economic life has been running in smoother and deeper channels, but it is still far from having returned to the broad, even flow of real prosperity."

However, hopes of a general return to normal were not realized, and according to the Director, recovery is "still superficial rather than fundamental." Pointing out that international trade is very little, if any, better than in 1933; that "immense reserves of the capital still remain stagnant and sterile"; that exchanges, though steadier, are still inherently unstable; and that the "springs of international lending are still dried up,"—he considers that all these symptoms indicate little assurance as to the solidity and permanence of the gains so far registered. On the basis of these manifestations he states:

"While it is true that some countries have gained ground, others have lost it, and in most of the latter the nervous tension has notably increased. Though one or two nations may claim to have reduced their unemployment figure to normal, their position is still altogether exceptional. There is still widespread distress and frustration of hope. The world as a whole is still groping its way painfully and fearfully. It has not acquired confidence in the new economic system which is slowly emerging."

Continuing, the Director declared: Nearly all the progress so far accomplished "has been the result of national effort, and its effects have been mainly confined to the national field. But it has so far done little to restore the flow of international trade and international financing without which the world cannot finally recover complete or lasting

prosperity. Indeed, in the summer months of last year there were some indications that the upward movement was flagging, which may mean that the limits of national effort are being reached and that further progress can only be attained by setting the international machine once more in smooth and harmonious operation."

From the social point of view, he finds that the past year has confirmed some of the tendencies which had been gradually gaining strength since the depression, and by so doing "has demonstrated the radical change which is coming over social thinking." Among these tendencies which were being incorporated into social policy and becoming generally recognized as necessitous was that of "planning" which he defines as the "deliberate interference by government with the economic structure and the course of economic events in order to achieve social objectives."

Explaining this transformation in the regulation of national affairs, he states:

"The fatalistic faith in the benevolent operation of economic law was everywhere giving way to the demand for systematic collective action. In response to the vehement insistence of public opinion, one country after another had abandoned the *laissez-faire* outlook in an endeavour to arrest the inroads of depression, which by destroying its standards of life was undermining its social stability. Hence the initiation of controlled monetary policies, of ambitious schemes of public works, of new industrial structures of which the State was the architect and often the builder, of State-controlled and directed agricultural production and marketing, of managed international trade, of wholesale relief of unemployment at the expense of the community."

This new attitude he found "abundantly evident" in Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and gaining a hold in Argentine, Australia and Great Britain. "It meant a definite break with the practices and the philosophies of the past. It implied that the crisis had brought the world to a turning-point from which there was no retreat. It had shown that there was a stage beyond which modern civilized communities would not brook the destruction of the economic and social security to which they had become accustomed. They had come to regard the standards already attained as the minimum requirements of decent living, not as an occasional boon to be enjoyed in good times but to be sacrificed without a murmur when depression sets in. In other words, the old self-regulating economy



was no longer likely to be tolerated unless it guaranteed the maintenance of social well-being. When it failed to do so, it became the business of Government to intervene in the general interest of society, and particularly in that of those agricultural and industrial groups which were most exposed to the ravages of the slump.

"The events of the last twelve months may be said to have set the seal upon this transformation of attitude. Instead of receding as signs of recovery have appeared, the demand for collective action and organization has, on the contrary, been reinforced. The very security of the State is now seen to depend not only upon the inviolability of its frontiers, but upon its ability to provide an orderly and sufficient existence to all classes of its citizens...

"In former times the resistance of the social fabric to economic strain was almost indefinite, because unemployment, privation and distress were looked upon as visitations of some blind providence from which there was no escape. Nowadays the breaking-point of passive endurance is far more quickly reached, because certain standards of health, comfort and well-being are considered as inherent rights which the community not only should but must guarantee by organized collective effort."

The Director asserts that this demand for government action "has been re-enforced by the patent fact that the present scarcity is not due to any failure of nature but failure to make the products of nature available to those who need them. . . . This paradox has sunk deep into the popular consciousness and has probably done more than anything else to destroy popular faith in the economic system. . . . It therefore now seems reasonable to expect Governments to devote the same energy, ingenuity and attention to the provision of the elementary needs of feeding, clothing and shelter on a civilized scale as to the provision of air communications, wireless services and elaborate systems of national defence."

He regards "the revelation of this profound psychological change as being perhaps the outstanding lesson of the present depression;" and that "it has been brought home to every government of every civilized country, whether conservative or radical, democratic or dictatorial in its complexion."

Drawing attention to the social effects and complications of the "new type of economic structure" now emerging, and to the practical problems involved in social planning, Mr. Butler deals directly with the new economic orientation. In a chapter on "Recovery and Employment," he shows how in the beginning the first interest was to alleviate distress by

relief either in cash or in kind, but that it is now realized that though relief wards off actual starvation, it "does not prevent the progressive undernourishment and demoralization of individuals and families in cases where unemployment is of long duration. It is also being realized," he added, "that it affords no solution at all in the case of the young, whose aptitude for work and whose whole moral fibre may be permanently weakened if they are unable to learn a job and turn their energies to some active and productive purpose in the formative period of their lives."

As a result, "insistence on the necessity of the State adopting energetic measures to create work, either indirectly by stimulating the revival of industry or directly by initiating work-giving schemes of national development is manifestly gaining momentum."

In this respect, he quotes Canada's Prime Minister, denouncing the dole as "a condemnation, final and complete, of our economic system. If we cannot abolish the dole, we should abolish the system." Also President Roosevelt denouncing "relief as a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit." Other authorities are also quoted indicating the direction in which thought is moving.

After reviewing financial policies adopted in various countries, the Director observes that the results of this survey indicate that the nations that have taken expansionist measures have managed to revive production and to reduce unemployment better than those which have put their faith in the automatic operation of economic forces. "Deliberate interference by the State in economic affairs has continued to increase rather than to diminish, and there seems to be some ground for thinking that its success is justifying and strengthening the popular belief that, by bold well-conceived steps planned on a sufficiently comprehensive scale, it is within the power of Governments to influence the course of recovery to a very considerable extent. There is less and less willingness to accept the thesis that all human agencies are impotent to control the fluctuations of economic fortune, and the fact that this sentiment is becoming widespread is in itself a psychological element in the general situation which cannot be ignored."

### Remedies for Unemployment

*Unemployment Insurance.*—The Director discusses remedies for unemployment in a chapter dealing with insurance and relief, public works, hours of work, organization of industry, etc. On the matter of unemployment insurance, he points out that expenditures in this direction have been maintained everywhere, and increased where the growth



of unemployment has required it; and that the "economic value of such expenditure is being more widely recognized. "No doubt," he adds, "the organization of systems of State assistance involves some degree of interference in the play of economic forces, but experience is proving that it not only constitutes a social necessity but also provides some economic benefit." As evidence of the acceptance of this view, he outlines recent developments in Great Britain (with the longest experience and where it is now proposed to include agricultural workers); in the United States with its proposal of a national scheme; in Canada; in South Africa; and in Sweden.

Closely connected with unemployment insurance measures were other forms of social insurance, especially those providing against sickness and old age. In the past two years he found that such systems experienced extraordinary difficulties due to a variety of causes. But in 1934, an improvement was noted, and in general such insurance funds are now in a much stronger condition. The Director then adds:

"The structural changes which are taking place in industry, the growth of mass production and rationalisation on the one side, and the prevailing unemployment on the other, would have rendered it desirable substantially to reduce the pensionable age, which remains fixed at sixty-five under most of the general schemes of pension insurance. But if the desirability of this reduction is generally admitted, objection is always raised on the ground of increasing longevity and the charges it entails. Even so, it is possible to discern a movement in the direction of lowering the pensionable age."

Dealing with measures taken to offset the effects of unemployment on the young, he considers that the principal remedy is to be found in prolonging education and in the postponement of the normal age of industrial employment until fifteen or sixteen as has been adopted in a number of countries, in most States of the United States, and in some of the Canadian provinces.

"The justification of this measure," he declares, "lies not only in the relief which it affords to a congested labour market, but much more in the need to ensure greater intellectual and bodily development under the prevailing conditions of urban civilisation. Much has been done in this direction by residential training centres and by courses of instruction and physical training organized for the young unemployed in a number of countries. But it cannot be claimed that the problem has anywhere been solved. No social problem is of more vital importance."

*Public Works.*—With reference to public works, he asserts that "the experience so far gained is insufficient to enable any final conclusions to be drawn. It certainly does not justify the claim that public works offer the sovereign and complete cure for unemployment; still less, however, does it warrant the assertion that public works have failed to furnish any aid to the solution of the problem. It is unfortunate that a sterile controversy still rages round the question, usually nurtured by the desire to prove or disprove the value of some economic doctrine or political attitude rather than by any judgment of the real facts."

From the experience so far gained, he emphasizes: (1) That public works cannot produce any substantial effect either in stimulating general economic activity or in reducing the volume of unemployment unless undertaken on a large scale; (2) that beneficial results only seem to accrue where public works are financed by loan rather than by taxation—"to increase taxation in times of depression is liable to hinder fresh enterprise and thus in the last resort tends only to displace men from private industry to employ them on public works. Where, however, money, for which there is no outlet in private investment, can be borrowed at cheap rates for schemes of national development, the volume and the velocity of monetary circulation is increased, and as a consequence the aggregate amount of employment tends to expand; (3) that public works are economically effective in combating depression only when accompanied by "an expansionist monetary policy." He also states that it is generally agreed that work should not be undertaken unless it is of real economic value... and that the amount of useful development work available varies with the extent to which a country is already equipped and developed.

*Hours of Work.*—With respect to hours of work, the Director says that the conviction is gaining ground that shorter hours may not only offer a means of spreading work in times of depression, but may also be the logical and necessary consequence of the enhanced productive power now at the service of industry. Another feature of hours reduction is "a marked tendency to attack the problem in industry by industry"—the method being followed along varying lines in the United States, in Italy, in France and in Great Britain. "The importance of the method," the Director notes, "lies in ensuring that the problems special to each industry receive full consideration, and that the regulations are drawn up with the co-operation of the organizations directly concerned."

*Organization of Industry.*—"The attempt being made in a whole series of countries

towards the organization of industry is one of the outstanding features of present-day economic development," observes the Director, who sees in it a search for a "half-way" house between complete freedom and complete regimentation. "What is sought," he states, "is some means of reconciling the merits of private enterprise with the need for some measure of discipline and organization." Hence, in country after country and industry after industry, efforts have been made to prevent "cut-throat" competition from bringing the producers to bankruptcy and forcing down labour conditions to impossible levels. Reviewing the varying experiments in different countries, the Director considers that they have already attained a degree of development "which suggests that in the future industry is likely to proceed towards closer integration rather than to return to its former state of uncontrolled and unregulated independence."

Though he does not anticipate any final solution except by a long process of trial and error, he does draw attention to one or two salient features.

The first is "the inevitability of some measure of State interference. In any competitive system it is rare that there should be sufficient unity among producers to ensure the observance of a common rule by voluntary agreement. Whether it is a question of regulating prices, of fixing wages and hours, of restricting production, of banning unfair practices or of eliminating inefficient units, a recalcitrant minority is almost always to be found that refuses to accept the dictates of the majority and to conform to their view of the general interest of the industry. It is for this reason that the intervention of Government is usually required sooner or later to secure the necessary degree of discipline and cohesion. Conversely, it has not infrequently happened that, where a voluntary association has really become sufficiently powerful to control a branch of production, it is tempted to exploit its monopoly to the detriment of the public, for whose protection the State is eventually obliged to step in."

In the broader field of international trade and organization, he considers that restriction of international production can at best only achieve a very relative and temporary success. In his opinion, experience suggests that the true problem to be tackled by international action is not how to restrict production but how to increase consumption. National planning, he states, has rendered the task more difficult. Neither does he see that bilateral trade agreements will make much impression on the stagnation of international trade except being helpful in some cases as a first attempt "to loosen the bonds by which commercial intercourse is now trammelled." He suggests

that more progress might be hoped for "from areas of freer trade formed by countries with similar economic and political instincts." But whatever the method, "it has to resolve the antimony between the need of all nations for foreign trade if their material civilization is to be maintained and developed, and the actual existence of national systems of economy aiming at regulating and controlling the internal level of production and consumption in the interests of steady employment and stable prices both for agriculture and industry."

*The I.L.O. in 1934:* In a chapter on the International Labour Organization in 1934, the Director reviews the expansion in membership due to the entry of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ecuador and Afghanistan. He traces the ratifications of the Conventions of the Organization, indicating progress.

Thirty States Members have now ratified 10 or more Conventions, 23 have ratified 15 or more Conventions and 10 have ratified more than 20 Conventions. Taking the 32 Conventions adopted up to 1932, the 27 European States Members of the Organization have now ratified over 51 per cent of the maximum possible number, and he considers it satisfactory that 31 per cent of the total ratifications now come from extra-European States, whereas five years ago the percentage was 14. "There are, however, still one or two grounds for disappointment. Although it cannot be contended that the situation in the European coal fields has substantially improved, no progress has been made towards ratifying the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention. A further effort to secure simultaneous ratification was made in June of last year when a technical conference of six of the seven States primarily interested met to consider the situation. As a result the revision of the Convention in certain respects is on the agenda for this year's Conference and it may be hoped that it will lead to some progress being made. Similarly, it may be hoped that steps will soon be taken in some of the more advanced countries to put into operation the six Conventions adopted in 1933 relating to old-age, invalidity and survivors' insurance, particularly in those States where little or no modification of existing legislation is required."

In conclusion, the Director states: "The history of the Organization shows that it has already proved capable of continuous adaptation. It has come through the darkest period of reaction against the ideas of international fellowship which presided at its birth. There are signs that the ebb is slackening and the flood tide setting in. The objectives for which the Organization was created are steadily assuming greater prominence in the minds of



men. With the growing complexity of economic regulation it will be called upon to meet new demands and to shoulder heavier respon-

sibilities. Its past record is the best earnest of its capacity to rise to the opportunities of the future."

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MAY, 1935

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of May, 1935, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

There was little call for farm labour in the Maritime Provinces, although spring planting was in progress. Fishing was fair and logging quiet. Sawmills, however, were busy at Halifax, filling the demand for dressed lumber. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity, with the exception of one which was idle, worked from two to five days. Food manufacturers were busier, and pulp and paper mills and wood products were working full time, but cotton factories were quiet, and iron and steel plants, though slack at New Glasgow, reported no idleness at Sydney. Building construction consisted chiefly of the erection of small buildings and repairs. Road work with the Provincial Government was opening up, preference being given to men from the localities in which the work was being done. Transportation by rail, water and auto was busy. Trade was better, both wholesale and retail, and the demand for experienced domestics good.

Requests for farm labour in the Province of Quebec showed little change, Hull alone reporting a slight increase in orders. The call for river drivers was active, except at Rouyn, where a number of men were laid off, due to low water. Mining, also, was somewhat dull in this district. Manufacturing had not yet reached normal activity. Some improvement was noted in the paper and match factories at Hull, but no change of note in the lumber industry. At Montreal, rubber and textiles were quiet, with clothing and metal-lurgy busy, and shoe factories more active. Conditions at Quebec City, Sherbrooke and Chicoutimi were generally active, while a slight decrease was reported in cotton mills at Three Rivers. Repairs and alterations effected some improvement in building construction at Hull and Montreal, where more tradesmen were employed, and the demand for unskilled labour fair, while at Quebec and Three Rivers this group was slack. Conditions were satisfactory at Sherbrooke. Trade and transportation showed little change. Requests for women workers were many, particularly at Montreal, where there was a slight decrease in the number of applicants registered.

There existed a fairly good demand for farm labour in Ontario, particularly for fully experienced single men. River driving and pulpwood peeling afforded employment to a number of workers in the logging industry, and sawmills were busy. Men were also called out to assist in fighting bush fires near Pembroke. The rush on new prospects in the mining districts had fallen off considerably and outside of work sponsored by the larger producers, the situation in this line was not quite so good. The improvement noted since December in manufacturing seemed on the whole fairly well maintained. Fruit and vegetable canneries had taken on a few extra hands for seasonal employment, and iron and steel plants, auto accessory industries, also textile, rubber and tobacco companies were busy. Some slight curtailment of activity was reported by automobile manufacturers, particularly at Windsor, but fewer layoffs were reported, generally, in other lines. Better conditions existed in building construction, for although some skilled tradesmen were idle, more were working than at this time last year. Highway and airport construction, as relief work, took care of a number of the unemployed. Trade was fair. There was an increased call for experienced domestics in the Women's Division, with a shortage of this kind of help, for many applicants who were registered at the offices lacked the necessary qualifications and experience. Hotels and restaurants were also asking for summer help.

Seeding in the Prairie Provinces being about completed, fewer calls were received for farm help, but sheep ranchers were preparing for the shearing season which would commence shortly. In logging, several calls for cord wood cutters were listed, which were easily filled. Mining was quiet. Manufacturers at Winnipeg reported the volume of business for this season as comparing favourably with that of the corresponding period a year ago, but, elsewhere, manufacturing showed little change. Construction, other than road maintenance, was only fair, except at Winnipeg, where building permits issued at the end of May had reached a total of \$2,080,600 as compared with \$233,200 in May, 1934. Trade was better. Little change was noted in the Women's Division, with applicants still greatly in excess of vacancies, and country positions were difficult to fill as most of the experienced help sought city employment.



A decline in orders for farm help was shown in British Columbia, as most of the field work was finished until haying time. Fruit crops were progressing satisfactorily, but little extra help was required as yet. Logging and lumbering were quiet, although sawmills were running full time, with many export orders on hand. Extended work was being done at the mines in the Kamloops area and mining operations were also active at Prince Rupert and Penticton. Seasonal employment in canneries, fishing camps and cold storage plants in the district around Prince Rupert was general, but was chiefly available to local men

only. Building construction was quiet and highway construction, as a relief measure, was being carried on. Labour disputes, however, in some parts of the province had handicapped any likely progress which might have been made in the relief of unemployment. Shippers and longshoremen were active at New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria, but work was hampered by a strike at Vancouver. The drydocks were quiet at Prince Rupert, but busy at Victoria. In the Women's Division few positions were offered other than those in domestic service and these were difficult to fill, for many of the girls preferred outside to inside work during the summer months.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1 was 9,203, the employees on their payrolls numbering 892,506 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,735 having an aggregate membership of 162,410 persons, 17.0 per

cent of whom were without employment on May 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 65 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1935, as reported by the Employers

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated employment reports from 9,203 firms who reported an increase in personnel on May 1; their payrolls aggregated 892,506 persons, as compared with 875,149 in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index rose from 93.4 p.c. of the 1926 average, to 95.2 at the date under review, as compared with 92.0 on May 1, 1934, while at the same date in the preceding thirteen years, it was as follows:—1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1. The index was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1931, and was also higher than in any of the years from 1921 to 1935. The gain of nearly 17,400 persons in the staffs of the co-operating employers from April to May 1, 1935, was smaller than the average recorded on May 1 in the fourteen preceding years for

which data are available; thus the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decline, falling from 98.9 in the preceding month to 97.4 at the latest date.

Manufacturing reported improvement on the date under review, mainly in the food, lumber, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions; the advance in the last-named is particularly interesting because it is contrary to the downward movement which, on the average, has characterized the iron and steel group on May 1 in the years since 1921. Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also recorded considerably heightened activity. In all of these except construction, the gains exceeded the average increases indicated at the beginning of May in the last fourteen years. On the other hand, large numbers of workers were released from logging camps, coal mines and tobacco fac-

tories, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character.

An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail on pages 563 to 566.

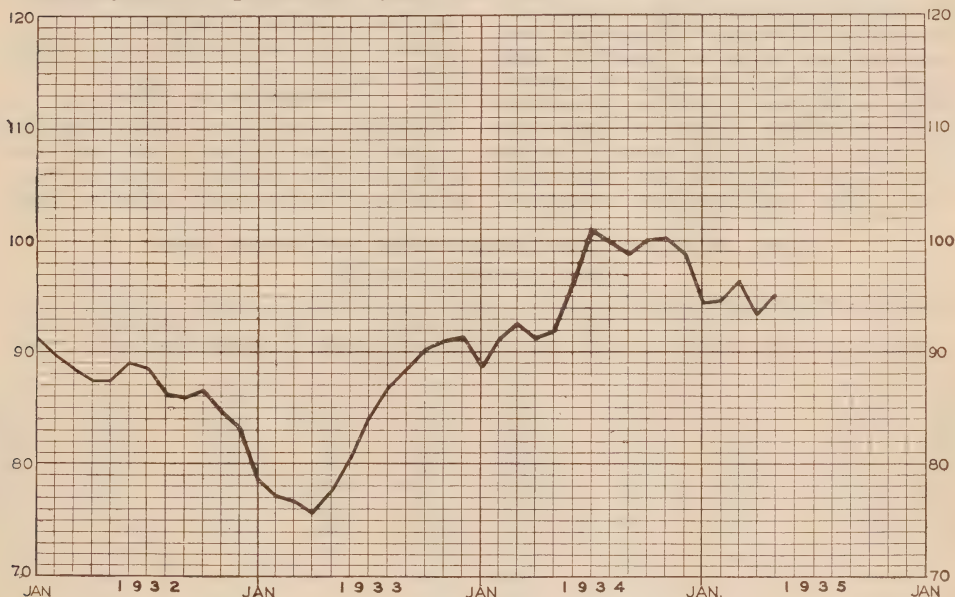
### Employment by Economic Areas

Improvement was reported in all provinces, firms in Quebec showing especially pronounced gains. The situation in four of the five economic areas was better than on May 1, 1934, the index for the Maritime Provinces only, showing a slight decline in this comparison.

*Quebec.*—Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,193 employers of 246,342 persons, as against 236,016 in the preceding month. Large increases took place in manufacturing, notably in food, pulp and paper, lumber, leather, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and other metal, electric current and electrical apparatus plants. Logging, mining, transportation, highway construction, services and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, tobacco factories laid off many workers, and there were slight declines in a few other industries. Activity was greater than at the

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, the increase being rather smaller than the average recorded from April 1 to May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 97.4 on the date under review, was fractionally lower than at the beginning of May in 1934, though it was higher than at the same date in either 1933 or 1932. Six hundred and fifty-five firms reported 69,417 employees, or 1,217 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving and iron and steel factories), logging, mining and building and highway construction reported gains, while transportation and railway construction released large numbers of workers, the declines in transportation being due to the falling-off of traffic at the winter ports.

beginning of May last year, when the seasonal advance had provided work for a much smaller number of persons than were added to the staffs of the firms making returns for the latest date. The general increase on May 1, 1935, was considerably above the average indicated on the same date in the preceding fourteen years.

*Ontario.*—Moderate industrial expansion was noted in Ontario, but the general advance was less than the average gain between April 1 and May 1 in the years since 1920. Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, especially in the iron and steel, lumber, clay, glass and stone, food and pulp and paper divisions. Mining, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade were also busier. On the



other hand, logging camps released many workers, following the completion of the winter's operations and before river-driving activities had absorbed any large number of men. Employment on the highways also decreased. The working forces of the 4,052 co-operating firms aggregated 388,701 employees, compared with 384,836 on April 1. Employment on May 1, 1934, had shown a decline, and the index then was over three points lower than at the latest date, when it was 101.7.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Manufacturing, construction, services and trade reported greater activity, the gains in railway construction being most pronounced; in the group of factory employment, a considerable part of the advance took place in the lumber, food, clay, glass and stone, textile, mineral product and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slack. Statements were tabulated from 1,339 employers in the Prairie Provinces, whose staffs rose from 109,492 persons on April 1 to 110,815 on the date under review. This improvement was less than that recorded on May 1, 1934, being also below the average

indicated in the years since 1920. The index on the date under review, standing at 87.9, was two and a half points higher than at the beginning of May of last year.

*British Columbia.*—The increase in British Columbia was not so extensive as that noted on the same date of 1934; the index then, however, was over four points lower than on May 1, 1935, when it stood at 92.6. An aggregate payroll of 77,231 persons was employed by the 964 firms furnishing data, who had 76,605 employees in the preceding month. Logging, shipping, railway construction, services and manufacturing showed improvement over April 1, that in the last-named being most marked. Within the group of manufacturing industries, the greatest gains took place in the lumber, food and metal divisions. Highway construction, however, released a considerable number of workers.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Improvement was shown in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928.....	106.8	101.2	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
May 1, 1933.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1.....	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1.....	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1.....	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1935.....	100.0	7.8	27.6	43.5	12.4	8.7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The situation in each of these eight centres was better than on May 1, 1934.

*Montreal.*—Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing, services, trade and construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, increases took place in textile, leather, food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories, but tobacco works showed marked seasonal curtailment. The 1,290 co-operating employers reported 129,021 persons on their payrolls, compared with 125,360 on April 1. The level of employment was higher than on May 1, 1934, when the increase had not been so pronounced.

*Quebec.*—Statements were tabulated from 165 firms with 12,687 employees, as against 12,235 on April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping, manufacturing, services and trade. The gain involved many more workers than that recorded on May 1, 1934, when the index was fractionally lower.

*Toronto.*—Transportation, building and highway construction, services, trade and

manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto. The advance in manufacturing, which was most marked, was general in distribution, but the largest additions to staffs were in the iron and steel group. According to data furnished by 1,359 employers in Toronto, their payrolls aggregated 117,469 persons, as compared with 115,186 at the beginning of April. This gain exceeded that indicated on May 1 of last year, or of any other year of the record except 1927 and 1928, being considerably above the average for that date in the thirteen previous years for which statistics for Toronto are available. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when the index stood at 92.9, as compared with 96.7 at the latest date.

*Ottawa.*—Construction, transportation and manufacturing registered moderate improvement in Ottawa, the increase in factory employment being most marked; the general advance in the city involved fewer workers than that noted at the beginning of May, 1934, when the index stood at 100.8, compared with 101.3 on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 171 firms em-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922.....	83.2	.....	93.8	.....	.....	.....	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923.....	90.0	.....	97.4	101.0	97.5	.....	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924.....	93.5	.....	94.5	104.7	90.9	.....	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925.....	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	.....	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926.....	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930.....	110.8	115.3	167.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1.....	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1.....	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1.....	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Ci- ties as at May 1, 1935	14.5	1.4	13.2	1.5	3.2	2.0	4.1	3.3

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

playing 13,007 persons, compared with 12,719 on April 1.

*Hamilton.*—A combined working force of 28,914 was reported by the 271 co-operating establishments, who had 28,059 employees on April 1. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division, and construction, transportation and trade showed heightened activity. Employment was at a much higher level than in the same month of 1934, when a smaller advance had been indicated.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Further but rather slight improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where employment has increased steadily from the beginning of the year, the reporting firms having added over 7,500 persons to their staffs since December. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 164 employers with 18,063 workers, compared with 17,951 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in general factory and construction work. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the establishments reporting on May 1, 1934, but employment was then at a decidedly lower level,

the index standing at 109.3, as compared with 133.5 on the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*—Manufacturing (particularly of food, iron and steel and textile products), building construction and trade showed improvement, while other industries were generally unchanged. The 444 co-operating employers had 36,446 persons on their payrolls, compared with 35,639 on April 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than on the same date of last year, when a smaller gain had been noted.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing activity increased in Vancouver, the food and iron and steel groups in particular showing improvement; transportation and construction were also brisker. According to data received from 402 firms, they employed an aggregate working force of 29,612 persons, compared with 28,400 on April 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when a decidedly smaller advance had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1.....	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1.....	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1.....	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1935.....	100.0	53.7	2.9	6.0	2.3	10.6	11.1	2.8	10.6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufacturing at the beginning of May showed a further increase, the fourth reported since the opening of the year. Returns were tabulated from 5,466 manufacturers having 479,503 employees, compared with 471,020 on April 1, 1935. The general improvement approximated the average indicated in the years since 1920. The unadjusted index rose from 93.9 in the preceding month to 95.6 on May 1, 1935; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date was 94.9, or practically the same as at April 1. The crude index on May 1 in preceding years was as follows: 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0; 1927, 103.9; 1926, 98.8; 1925, 93.7; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 97.9; 1922, 85.5, and 1921, 86.8.

The most marked advance on May 1, 1935, took place in lumber, iron and steel, animal food and clay, glass and stone factories, but

leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product plants also reported important gains. On the other hand, rubber and tobacco works were slacker.

The experience of the years since 1920 shows that employment on June 1 has almost invariably increased so that continued improvement may be anticipated for the next report.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Large increases in employment were noted in fish and meat packing plants and dairies; the improvement was more extensive than that reported on May 1, 1934, when the index was some eight points lower. Statements were tabulated from 286 firms in this group, employing 20,904 workers, or 1,637 more than at the beginning of April. The expansion took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but the trend in the group as a whole was generally upward.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	May 1, 1935	April 1, 1935	May 1, 1934	May 1, 1933	May 1, 1932	May 1, 1931	May 1, 1930
<i>Manufacturing.</i>								
Animal products—edible.....	53.7	95.6	93.9	90.2	76.8	85.8	100.7	112.4
Fur and products.....	2.3	111.1	102.5	103.2	97.7	97.1	103.3	106.7
Leather and products.....	.2	84.8	79.5	76.9	72.9	75.9	94.5	88.6
Boots and shoes.....	2.5	108.8	107.3	99.9	87.8	91.4	93.8	90.4
Lumber and products.....	1.7	113.4	113.2	106.7	95.4	99.1	101.1	91.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.9	67.2	63.0	63.2	49.1	60.1	79.2	97.6
Furniture.....	2.1	56.3	49.8	51.8	37.3	45.5	63.6	87.7
Other lumber products.....	.7	70.9	72.6	74.2	62.9	77.1	103.9	113.0
Musical instruments.....	1.1	98.2	96.7	90.5	75.1	91.6	108.4	115.0
Plant products—edible.....	.1	29.0	29.9	27.3	22.6	33.7	47.2	63.0
Pulp and paper products.....	3.0	92.6	90.4	92.4	88.0	93.4	101.8	102.9
Pulp and paper.....	6.3	93.4	92.7	90.3	82.1	87.3	98.1	110.9
Paper products.....	2.8	81.6	80.8	79.1	67.9	72.4	87.3	108.1
Printing and publishing.....	.9	108.0	107.1	103.4	93.4	96.2	100.4	107.8
Rubber products.....	2.6	104.1	103.5	100.8	97.4	104.2	111.6	115.8
Textile products.....	1.3	91.2	92.7	92.3	74.8	85.9	97.6	112.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	10.7	111.9	111.9	110.7	91.5	100.7	102.4	104.9
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	4.1	124.2	123.6	124.8	95.4	108.5	102.1	100.4
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	1.8	85.8	84.3	89.7	67.1	80.6	84.4	86.9
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	128.3	132.6	128.8	95.0	111.8	105.5	92.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.1	508.9	504.9	481.7	373.1	381.1	315.1	271.4
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.1	117.1	118.4	120.4	100.0	111.2	108.1	108.2
Other textile products.....	3.4	102.9	102.4	96.7	87.8	83.0	103.8	109.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.1	95.2	96.7	95.0	77.9	83.9	90.8	101.9
Tobacco.....	1.6	109.7	118.9	108.5	105.4	120.6	117.3	120.9
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.9	94.1	114.5	100.4	102.9	120.3	109.4	107.2
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.7	130.4	122.9	119.2	108.7	120.3	128.5	142.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	111.8	120.2	136.7	100.0	91.5	113.3	130.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	130.6	128.0	125.2	109.4	113.6	121.0	121.9
Electric current.....	.9	69.4	59.9	64.1	50.2	77.0	108.3	123.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	109.0	106.9	105.8	108.4	114.1	122.7	132.6
Iron and steel products.....	1.3	106.0	106.0	100.5	84.1	116.5	137.8	159.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	12.7	86.0	84.3	75.7	60.8	70.5	98.9	118.8
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.4	98.7	88.4	91.8	43.1	65.2	110.4	122.7
Agricultural implements.....	1.1	83.7	87.4	76.3	61.3	81.7	102.3	127.6
Land vehicles.....	.6	61.2	59.6	45.4	33.4	27.3	42.3	81.8
Automobiles and parts.....	6.0	89.1	89.4	79.4	70.4	73.7	101.2	118.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	2.4	154.6	156.6	116.8	78.6	81.7	110.7	153.2
Heating appliances.....	.3	69.1	66.6	51.2	54.6	65.9	107.6	128.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.5	94.3	90.0	85.0	65.2	73.2	105.0	118.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	72.1	67.9	56.5	45.8	71.2	128.9	169.0
Other iron and steel products.....	.6	92.7	89.6	77.2	62.5	74.9	98.7	118.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	80.2	80.9	75.5	58.8	76.0	95.1	111.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2.1	119.0	116.2	106.5	75.1	83.2	119.8	126.8
Miscellaneous.....	1.5	129.3	126.8	129.7	114.8	119.4	123.6	146.7
	.6	118.7	117.4	109.4	90.8	102.8	106.6	111.2

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



*Fur and Fur Products.*—Employment in the fur division gained, according to the 56 co-operating manufacturers, who had 1,773 workers, compared with 1,670 on April 1. Activity was greater than in the corresponding period of last year, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe and other leather factories showed moderate improvement, according to 284 manufacturers of leather products with 22,139 employees, as compared with 21,773 in the preceding month. The gain occurred mainly in Quebec. The increase was substantially larger than that noted on May 1, 1934, when the index was considerably lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal activity caused a pronounced advance in this group, particularly in sawmills, although operations were somewhat retarded by the late season. Data were received from 801 employers of 35,196 persons, as against 32,895 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces, those in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia being greatest. Much smaller additions to staffs had been registered on May 1, 1934, and the index then was below its level at the beginning of May of the present year.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was an increase in personnel in vegetable food factories, chiefly in sugar and syrup and fruit and vegetable preserving canneries. The general advance involved fewer workers than that noted on May 1, 1934, when the index stood at 92.4, compared with 92.6 at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 429 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 26,629 persons, as compared with 26,037 on April 1. The gains took place chiefly in Quebec and Ontario.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Further improvement was noted in these industries, in which employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1934, although a more pronounced advance had then been reported. Increases took place on May 1, 1935, in pulp and paper and paper product mills, while printing and publishing houses were also busier. The working forces of the 580 co-operating establishments aggregated 56,514 employees, as against 55,990 in their last report. Heightened activity was shown in Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere the changes were slight.

*Rubber Products.*—Losses were noted in rubber factories on May 1, 1935, these being on much the same scale as those reported on the corresponding date in 1934, when the index was slightly higher. Returns were tabulated

from 52 manufacturers employing 11,625 workers, or 186 fewer than at the commencement of April. Most of the decrease was in Quebec and Ontario.

*Textile Products.*—Practically no change, on the whole, took place in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 973 manufacturers having 95,527 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 95,502 in the preceding month. Cotton and garment and personal furnishing factories added to their forces, but knitting, woollen and some other mills were slacker. An advance had been noted on May 1, of last year, when the index stood at 110.7, compared with 111.9 on the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Data were received from 168 plants in this group employing 14,401 persons, or 1,240 fewer than in the preceding month. This decrease, which was rather larger than that recorded on May 1 of last year, took place chiefly in tobacco manufacturing in Quebec. Employment was at a rather higher level than on the same date in 1934.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied products showed an increase, this occurring mainly in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Information was compiled from 190 manufacturers, whose staffs included 10,201 workers, as against 9,992 in April. The gain was smaller than that of May 1 a year ago, but the index was then over five points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Building material factories in all provinces indicated seasonal improvement; the general gain resulted in the employment of a much greater number of additional employees than that reported at the beginning of May last year, when the index was over five points lower. The 191 co-operating firms had 7,604 employees as against 6,563 in the preceding month.

*Electric Current.*—Improvement was recorded on May 1 in electric current plants, in which employment was rather brisker than in the spring of 1934. Statements were received from 98 companies employing 13,756 workers, an increase of 268 over their April 1 forces.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment on the whole was unchanged in electrical appliance work, according to data furnished by 108 establishments, which had 11,591 employees. A gain had been registered on May 1, 1934, when the index was much lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The rolling mill, boiler, engine and tank, machinery, agricultural implement, heating appliance, iron and steel fabrication, sheet metal and some other groups reported heightened activity on May 1, employment in the iron and steel group as a whole showing its fourth consecutive increase since the beginning of the year. Returns were tabulated from 828 manufacturers with 113,215 operatives, as compared with 111,017 in the preceding month. Larger gains had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, but employment was then in lesser volume. The movement was upward in all provinces, the improvement in Ontario being most marked.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Non-ferrous metal products showed an increase in employment, according to data from 152 firms with a working force of 18,826 persons, or 437 more than on April 1. Similar additions to staffs had been recorded in this group in the same month in 1934, but the index number was then very much lower. All branches of this division shared in the gains recorded on May 1, those in smelters and refineries being largest.

*Mineral Products.*—Improvement was indicated in the mineral products division; the increase was of much the same size as that which occurred on May 1 of a year ago, when the index number was fractionally higher than on the date under review. Reports were received from 122 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 13,077 persons, as compared with 12,862 in the preceding month. The greatest advance was in the Prairie Provinces.

### Logging

Seasonal losses that exceeded the average, but were much smaller than on May 1, 1934, were recorded in logging; increases in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia were more than offset by declines in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. The 302 co-operating firms employed 26,231 men, or 2,867 fewer than on Apr. 1. The index, at 93.9 was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year of the record, except 1924.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal-mining showed a seasonal contraction, which was larger than that noted in the same month of last year. The index then, however, was slightly lower than on May 1, 1935. Data were received from 101 operators with 22,244 employees, as compared with 23,878 in the preceding month. The decline took place mainly in the coal-fields of the Prairie Provinces.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a further increase in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 25,089 persons was employed by the 151 co-operating firms, who had 24,682 workers in their last report. A similar advance had been indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, but activity then was not so great as at the date under review, when it reached the highest level yet recorded in the years since 1920.

*Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Employment in this group showed a seasonal gain; 77 employers enlarged their payrolls by 488 workers to 5,780 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported heightened activity. The index was higher than on May 1, 1934, when considerable improvement had also taken place.

### Communications

A minor decrease was noted in communications, in which the level of employment was fractionally higher than on the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 20,510 persons, or 34 fewer than at the beginning of April.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Improvement was shown in local transportation on May 1, when the 199 firms from whom information was received, reported 24,164 employees, or 342 more than in the preceding month. The index was slightly higher than on the same date in 1934, when a larger gain had been noted. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the advance recorded on May 1, 1935, but the tendency was generally favourable except in the Prairie Provinces.

*Steam Railways.*—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while elsewhere heightened activity was shown. Statements were received from 100 employers in this division, whose payrolls increased from 55,226 persons on April 1 to 55,532 at the beginning of May. A minor gain had been noted on May 1, 1934, but the index then was fractionally higher.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A combined staff of 15,011 men, as compared with 11,043 in the preceding month, was reported by the 98 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This gain was much larger than that noted on the same date last year, when the index was some fifteen points lower. Seasonal reductions in the Maritime Provinces were more than offset by increases in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.



## Construction and Maintenance

**Building.**—Employment in building construction showed further expansion; the industry was rather more active than on May 1, 1934. The working forces of the 662 co-operating contractors aggregated 19,010 persons as against 18,221 at the beginning of April. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, except Quebec.

**Highway.**—Work on roads and highways increased at the beginning of May; 4,166 men were taken on by the 331 employers making returns, who had 57,097 workers on May 1. There were gains in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, and Quebec, while in Ontario and British Columbia curtailment was reported. Generally lessened activity had been recorded on the same date last year, but employment on highways was then in greater volume than in the spring of the present year.

**Railway.**—Thirty-four companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 23,110 workers, as against 22,666 in their last report. The Prairie Provinces recorded most of the increase; moderate improvement took place in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but there were seasonal reductions in the Maritime Provinces. Expansion involving a larger number of workers was noted at the beginning of May a year ago; the index num-

ber then was slightly higher than on the date under review.

## Services

The service group reported considerably heightened activity, according to statements from 451 establishments employing 25,034 persons, as against 24,027 in their last report. Gains were made in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Employment was brisker than on May 1 in 1934, when a slight decline had been indicated.

## Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in wholesale and retail trade; 1,147 trading establishments enlarged their forces by 1,492 persons to 94,191 on the date under review. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, or of any other year since 1931.

## Tables

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "relative weight," show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1935.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1935

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent change in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Little variation in the volume of work afforded local trade union members was apparent at the close of April from the previous month, though the trend was toward lessened activity, unemployment standing at 17 per cent, as compared with a percentage of 16.7 in March. This percentage for April was established from the reports forwarded by 1,735 labour organizations, embracing 162,410 members, 27,562 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. The level of employment during April was, however, some-

what above that of the corresponding month last year when 19.1 per cent of unemployed members was recorded. Alberta and New Brunswick unions reported noteworthy curtailment in work afforded from March, between-season quietness in the coal mining industry in the former province being the determining factor in the adverse situation shown, while in the latter, the losses were attributable almost entirely to the pulp and paper industry. Quebec and Manitoba unions also indicated a less favourable employment tendency, though the changes from March were but fractional. Of the gains reported in the remaining provinces, and largely counteracting the recessions previously mentioned, none were outstanding, ranging from slightly over 2 per cent in Saskatchewan to less than one per cent in Ontario. When a comparison is made with the returns for April, 1934, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan members were afforded considerably more employment during the month surveyed and improvement on a somewhat smaller scale was evident in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. New Brunswick unions on the contrary suffered moderate



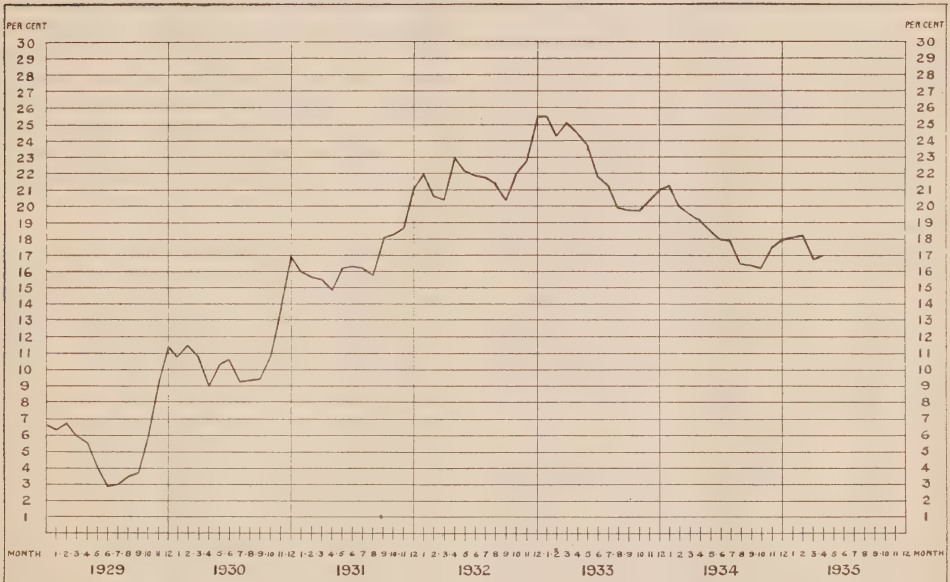
losses in activity, and the situation in British Columbia declined slightly.

The returns on unemployment furnished by unions in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately each month. Of these, Saint John unions reported a 4 per cent drop in work available from March, and in Winnipeg activity was but nominally retarded. A more favourable employment trend, however, was indicated in all other cities making returns, Regina and Halifax showing gains of around 2 per cent and Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver fractional increases. In contrasting with the returns for April last year, Winnipeg and Edmonton unions regis-

ever, more favourable than in April of last year, when the point reached was above that of the month reviewed.

The manufacturing industries reported minor contractions in employment during April from the previous month, the 472 local unions making returns with a total of 52,690 members showing 13.5 per cent of idleness at the close of the month, in comparison with 13.2 per cent in March. Employment expansion on a substantial scale was noted during April by jewellery and fur workers, metal polishers and meat cutters and butchers, while conditions for iron and steel workers, and cigar makers improved slightly. On the contrary, among glass workers and general labourers

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



tered noteworthy employment expansion during the month reviewed and advances on a more moderate scale were evident among Montreal and Halifax unions. In Regina and Saint John also, a slightly better employment volume was recorded. Minor contractions in employment, however, were indicated by Toronto and Vancouver unions.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1929, to date. The curve at the end of April showed little variation in level from March, though the tendency was upward in a less favourable direction. The situation as indicated by the curve was, how-

pronounced curtailment was evident, and the recessions apparent among textile and carpet, hat, cap and glove, and wood workers were also noteworthy. Declines in activity of lesser importance were indicated by pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen, leather workers and bakers and confectioners. A more favourable situation was shown in the manufacturing industries as a whole, from April, 1934, when 16.4 per cent of inactivity was recorded. In this comparison the iron and steel trades registered gains in employment involving the greatest number of members. Viewed from a percentage basis, however, the improvement shown by metal polish-

ers, cigar makers, fur workers and meat cutters and butchers was most substantial though their membership was small. Decided betterment of conditions was also indicated by general labourers and advances of lesser magnitude were reflected by textile and carpet, garment and leather workers and printing tradesmen. Bakers and confectionery, wood, hat, cap and glove, glass and brewery workers, however, were much quieter than in April a

year ago, paper makers showing moderate curtailment of activity.

In the coal mining industry during April a downward employment movement was noticed from the preceding month, between-season quietness affecting the situation adversely. Activity was, however, maintained in better volume than in April, 1934. This was manifest by the reports tabulated from 51 unions during April covering a membership of 16,340 persons, 2,434 or 14.9 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, as compared with percentages of 11.2 in March and 19.3 in April last year. The bulk of the decline in activity reported from March was confined to the Alberta mining areas, though in British Columbia also small recessions occurred. In Nova Scotia, however, there was some slight employment rise. Compared with the returns for April a year ago considerably better conditions prevailed for Nova Scotia miners during the month surveyed, British Columbia unions showing moderate curtailment of employment and Alberta but a fractional drop in work afforded. In addition to the miners reported totally unemployed at the end of the month, a number continued to work at greatly reduced time.

Slackness in the building and construction trades was slightly more marked during April than in the previous month, unemployment standing at 61.1 per cent, as compared with a percentage of 59.2 in March. Little change in the situation was apparent, however, from April a year ago when 61.3 per cent of the members reported were without work. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the reports received from 197 organizations with an aggregate of 17,271 members, 10,552 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers were afforded a moderate increase in available work from March. Extensive curtailment of activity, however, was evident among electrical workers, bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers, while minor declines occurred among carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, and granite and stonecutters. Steam shovelmen, however, reported the same unemployment percentage in both months compared. Carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters alone reported a better volume of work than in April a year ago, the former group of tradesmen showing increases of moderate proportions and the latter but slight gains. Of the contractions in the remaining groups the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	9.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	9.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	9.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	9.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	9.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.7	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	9.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	3.8	7.1	5.3	6.4	9.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.0	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	4.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
April, 1919.....	2.4	2.5	4.4	4.3	1.7	4.0	2.3	10.1	4.4
April, 1920.....	6.1	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
April, 1921.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
April, 1922.....	20.0	3.4	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
April, 1923.....	2.2	5.4	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
April, 1924.....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
April, 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	12.7	5.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.5	22.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.0	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	11.7	28.2	21.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	20.1	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.3	20.4
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.0
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.1	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	23.4	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.1	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	18.0
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Feb., 1935.....	6.4	8.2	22.3	20.0	15.1	11.8	13.8	21.1	18.2
Mar., 1935.....	6.6	8.2	20.0	7.2	14.4	12.0	15.7	20.8	16.7
April, 1935.....	5.2	13.1	20.4	16.6	14.5	9.8	20.8	19.7	17.0



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove makers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919.	0	0	2.2	3.3	2.2	2.2	7	8	9	1.1	1.3	2.0	0	0	9.5	4.3	4.9	7.9	1.21	1.21	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1920.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1921.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1922.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1923.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1924.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1925.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1926.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1927.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1928.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1929.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1930.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1931.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1932.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1933.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1934.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1935.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1936.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1937.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1938.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1939.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1940.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1941.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1942.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1943.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1944.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1945.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1946.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1947.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1948.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1949.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1950.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1951.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1952.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1953.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1954.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1955.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1956.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1957.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1958.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1959.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1960.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1961.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1962.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1963.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.3	0	2.0	4.4
1964.	0	0	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.7	7.5	4	1.2	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	21.1										



most important were shown by electrical workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, though noteworthy recessions were also apparent among painters, decorators and paperhangers, hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers. Employment for steam shovelmen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and granite and stonecutters, however, subsided slightly.

Heightened activity on a small scale was recorded in the transportation industries during April from both the preceding month and April a year ago, the 772 organizations from which reports were tabulated, with 53,973 members, showing that 5,329 were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 9.9, as compared with 10.4 per cent in March and 11.4 per cent in April, 1934. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, street and electric railway employees, teamsters and chauffeurs, and navigation workers all participated in this slightly better movement shown from March, the gains for navigation workers being the most substantial. Influencing the situation in the transportation industries as a whole, to a large degree, when compared with April, 1934, was the improvement noted in the steam railway division. Among street and electric railway employees the tendency was also favourable, though the change from April a year ago was practically negligible. Conditions in navigation, however, were more depressed during the month reviewed, and among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a noteworthy falling off in work available.

Quietness among retail clerks was more in evidence during April than in March and declines in activity were noted also from April a year ago. This was apparent from the reports received from 5 associations of these workers with 1,781 members, 205 or 11.5 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with percentages of 7.3 in March and 6.8 in April, 1934.

Civic employees indicated a more favourable trend during April than in the previous month, though the change was slight, the 72 unions making returns with a total membership of 7,364 persons showing an unemployment percentage of 1.7, compared with 2 per cent in March. The situation, however, remained identical with that of April, 1934,

when 1.7 per cent of idleness also was recorded.

The miscellaneous group of trades showed little variation in the level of employment during April from the previous month, though the tendency was towards retarded activity. Reports for April were furnished by 122 unions with 3,829 members, 608 of whom were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 15.9, contrasted with 15.4 per cent in March. Unclassified workers and barbers were afforded a better volume of employment than in March, which improvement, however, was slightly more than offset by the declines apparent among theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen. Minor contractions in activity were reflected in the miscellaneous group of trades from April, 1934, when unemployment stood at 15.2 per cent. In this comparison the situation for stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers was slightly better during the month reviewed, while recessions on a rather small scale were evident among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and barbers.

Employment expansion of substantial proportions was noted by fishermen during March from the previous month, though conditions were still slack and considerably less favourable than in April, 1934. Reports were received for April from 2 unions of these workers with a membership numbering 485 persons, 230 or 47.4 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, in comparison with percentages of 64.2 in March and 2.2 in April, 1934.

Among lumber workers and loggers there was a slight drop in activity recorded during April from the preceding month, the 2 unions making returns with an aggregate of 601 members, showing 8.2 per cent of idleness, as compared with a percentage of 5.8 in March. Pronounced recovery was indicated from April last year when 29.9 per cent of unemployed members was reported.

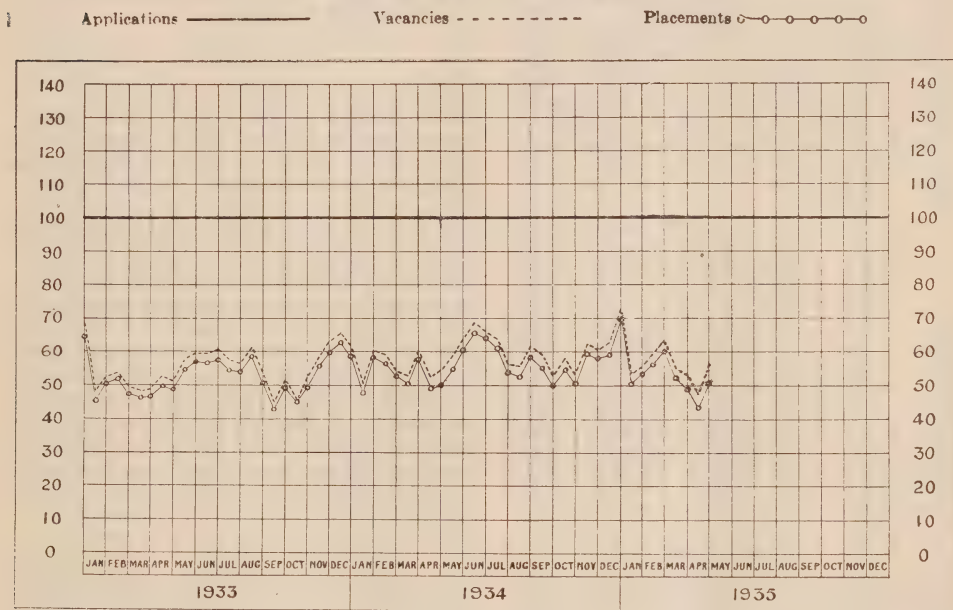
Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1934, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1935

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1935, as indicated by the average daily placements effected showed a gain of nearly 15 per cent over March, while a decline of almost 18 per cent was recorded from April a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month farming, services, transportation, and trade showed increased placements, and construction and maintenance, manufacturing, mining and logging losses, the most marked changes in each division being the gains in farming and services and the decline in construction and maintenance. When compared with the corresponding period a year

ago all groups, except construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing, showed increases, but the loss in construction and maintenance was such that it greatly overbalanced the improvement shown in logging, farming, trade, transportation and mining, none of which was very pronounced. The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1933, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined considerably during the first half of the month, but more than recovered this loss during the latter half of the period under review, reaching levels above those recorded both at the close of March, 1935, and also those registered at the end of April a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 47.7 and 56.4, respectively, during the first and the second half of April, 1935, in contrast with ratios of 52.4 and 54.5 during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 43.5

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



ago all groups, except construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing, showed increases, but the loss in construction and maintenance was such that it greatly overbalanced the improvement shown in logging, farming, trade, transportation and mining, none of which was very pronounced.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1933, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will

and 50.8, as compared with 49.1 and 50.1 during April, 1934.

The average number of vacancies reported daily to the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,133, as compared with 954 in the previous month and with 1,346 in April a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily, by the offices during the month under review was 2,184, as compared with 1,770 in March and with 2,515 in April last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during



April, 1935, was 1,027, of which 619 were in regular employment and 408 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 894 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,249 daily, consisting of 624 placements in regular and 625 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 26,412 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 24,641 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,854, of which 10,638 were of men and 4,216 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,787. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 17,223 for men and 9,960 for women, a total of 27,183, while applications for work numbered 52,397, of which 39,621 were from men and 12,776 from women. Reports for March, 1935, showed 24,788 positions available, 46,014 applications made and 23,231 placements effected, while in April, 1934, there were recorded 32,287 vacancies, 60,349 applications for work and 29,968 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1925, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (4 months).....	59,803	40,338	100,141

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during April called for nearly 10 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and nearly 10 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 4 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a loss of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with April, 1934. Fewer placements in the highway division were responsible for the decline from April of last year, although a reduction was also reported in services. The changes in all other groups were small. Placements during the month in construction and maintenance numbered 698, and in services 392. Of the latter 279 were of household workers. There were 114 men and 78 women placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during April, were nearly 17 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 4 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 15 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of over 4 per cent in comparison with April, 1934. The only decrease of importance in placements from April of last year was in construction and maintenance. This reduction was largely offset by a gain in services. Nominal changes only were reported in all other groups. During the month 205 placements were effected in construction and maintenance and 625 in services. Of the latter 485 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 217 of men and 94 of women.

#### QUEBEC

There was an increase of over 12 per cent in the number of orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during April when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 33 per cent in comparison with April, 1934. Placements were less than 1 per cent higher than in March, but over 37 per cent above April, 1934. The substantial increase in placements over April of last year was due to gains in construction and maintenance, and logging. Small losses were reported in trade and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 94; logging 474; construction and maintenance 1,104; trade 115; and services 1,980, of which 1,741 were of household workers. There were 1,820 men and 1,424 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during April, were nearly 12 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 31 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain in placements of nearly 10 per cent when compared with March, but a loss of over 31 per cent in comparison with April, 1934. A large reduction in the number of workers sent to relief employment on highway construction during the month under review, when compared with April of last year, was responsible for the decline under this comparison for the province as a whole. Small decreases were also reported in manufacturing and farming. Of the gains in all other groups, those in logging and services were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1934
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,209</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>169</b>
Halifax.....	454	64	475	384	106	278	1,134	98
New Glasgow.....	113	6	168	134	74	38	404	63
Sydney.....	642	0	641	642	12	631	211	8
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>867</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>257</b>
Chatham.....	37	19	38	32	16	16	132	9
Fredericton.....	91	10	104	85	76	9	97	85
Moncton.....	311	4	315	304	135	169	96	102
Saint John.....	428	0	448	428	84	344	479	61
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>5,144</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>8,029</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>2,088</b>
Chicoutimi.....	271	0	558	270	270	0	102	.....
Hull.....	194	7	739	243	203	18	302	263
Montreal.....	2,449	444	3,843	2,057	1,214	291	1,503	1,010
Quebec.....	1,008	358	1,402	1,040	528	137	423	539
Rouyn.....	192	0	226	194	186	8	25	20
Sherbrooke.....	657	8	860	692	642	7	102	127
Three Rivers.....	373	62	401	473	201	100	57	129
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>9,996</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>25,225</b>	<b>9,608</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>54,796</b>	<b>4,844</b>
Belleville.....	9	1	163	8	6	2	215	76
Brantford.....	152	11	228	137	97	40	2,159	111
Chatham.....	245	0	345	245	35	210	679	45
Fort William.....	153	0	180	153	63	90	470	107
Guelph.....	89	34	129	111	54	20	555	63
Hamilton.....	535	49	996	553	216	245	3,361	246
Kingston.....	424	28	439	389	293	96	548	350
Kitchener.....	221	0	311	230	92	128	1,434	73
London.....	572	22	636	576	399	154	3,053	613
Niagara Falls.....	130	5	684	144	55	68	2,275	51
North Bay.....	89	0	136	87	47	40	520	109
Oshawa.....	814	0	856	805	96	709	701	154
Ottawa.....	909	39	1,839	892	534	332	2,312	553
Pembroke.....	239	0	292	191	86	105	25	113
Peterborough.....	94	4	137	135	81	17	415	88
Port Arthur.....	376	0	313	343	335	8	649	129
St. Catharines.....	163	6	239	150	87	63	2,274	99
St. Thomas.....	173	9	164	166	77	89	666	90
Sarnia.....	262	4	218	262	85	177	501	68
Sault Ste. Marie.....	184	4	704	203	116	62	313	69
Stratford.....	104	0	214	104	83	21	236	73
Sudbury.....	235	25	1,259	209	165	44	725	143
Timmins.....	844	0	1,362	844	382	462	1,120	71
Toronto.....	2,421	358	12,359	2,143	1,013	940	25,998	1,151
Windsor.....	559	58	1,022	528	178	350	3,592	199
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,292</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>15,221</b>	<b>1,604</b>
Brandon.....	196	20	274	181	177	4	819	167
Winnipeg.....	2,096	45	4,572	2,079	1,549	529	14,402	1,437
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,394</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,804</b>
Estevan.....	192	1	189	185	117	68	50	120
Melfort.....	28	0	28	28	28	0	0	86
Moose Jaw.....	724	116	677	682	331	331	504	374
North Battleford.....	103	22	93	88	80	8	19	51
Prince Albert.....	119	18	154	95	70	25	96	73
Regina.....	494	2	584	509	429	80	698	449
Saskatoon.....	307	16	321	316	283	33	412	305
Swift Current.....	132	50	100	99	93	6	125	142
Weyburn.....	121	12	107	103	75	28	6	109
Yorkton.....	174	8	171	170	102	68	9	95
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,469</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>9,852</b>	<b>1,875</b>
Calgary.....	869	20	1,660	834	785	49	4,195	656
Drumheller.....	173	4	473	153	134	19	259	171
Edmonton.....	731	7	1,923	736	640	89	4,269	793
Lethbridge.....	319	31	559	294	114	180	968	142
Medicine Hat.....	377	0	316	372	200	172	161	113
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>2,812</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>2,215</b>
Kamloops.....	118	7	303	121	103	7	39	398
Nanaimo.....	587	0	578	575	494	81	139	438
Nelson.....	168	2	202	185	30	155	18	86
New Westminster.....	107	0	218	106	57	49	170	80
Penticton.....	146	3	182	148	94	36	53	101
Prince Rupert.....	117	0	172	117	23	94	159	15
Vancouver.....	582	13	2,019	663	349	246	2,249	975
Victoria.....	987	0	1,079	987	75	912	213	122
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>27,183</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>52,397</b>	<b>26,412</b>	<b>14,854</b>	<b>9,787</b>	<b>89,895</b>	<b>14,961*</b>
Men.....	17,223	325	39,621	17,107	10,638	6,301	77,311	10,711
Women.....	9,960	1,711	12,776	9,305	4,216	3,486	12,584	4,250

\*105 Placements effected by offices since closed.

placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 480; logging 480; farming 848; mining 75; transportation 116; construction and maintenance 3,096; trade 328; and services 3,689, of which 2,420 were of household workers. During the month 3,280 men and 1,395 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

During the month of April positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba were nearly 15 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 11 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 13 per cent when compared with March and of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with April, 1934. The most important gains in placements over April of last year were in farming, construction and maintenance, and trade, while logging and services showed the largest losses. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 651; construction and maintenance 872; and services 631, of which 522 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,409 of men and 317 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment offices in Saskatchewan were notified of over 37 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month, but over 9 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 42 per cent in comparison with March, but a loss of nearly 11 per cent when compared with April, 1934. All industrial divisions, except trade, showed declines in placements from April of last year. The largest reductions were in construction and maintenance, farming and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 40; farming, 1,116; construction and maintenance, 351; trade, 45; and services, 692, of which 533 were of household workers. There were 1,196 men and 412 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during April was nearly 27 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but nearly 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 22 per cent above March, but over 14 per cent lower than in April, 1934. The reduction in placements from April of last year was due to fewer workers being sent to

relief camps or road construction, as small declines in services and logging were more than offset by gains in farming and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 89; farming, 1,068; construction and maintenance, 637, and services, 499, of which 405 were of household workers. There were 1,549 men and 324 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during April called for nearly 25 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, and nearly 34 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. A substantial reduction in relief placements on road construction from April of last year was responsible for the decline under this comparison for the province as a whole, as none of the changes in other groups were important. Placements by industrial divisions included farming, 165; mining, 47; construction and maintenance, 1,843; and services, 660, of which 402 were of household workers. During the month 1,053 men and 172 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,854 placements in regular employment, 7,648 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 605 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 542 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 63 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to proceed to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The Hull office was responsible for all transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during April, which were of bushmen, numbering 27 and bound for the Pembroke zone. The movement of labour in Ontario during April was entirely provincial and comprised the despatch of 326 workers. Travelling from Port Arthur to points within the same zone were 124 bush workers, 60 mine workers, 4 hotel employees, 2 axe-men, 1 restaurant worker, 1 sawmill labourer, 1 carpenter, 1 mail carrier and 1 town domestic. The Port



Arthur zone was also the destination of 2 loggers conveyed from Timmins. For employment within their respective zones the Sudbury office transferred 126 bush workers, and the Fort William office 1 mill hand, 1 domestic, and 1 handyman. Workers profiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Manitoba during April totalled 61, of whom 28 were transported to centres within the province and 33 to other provinces. Provincially the movement was from Winnipeg to employment within its own zone, and included 24 farm hands, 1 farm domestic and 3 hotel workers. The transfers outside the province were also effected by the Winnipeg office, which sent 19 bushmen, 6 farm hands, 1 cook and 1 domestic to Port Arthur, and 6 farm hands to rural districts in Saskatchewan. Business transacted by Saskatchewan offices during April involved the issue of 32 reduced rate certificates, all provincial. Of these, 27 were granted to agricultural workers, the Regina office assisting in the transfer of 11 farm hands and 3 farm domestics, and the Saskatoon office of 12 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper to various points within the province. From Regina also, 1 store clerk went to North Battleford, 1 town domestic to Yorkton, and 1 teacher within the Regina zone. The Yorkton zone also received 1 logger from Saskatoon. The remaining transfer was of a cook travelling from Prince Albert to employment within the territory covered by that city office. Alberta offices issued 134 reduced rate certificates dur-

ing April, 131 provincial and 3 interprovincial. The latter were granted at Edmonton to 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper going to North Battleford, and to 1 farm hand travelling to Saskatoon. Within the province the Edmonton office transferred 36 sawmill workers, 27 bush workers, 22 farm hands, 6 farm household workers, 5 labourers, 5 steamship employees, 4 mine workers, 3 carpenters, 2 teamsters, 2 grader men, 2 housemaids, 2 garage mechanics, 1 cook and 1 waitress to employment at divers points in the districts superintended by that office, and 1 farm hand each to the Drumheller and Lethbridge zones. From Calgary 3 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper went to Drumheller, and 6 farm hands and 1 maid within the Calgary zone. In British Columbia during April 25 persons were transported at the reduced rate, all to provincial employment. Travelling on certificates secured at Vancouver 4 mine workers proceeded to Penticton, 1 mine cook to Kamloops, and 15 mine workers and 1 hotel cook to employment in the Vancouver zone. From Nelson the movement included 4 tie makers bound for Penticton.

Of the 605 persons who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during April, 447 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 137 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 15 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway; 4 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and 2 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During April, 1935

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 61 cities which granted building permits valued at \$6,272,052 during April, as compared with \$4,009,675 in the preceding month, and \$2,269,157 in the same month of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of \$2,262,377 or 56.4 per cent as compared with March, while there was also a pronounced increase of \$4,002,895 or 176.4 per cent in the more significant comparison with April, 1934. So far in 1935, the value of building authorized in each month has been higher than in the same month of last year, while the total for each of the last three months has also exceeded that for the corresponding months of 1933 or 1932. The cumulative total for the first four months of the present year was consequently higher than in the period January—April of 1932, 1933 or 1934. Although the improvement is mainly due to the granting of construction permits for large public buildings in several centres as an unemployment relief measure, the movement in general building operations has also been decidedly favourable as compared with the last few years. However, in compari-

son with earlier years of the record (viz., 1920-1931), the value of building authorization continues low. The index of wholesale prices of building materials during the elapsed months of the present year, at 81.5 per cent of the 1926 average, was lower than in the same period of any other of the sixteen years for which building permits statistics are available, with the exception of 1932 and 1933.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for April, 1935, showing that they had issued more than 350 permits for dwellings value at over \$2,500,000, and for almost 1,800 other buildings, estimated to cost over \$3,200,000. In addition, Brantford reported an engineering project valued at approximately \$8,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of about 150 dwellings and 1,000 other buildings, valued at approximately \$450,000 and \$3,400,000 respectively, while one engineering project valued at approximately \$14,000 was also reported.

All provinces except Manitoba recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during April as compared with the pre-



ceding month, the greatest gains of \$1,793,634 or 104.0 per cent and \$1,557,866 or 628.6 per cent taking place in Ontario and Quebec, respectively.

As compared with April, 1934, there were increases in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, those of \$2,486,456 or 241.0 per cent in Ontario, and \$1,306,968 or 262.0 per cent in Quebec being especially notable.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal and Vancouver registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with April, 1934; the increase in Montreal was particularly pronounced. In Toronto and Winnipeg, the value was lower than in March, 1935, but higher than in April, 1934. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Belleville, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Stratford, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, Windsor, East Windsor, Riverside, Walkerville, Brandon, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, New Westminster and North Vancouver reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with March, 1935, and also with April, 1934.

*Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1920-1935.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices

of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in April	Value of permits issued in first four months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1926 avge. = 100)
1935.....	\$ 6,272,052	\$14,666,720	35.1	81.5
1934.....	2,269,157	4,980,156	12.0	82.4
1933.....	1,595,502	4,661,323	11.2	75.1
1932.....	4,370,863	13,823,873	33.3	79.1
1931.....	13,495,165	38,241,259	92.1	83.7
1930.....	16,978,076	46,471,338	111.9	96.2
1929.....	29,656,709	72,606,937	174.8	99.4
1928.....	18,606,167	51,769,505	124.6	95.7
1927.....	17,312,470	42,340,823	101.9	96.3
1926.....	19,044,499	41,538,073	100.0	101.7
1925.....	15,482,383	35,463,398	85.4	103.1
1924.....	13,689,101	31,737,100	76.4	111.6
1923.....	19,580,851	39,008,970	93.9	110.8
1922.....	15,833,688	34,513,861	83.1	107.7
1921.....	13,500,360	27,069,872	65.2	136.9
1920.....	15,648,915	34,558,901	83.2	143.1

As already stated, the aggregate for the first four months of this year was approximately three times greater than in the same period of 1933 and 1934, also exceeding the total for the months January-April of 1932. However, the value was lower than in any other year since 1920. It must also be noted that the index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the present year have been lower than in any of the years from 1920 to 1931; they were also slightly below the 1934 level, though higher than in 1932 or 1933.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May, 1935, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Between March 25 and April 15 employment showed a further improvement, affecting most of the principal industries. The industries showing the most marked advance were building, coal mining, the woollen and worsted industry, tailoring, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service; but substantial improvements were also recorded in many other industries, including engineering and ironfounding, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, electrical cable and apparatus manufacture, dressmaking and millinery, the furniture trades, cotton manufacturing, printing and book-binding, public works contracting, bread, biscuit, etc., making, road transport, and shipping service. None of the principal industries showed any marked decline in employment.

The reduction in the numbers of persons unemployed extended to all sections of the country but was greatest in Northeast England. Employment continued fairly good in the Southeastern counties (including London), and fair in Southwest England and the Midlands. It was slack in the North of England, and very slack in Scotland; while in Northern Ireland it remained bad, and in Wales very bad.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at April 15, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15.7, as compared with 16.5 at March 25, 1935, and with 16.6 at April 23, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at April 15, 1935, was 13.5, as compared with 14.0 at March 25, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.2, as

compared with 2.5. For males alone the percentage at April 15, 1935, was 17.9 and for females, 9.7; the corresponding percentages at March 25, 1935, were 18.7 and 10.7.

At April 15, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,676,623 wholly unemployed, 280,333 temporarily stopped, and 87,504 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,044,460. This was 109,410 less than a month before, and 103,735 less than a year before. The total included 1,633,302 men, 57,989 boys, 300,943 women, and 52,226 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 926,883 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 763,985 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 216,795 insured persons (including 20,351 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 136,797 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at April 15, 1935, was 2,113,851.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Aggregate factory employment and payrolls remained unchanged from March to April. In 50 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed each month by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were gains in employment and payrolls which were offset by declines in the remaining 40 industries.

Declines in employment from March to April have been recorded in 10 of the preceding 16 years for which data are available and payrolls have declined in 12 of these years.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment for April, 1935, is 82.4 (preliminary) and the index of factory payrolls is 70.7 (preliminary). As compared with April of a year ago the employment index shows no change. The payroll index, however, shows an advance of 5.1 per cent above the level of the corresponding month of 1934 when the index was 67.3.

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls for April are computed from returns supplied by 24,597 representative establishments employing 3,821,329 workers. Their weekly earnings were \$80,780,232 during the pay period ending nearest April 15. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country. The base used in computing the indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100.

*Building Construction.*—Employment in the private building construction industry increased

11 per cent from March to April, based on reports received from 10,395 contractors employing 77,025 workers in April. These reports do not include employees engaged on public projects financed by allotments from P.W.A. funds. The gain in employment from March to April was accompanied by an increase of 12.1 per cent in payrolls. Increases in both employment and payrolls were generally reported in each of the localities for which data are available.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—Based on data supplied by 106,996 establishments in the wholesale and retail trade, public utility, mining, service, and building construction industries, gains in employment from March to April were shown in 12 of the 17 industries surveyed and increases in payrolls were reported in 9 industries. The changes, for the most part, followed the usual seasonal pattern.

*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.*—Employment in retail trade increased 4.2 per cent over the month interval, based on reports supplied by 54,543 establishments employing 879,495 workers in April, 1935. The general merchandising group, reflecting expansion for seasonal trade, showed a gain of 6.5 per cent. The remaining 50,985 establishments in other branches of the retail trade showed a net increase of 3.5 per cent in employment from March to April. Gains were shown in all of the major groups of retail trade, with the exception of the food group.

Employment in wholesale trade, based on reports received from 16,820 establishments in which 296,015 workers were employed in April, showed a decline of 1.0 per cent over the month interval. This decline was due largely to seasonal recession in the groups including wholesalers of leaf tobacco and packers and shippers of fruit. A loss of 0.6 per cent in payrolls accompanied the decreased employment in this industry.

*PUBLIC UTILITIES.*—The changes in employment in the public utility industries from March to April were small. Two of the 3 industries comprising this group showed gains in employment from March to April, electric light and power, 0.4 per cent, and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, 0.2 per cent. Employment in telephone and telegraph offices declined 0.2 per cent.

*SERVICE INDUSTRIES.*—Among the 6 industries included under this classification, 4 showed gains in employment over the month interval. The largest gain (10.2 per cent) was a seasonal increase in dyeing and cleaning establishments. Payrolls in this industry increased 15.7 per cent. Employment in laundries increased 0.4 per cent from March to



April, and banks and insurance companies reported gains of 0.2 per cent each. In hotels, a decrease of 1.1 per cent in employment from March to April was registered. This decrease was due entirely to the closing of winter resort hotels, employment in commercial hotels showing a slight gain. Brokerage firms reported 1.2 per cent fewer employees in April than in the preceding month.

**MINING.**—In the group of mining industries, employment gains were reported in all but one of the 5 industries surveyed. The quarrying and non-metallic mining industry showed the most pronounced gain (11.8 per cent),

continuing the seasonal expansion in this industry. An increase of 15.9 per cent in payrolls was reported from March to April. A gain in employment of 2.3 per cent was shown in both anthracite and metalliferous mining, accompanied by payroll increases of 28.1 per cent and 3.1 per cent, respectively. The crude petroleum industry showed a gain of 1.1 per cent in number of workers. The only regression in this group occurred in bituminous coal mining, in which a seasonal loss of 9 per cent resulted from a decrease in production. This decline was further evidenced by the sharp decrease of 33.3 per cent in payrolls.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. On December 31, 1934, however, an Order in Council was passed rescinding what are known as the "B" Conditions of this Policy and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. These "B" Conditions are applicable to all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the various departments of the Government of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores.

The original provision for the payment of not less than current wages rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained in the new "B" Conditions, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, be less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates

of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government, from its inception in 1900 was applied also to contracts for building and construction work. In the Fair Wages Orders in Council of 1922 and 1924 above referred to, the provisions applicable to building and construction contracts were designated as "A" Conditions. An Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), was adopted on May 30, 1930, with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling or demolition of any work," and provides as follows:—

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In the case of contracts for the construction of, or repairs to, Government vessels, where it is not known beforehand at what point the work may be carried out, the practice is to utilize, instead of a fair wages schedule, a general clause providing for the observance of rates of wages generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district where the work is being performed, provided that such wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable, and for the observance of the hours of labour which are customary in the district, provided that such working hours shall not exceed eight a day.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government



contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions known as the "A" conditions, for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the original Orders in Council.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any ap-

parent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

The Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### *Contract in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

During the month of May a contract was awarded by the Department of Indian Affairs to the Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont., for the manufacture of blankets, which contract included the "B" labour conditions above referred to.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of May, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Shirts and drawers—light weight.....	Schofield Woollen Mills Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.
Shirts and drawers—light weight.....	Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Marquee tents.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Woollen socks.....	Burritt's Rapids Woollen Mills, Burritt's Rapids, Ont.
Woollen socks.....	Royal Knitting Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Service trousers.....	Canadian Converters Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Service shirts.....	Canadian Converters Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tap soles.....	Anglo Canadian Leather Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Top lifts.....	Beardmore Leathers Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Cloth trousers.....	Houde Laroche & Cie., St. Croix, P.Q.
Sweater jackets.....	Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Peak caps.....	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Blue serge.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab serge jackets.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Earthenware.....	Sovereign Potters Ltd., Ham- ilton, Ont.
Drab serge trousers.....	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab serge jackets.....	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Aircraft less engines.....	The Fleet Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont.
Forage caps, drab.....	The Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction,  
Remodelling, etc.)*

Alterations and repairs to two passenger elevators and terra cotta wall in the Public Building at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Moncrieff & Vistaunet, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 1, 1935. Amount of contract, \$3,628.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 80	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 10	8
Bricklayers' mortar mixers.....	1 50	8
Electricians (wiremen).....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Elevator constructors.....	1 04	8
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	0 73	8
Elevator maintenance.....	0 94	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 62½	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Teamster with team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster with team only.....	0 80	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers with 1 ton truck.....	1 50	8
Truck drivers with 2 ton truck.....	2 00	8
Truck drivers with 3 ton truck.....	3 00	8
Truck drivers with 4 ton truck.....	3 50	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Interior painting and decorating of the public building at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Donaldson and Evans, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, May 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$11,892.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Painters and decorators.....	\$0 75	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8

Construction of a public building at New Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Dickie Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 9, 1935. Amount of contract, \$75,655.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 60	8
Cement Finishers.....	0 70	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters.....	0 87½	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 80	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 75	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel	0 70	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	1 10	8
Tile setters.....	1 07½	8
Lathers (nailed on wood furring).....	0 62½	8
Lathers (tied on metal furring).....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 65	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 55	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of a section of the commercial wharf on south side of harbour, Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, April 25, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,683.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Drill runner (machine).....	0 45	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Hoist operator (gas).....	0 50	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen.....	0 42	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, April 24, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,407,729, plus \$4,500 for installation of a heating system, and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator (gas or electric).....	\$0 55	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stonecutters.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (when continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar).....	0 47½	8
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (when attending on or at scaffold).....	0 42½	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors.....	0 75	8
Hollow metal workers (erectors).....	0 75	8
Kalamein iron workers (erectors).....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 65	8
Roofers—slate and tile.....	1 00	8
Roofers, composite.....	0 70	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 67½	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers (while engaged as machine rubbers).....	0 47½	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers (all men assigned to trade other than above).....	0 42½	8
Marble setters.....	0 95	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 37½	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Asbestos insulation workers.....	0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 85	8
Compressor operators, gas or electric.....	0 60	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Derrick and hoist operators—single or double drum.....	0 75	8
—3 or more drums.....	0 85	8
Drill runners.....	0 55	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 50	8
Linoleum layers, waxers and polishers.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 75	8
Mastic floor layers and spreaders.....	0 90	8
Mastic floor kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Mastic floor finishers and rubbers.....	0 75	8
Powdermen.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranimen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8
*Labourers—skilled.....	0 42½	8
*Labourers—unskilled.....	0 37½	8

\*At least 25 per cent of the men employed on this contract are to be paid the rate for skilled men.

N.B.—Where hours less than 48 per week are specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the Province of Manitoba, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Postal Station "D", Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Jackson-Lewis Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 22, 1935. Amount of contract \$125,000.00, plus \$2,300 for installation of central heating system, and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters.....	0 87½	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 80	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 75	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 70	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	1 10	8
Tile setters.....	1 07½	8
Lathers (nailed on wood furring).....	0 62½	8
Lathers (tied on metal furring).....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 65	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 55	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Alterations and repairs to the public building at Kinistino, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. John G. Ellis, Kinistino, Sask. Date of



contract, May 1, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,156.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Driver.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a machine shop at H.M.C. dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Brookfield Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 9, 1935. Amount of contract, \$87,269.00 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day per week
Concrete mixer operator (steam)...	\$0 50	8 48
Concrete mixer operator (gas).....	0 45	8 48
Cement finishers (wall).....	0 70	8 44
Cement finishers (floor).....	0 60	8 44
Stonemasons.....	0 97½	8 44
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8 44
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 97½	8 44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers.....	0 40	8 44
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8 48
Ornamental iron workers (erectors).....	0 55	8 48
Hollow iron workers (erectors).....	0 55	8 48
Kalamein iron workers (erectors).....	0 55	8 48
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8 44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8 44
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 55	8 48
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8 44
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 40	8 44
Marble setters.....	0 97½	8 44
Tile setters.....	0 97½	8 44
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8 44
Plasterers.....	0 70	8 44
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8 44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8 44
Electricians.....	0 80	8 44
Labourers.....	0 35	8 48
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8 48
Teamster.....	0 35	8 48
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8 48
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 65	8 48
Hoist operator (gas. or elec.).....	0 50	8 48

Construction of a public building at Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. Gerald A. Baert, St. Boniface, Man. Date of contract, April 25, 1935. Amount of contract, \$23,984.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator (gas or electric).....	\$0 55	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stonecutters.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (when continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar).....	1 00	8
(when attending on or at scaffold).....	0 47½	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 42½	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 65	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 67½	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers (while engaged as machine rubbers).....	0 47½	8
(other helpers than above).....	0 42½	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 95	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Electricians.....	0 85	8
Compressor operator (gas or elec.).....	0 60	8
Derrick and hoist operator (sgl. or dbl. drum).....	0 75	8
Derrick and hoist operator (3 or more drums).....	0 85	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 37½	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
*Labourers (skilled).....	0 42½	8
*Labourers (unskilled).....	0 37½	8

\*At least 25% of the men employed on this contract are to be paid the rate for skilled men.

N.B.—Where hours less than 48 per week are specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the Province of Manitoba, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Georgetown, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. B. Mackenzie & Son, Georgetown, Ont. Date of contract, May 9, 1935. Amount of contract, \$39,125.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 60	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofing.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of an addition to the public building at Orangeville, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Herbert Hughes, Shelburne, Ont. Date of contract, May 9, 1935. Amount of contract, \$11,800.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofing.....	0 50	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of an administration building at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, H. Dagenais, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 14, 1935. Amount of contract, \$130,079.30 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator:—		
Gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Steam.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Hollow iron workers.....	0 60	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 65	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Lepreau Basin, Mace's Bay, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dredging Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, May 15, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,800.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging work at Baie Lavalliers, Richelieu Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francois River Dredging Co., St. Francois, P.Q. Date of contract, May 10, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,407.18. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### *Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies, etc.)*

Construction and installation of customs fittings in the public building at Hull, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. B. Harper, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, May 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$616.00. The "B" Labour Conditions above mentioned were included in this contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in May, 1935, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellors, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	\$330 63
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	168 72
<i>Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—</i>	
Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.....	50 40
Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	4 429 24
J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons, Ltd., London, Ont.....	661 50
Muir Cap & Regalia Ltd., Toronto, Ont.....	155 72
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	9 393 72
Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q.....	954 00
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont.....	1 471 45
<i>Stamping Machines, etc.—</i>	
Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	158 57
<i>Stamping Ink—</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.....	366 35
Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	90 00



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE WINNIPEG NEWSPAPER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The circumstances in connection with this agreement are outlined in the article on strikes and lockouts in this issue on page 514.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1935, to February 28, 1937, but if either party gives 60 days' notice before March 1, 1936, the wage scale will become open to adjustment.

Only members of the Winnipeg Newspaper Printers' Association or those given a permit jointly by the parties to this agreement are to be employed, if available.

Hours: 46 per week for day work and 43½ for night work. Middle shift same as night shift, that is 7½ hours per shift, except that from June 1, to September 1, Saturday (or Sunday) 6 hours to be worked by middle shift, making a 42½-hour week for this period.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Wages for machine operators, make-ups, proofreaders, bankmen, machinists and employees engaged in hand composition and distribution: 87 cents per hour for day work and 96.6 cents for night work. Wages for machine learners: from \$15 per week during first three weeks to \$28 during sixth three weeks; learners working night or middle shift \$2 per week over the day rate.

Apprentices limited to one in shop with two and under ten journeymen, and an additional apprentice for each additional five journeymen with a maximum of five in any chapel. Apprentices to serve five years and to be paid from 25 per cent of journeymen's wage during first year to 75 per cent during fifth year.

A joint standing committee to be formed to whom any question as to wage scales or as

to the agreement and any dispute will be referred. If this committee cannot reach a decision, the matter will be referred to a board of arbitration whose decision will be final and binding. No strikes or lockouts to occur during the life of the agreement.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF HARBOUR EMPLOYEES OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936, for employees of the grain elevator system, machine shop, guard pier repair shop, shipyard, locomotive shop, construction and maintenance forces, electrical department, cold storage warehouse and power house, fleet and shore equipment.

Hours and overtime: Elevator employees, including conveyor galleries, 10 per day from the opening of navigation to December 15, with time and one-half for overtime; from December 15 to the opening of navigation in 1936, 8 hours per day with time and one-half for work over 9 hours. All hourly men working overtime or on Sundays or legal holidays to be paid time and one-half; if called to work for emergency work on Sunday, at least 5 hours to be paid at overtime rate. Harbour Yard Shop, Locomotive Shop and Guard Pier employees, overtime to be paid after 9 hours and after noon on Saturdays. If called to work for a short time on Sunday on emergency work, these employees to be paid at least for 5 hours at time and one-half; time and one-half also for work on legal holidays. Construction and Maintenance Forces to be paid time and one-half after 10 hours between April 15 and December 15 and after 9 hours in winter. Electrical Department employees, overtime pay after 8 hours to electrical substations and cold storage power house operators and helpers when their regular shift is 8 hours; for journeymen electricians and linemen, time and one-half after ten hours between April 15 and December 15 and after 9 hours in winter. After two years' service, chief operators in electrical substations to get two weeks' holidays with pay and regular shift operators in electrical substations and cold storage power house, one week's holiday with pay. For cold storage warehouse employees, time and one-half after 10 hours. Derricks and Dredges, overtime to be paid after 10 hours and for work on Sundays. Fleet Forces, time and one-half for hourly paid men for work on holi-



days; monthly paid employees on tugs, derricks and dredges, blasting boat, floating crane and coal scow not to receive overtime pay.

Wages: The wage rates in this agreement are in most cases 3 or 4 cents per hour higher than last year. Sub-foremen or leading hands to be paid 5 cents per hour more than the men under their control except when otherwise provided.

Wages per hour: Grain Elevator System and Conveyor System—millwright 66 cents, weighman 60 cents, chief weighman 68 cents, carpenter 51 cents, fireman 50 cents, elevator helper 50 cents, conveyorman 50 cents; other classes from 50 to 65 cents. Harbour Yard Shop and Guard Pier—boilermaker and sheet metal worker, blacksmith, machinist, 65 cents; second class boilermaker 49 cents, second class machinist 53 cents, machinist's helper 42 cents, blacksmith's and boilermaker's helper, 44 cents, carpenter 64 cents, electrician 63 cents, plumber and steamfitter 60 cents, first class painter 60 cents, second class painter 55 cents, labourer 38 cents; other classes of work from 47 to 68 cents. Locomotive Shop—leading hand 72 cents, patternmaker and air brake inspector 68 cents, fitter 65 cents, labourer 38 cents; other classes from 42 to 66 cents. Construction and Maintenance Forces—foreman millwright 75 cents, foreman (construction and maintenance) 68 cents, crane engineer and locomotive engineer 67 cents, pavers and cement finishers 61 cents, pile driver engineer 55 cents, ironworker 53 cents, fireman 45 cents, blockman and labourer 38 cents, water boy 19 cents; other classes from 42 to 64 cents. Electrical Department—foreman lineman 71 cents, subforeman lineman 65 cents, journeyman electrician 63 cents, first class lineman 60 cents, second class lineman 55 cents, shift operator 55 cents, motor truck driver 51 cents; other classes from 38 to 58 cents. Cold Storage Warehouse—warehouseman 53 cents, shipper 48 cents, trucker and checker 43 cents, labourer 38 cents. Cold Storage Power House—operating engineer 63 cents, mechanic 63 cents, fireman 50 cents, operator's helper 45 cents, handyman 42 cents. Fleet Branch—dredge crews: engineer 75 cents, craneman 62 cents, assistant craneman 55 cents, fireman 45 cents, deckhand 40 cents; derrick crews: engineer 65 cents, assistant engineer 53 cents, fireman 45 cents, deckhand 40 cents; drilling and blasting boat:—blaster 51 cents, driller 47 cents, fireman 45 cents, helper 42 cents, powderman 42 cents, deckhand 40 cents; floating crane: captain 71 cents, engineer 65 cents, second engineer 55 cents, fireman 45 cents, deckhand 40 cents; coal barge: helper 42 cents; diver (when diving) 95 cents, assistant diver (when diving) 62 cents; launch runner

55 cents. In all branches covered by the agreement, watchman \$3.50 per shift and \$3.75 when firing.

Wages per month: chief operator at electrical substations \$169; tug crews, \$150 for senior captain, \$132.50 for captain, \$125.50 for engineer, \$60 for fireman, \$48.50 for deckhand and \$42 for cook. Certain classifications employed on tugs if still employed at the end of the navigation season to receive a bonus of \$2.50 for each continuous completed month.

If any difference arises between any employee and a foreman or superintendent, the employee has the right of a hearing before the superintendent and to have the assistance of a fellow employee. If a settlement is not reached, the employee may appeal to the Commissioners.

#### MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from April 18, 1935, to March 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice. This agreement was reached following the strike reported on page 518 of this issue.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 373, and August, 1933, page 852, with the following exceptions:

Hours: both parties agree to take such steps as they are able to ensure that the average number of hours per week of the workers shall not exceed 48.

Wage rates: for general cargo, 62 cents per hour for day work (an increase of 3 cents per hour over last year), 72 cents for evening work (an increase of 6 cents) and 82 cents for night work (an increase of 3 cents). For work on special cargoes viz. nitrate, bulk sulphur, full cargoes of china clay and fertilizers, for shifting bunker coal, for handling cargoes in refrigerators which are to be transported at 32° F. or lower, for grain trimming and bagging, 15 cents per hour over the general cargo rates. (Previously the difference was 11 cents extra for day work and night work and 12 cents extra for evening work for these cargoes.) A maximum weight of 1,500 pounds per slingload has been established for handling by a regular gang of 16 men, so that extra men are to be employed, by mutual arrangement, in fair proportion to any increases above this in the slingloads. Reductions have also been made in the number of bales per sling of pulpwood and the number of boxes per sling of tinplate.

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF CARPENTERS AND SHIPLINERS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.**

Agreement to be in effect April 23, 1935, to March 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 373, and August, 1933, page 853, with the following exceptions:

Hours: both parties agree to take such steps as they are able to ensure that the average number of hours per week for workers shall not exceed 48.

Wage rates for general work are 62 cents per hour for day work, 72 cents for evening work and 82 cents for night work (increases of 3 cents, 6 cents and 3 cents respectively over the rates previously in effect. For work in holds of steamers in which bulk sulphur or bulk fertilizer has been stowed and when the old wood is being used in whole or in part, 10 cents per hour over regular rates. (Previously the extra pay for this class of work was 11 cents, 12 cents and 11 cents per hour for day, evening and night work respectively.)

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND THE COASTWISE LONGSHOREMEN AND FREIGHT HANDLERS ASSOCIATION.**

The agreement covers the loading and unloading of coastal steamships and car work.

Agreement signed following strike reported on page 518 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from May 29, 1935, to May 28, 1936. Either party desiring any change in conditions and rates of pay to give two weeks' notice and any new agreement reached to be confirmed in writing.

Only union members to be employed and all men to be despatched through the union hall. The union reserves the right to refuse to handle unfair cargo.

Hours: all time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. except noon hour and except Sundays and holidays to be paid at straight time. All overtime including all work on Sundays and holidays to be paid at overtime rates.

Wages: all labour 80 cents for straight time and \$1.00 for overtime, double winch drivers 90 cents for straight time and \$1.10 for overtime. The meal hour may be advanced or deferred one hour, in which case the men will be paid for their regular meal hour \$1.00 for all labour and \$1.10 for double winch drivers for straight time, and \$1.25 for all labour and \$1.35 for double winch drivers for overtime. Wages for all labour on car work: 60 cents straight time and 90 cents overtime.

A minimum of two hours pay, straight or overtime, to be paid for any work done on any one job except if discharged for cause.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND THE SEAFARERS INDUSTRIAL UNION.**

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 518 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from May 29, 1935, to May 28, 1936. When any change in conditions and rates of pay is desired by either party, two weeks' notice to be given and any new agreement reached to be confirmed in writing.

Only union members to be employed, except officers, etc. The right is reserved to refuse to handle unfair cargo.

Hours: for desk and engine room, 9 per day, 54 per week, except on steamers which are at present on the 8 hour day basis. When in dry dock, the hours to be 44 per week. One full day off in seven.

Overtime: wage rate for overtime 50 cents per hour, except steaming time when the rate will be 25 cents per hour with certain exceptions.

A joint committee to be formed to inquire into any grievances.

**Quebec Labour Agreements Extension Act**

The following agreements in the Province of Quebec, not previously mentioned in this monthly article have been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE as follows:

QUARRYMEN AND CUT STONE WORKERS (OTHER THAN GRANITE AND MARBLE), April, page 322.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, April, page 323 (correction); May, page 426 (amendment).

GLOVE MAKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, May, page 421.

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS, May, page 421.

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE, May, page 423.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL, May, page 424, and amendment in this issue, page 532.

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC, May, page 426 (amendment).

BAKERS, THREE RIVERS, May, page 426 (amendment).

BAKERS, QUEBEC, this issue, page 531 (amendment).

PAINTERS, QUEBEC, this issue, page 529.

BUILDING TRADES, SAINT HYACINTHE, this issue, page 530.

BAKERS, HULL, this issue, page 531.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the cost of the weekly family budget being unchanged, the lower cost of fuel being offset by a slight advance in rent and in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was fractionally lower.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.52 at the beginning of May as compared with \$7.50 for April. Price changes were of a minor nature, the most important advances occurring in the cost of beef, pork and butter, while the largest declines occurred in the cost of eggs, bacon and potatoes. Comparative figures showing the cost of this budget for certain previous dates are: \$7.53 for May, 1934; \$6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$15.97 at the beginning of May the same as for April as compared with \$15.96 for May, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. The cost of fuel was slightly lower mainly because of a seasonal fall in the price of anthracite coal. Rent was somewhat higher due to advances in certain cities chiefly in Ontario.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 72.3 for May as compared with 72.5 for April, due to a considerable extent to lower prices for grains. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are: 71.1 for May, 1934; 64.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93.4 for May, 1929; 100.2 for May, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.2 for May, 1914.

In the grouping according to chief component materials the vegetable and vegetable products group was down from 69.4 in April to 68 in May, due mainly to lower prices for grains and flour, while the non-ferrous metals groups was up from 67.9 in April to 70.7 in May. Other groups in this classification were little changed.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases



or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated

from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
Apr. 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935....	102	141	131	113	155	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices have advanced gradually in nearly all localities since the beginning of the year. In May sirloin steak averaged 23.9 cents per pound as compared with 22.6 in April and 20 cents in January. Rib roast averaged 18 cents per pound in May, 17.2 cents in April and 15.5 cents in January. Fresh pork also was higher in May than in the previous month, the figures being 20.4 cents per pound as compared with 20 cents. Breakfast bacon was down in the average from 31.2 cents per pound to 30.5 cents.

Egg prices were again generally lower, the decline having continued month by month since the beginning of the year. In May the Dominion average price for fresh eggs was 22 cents per dozen as compared with 24.3 cents in April and 37 cents in January. Cooking eggs averaged 18.6 cents per dozen in May, 20.3 cents in April and 29.5 cents in January. Prices now average lower in Ontario and the prairie provinces than in British Columbia and the Maritimes. Milk was seasonally lower in a few localities but the average price was unchanged at 10.3 cents per quart. The price of creamery butter was one-half cent per pound higher in the average at 28.6 cents per pound. Increases, however, occurred mainly in Ontario and in the Western provinces. Onions advanced from an average price of 4.1 cents per pound in April to 4.6 cents in May, while potatoes were slightly lower at an average price of 76.6 cents per ninety pounds.

The price of anthracite coal was down from an average of \$15.06 per ton in April to \$14.58 in May, as a result of seasonal decreases in several cities. Bituminous coal, coke and hard wood prices also declined but to a less important extent than that in anthracite coal. Increases in rent were reported from several

(Continued on page 596)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1918	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1931	May 1933	May 1934	April 1935	May 1935
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.2	73.4	78.6	71.2	59.6	58.8	67.8	72.6	74.6	58.6	43.2	44.4	45.2	47.8
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.4	52.6	50.4	43.6	33.4	32.0	40.2	45.0	48.0	32.8	23.6	24.4	25.2	26.8
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.1	27.4	26.4	23.0	19.0	18.8	21.6	24.0	24.4	18.2	12.1	12.2	12.7	12.6
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	34.9	36.2	31.8	28.7	30.4	30.0	31.5	32.3	26.9	21.4	22.1	21.5	21.4
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	19.9	37.1	39.1	33.6	30.0	29.7	25.2	30.2	30.4	22.5	15.1	19.7	20.0	20.4
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.0	68.4	71.6	65.0	52.2	55.4	50.8	54.2	54.4	46.4	29.2	36.4	38.0	39.0
Bacon, break-																			
fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.7	50.0	54.4	51.4	40.8	42.0	35.2	38.2	40.4	30.9	19.9	28.7	31.2	30.5
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	72.0	77.0	50.6	44.0	49.2	43.4	43.8	42.6	32.2	25.6	26.2	30.4	30.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	25.8	43.9	55.0	36.5	32.7	34.9	35.8	35.0	35.1	25.4	19.2	22.3	24.3	22.0
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	25.1	34.8	48.3	33.4	30.5	31.0	31.6	30.7	31.1	20.9	15.4	18.5	20.3	18.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	53.4	72.0	90.0	86.4	72.6	70.8	72.0	73.2	74.4	67.8	54.6	58.8	61.8	61.8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	55.2	96.2	131.0	102.8	77.4	80.0	84.4	88.4	73.2	57.8	48.0	48.8	49.2	49.8
Butter, cream-																			
ery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.7	32.7	53.4	72.5	59.2	45.5	43.6	46.7	48.4	40.1	32.8	27.0	27.8	28.1	28.6
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	33.1	40.2	39.6	30.7	32.1	33.9	33.9	32.9	26.6	19.8	20.1	20.0	20.1
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.8	30.3	37.8	37.9	27.9	32.1	33.9	33.9	32.9	26.6	19.8	20.1	20.0	20.1
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	68.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	138.0	124.5	105.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5	94.5	82.5	87.0	88.5	88.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	68.0	80.0	64.0	49.0	53.0	55.0	54.0	50.0	43.0	37.0	33.0	33.0	34.0
Rolled Oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	40.0	41.5	31.0	27.5	29.0	31.5	31.5	31.0	25.0	23.0	25.0	26.0	26.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	22.0	34.2	21.6	19.0	22.0	21.0	20.8	20.4	18.8	15.8	16.2	15.6	15.6
Beans, hand-																			
picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.0	34.2	23.8	18.0	17.6	15.8	17.4	24.0	18.6	12.2	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.4
Apples, evapor-																			
ated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.9	22.4	29.2	21.4	23.5	20.1	21.1	21.3	20.8	17.7	14.9	14.8	15.4	15.1
Prunes, med-																			
ium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.2	17.7	27.6	19.2	19.2	15.8	13.4	13.5	16.3	11.9	11.2	12.7	12.3	12.3
Sugar, granula-																			
ted.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.0	43.2	86.8	50.8	32.0	31.6	32.4	29.2	27.6	25.2	31.2	31.6	25.6	25.6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	20.2	40.8	24.0	15.2	15.0	15.2	13.8	13.2	12.0	15.2	15.4	12.6	12.6
Tea, black.....	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	14.2	16.5	14.0	13.6	18.0	17.7	17.7	16.5	13.8	10.4	12.4	13.0	13.1
Tea, green.....	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.4	13.6	17.0	14.7	15.2	18.0	17.9	17.7	16.5	13.8	10.4	12.4	13.0	13.1
Coffee.....	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	10.7	15.1	14.1	12.9	15.4	15.1	15.2	14.5	12.5	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.4
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	43.7	62.0	204.9	41.1	45.9	119.1	57.9	41.0	88.7	36.1	31.6	44.0	26.1	25.5
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.0	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 5.48</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.43</b>	<b>\$ 12.66</b>	<b>\$ 16.65</b>	<b>\$ 12.25</b>	<b>\$ 10.22</b>	<b>\$ 11.29</b>	<b>\$ 10.80</b>	<b>\$ 10.94</b>	<b>\$ 11.17</b>	<b>\$ 8.54</b>	<b>\$ 6.86</b>	<b>\$ 7.53</b>	<b>\$ 7.50</b>	<b>\$ 7.52</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Coal, anthra-																			
cite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.2	71.5	99.5	112.3	107.5	108.6	101.3	100.9	100.5	98.7	95.6	94.1	94.1	91.1
Coal, bitumin-																			
ous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.4	57.7	70.0	77.9	67.8	63.9	63.3	62.9	63.1	61.7	58.6	57.9	58.6	58.4
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	40.9	67.3	79.5	88.0	77.7	77.1	76.1	76.6	75.8	70.1	61.8	60.1	62.2	61.7
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.7	49.7	60.7	65.3	58.0	56.1	56.7	55.1	53.8	54.6	46.1	46.0	45.8	45.8
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	22.4	27.1	35.6	37.9	31.6	30.3	31.1	31.0	31.0	29.6	27.0	27.3	27.3	27.2
<b>Fuel and</b>																			
<b>light.....</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.87</b>	<b>\$ 2.73</b>	<b>\$ 3.45</b>	<b>\$ 3.81</b>	<b>\$ 3.43</b>	<b>\$ 3.36</b>	<b>\$ 3.29</b>	<b>\$ 3.27</b>	<b>\$ 3.24</b>	<b>\$ 3.20</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 2.85</b>	<b>\$ 2.88</b>	<b>\$ 2.84</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.88</b>	<b>\$ 4.65</b>	<b>\$ 6.29</b>	<b>\$ 6.73</b>	<b>\$ 6.89</b>	<b>\$ 6.85</b>	<b>\$ 6.91</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 7.03</b>	<b>\$ 7.04</b>	<b>\$ 5.79</b>	<b>\$ 5.64</b>	<b>\$ 5.55</b>	<b>\$ 5.57</b>
<b>† Totals.....</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.21</b>	<b>\$ 20.09</b>	<b>\$ 26.44</b>	<b>\$ 23.84</b>	<b>\$ 20.57</b>	<b>\$ 21.54</b>	<b>\$ 21.04</b>	<b>\$ 21.21</b>	<b>\$ 21.49</b>	<b>\$ 18.82</b>	<b>\$ 15.57</b>	<b>\$ 15.96</b>	<b>\$ 15.97</b>	<b>\$ 15.97</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.26	12.46	16.59	12.53	10.37	11.47	10.74	10.93	11.17	9.06	7.19	7.79	7.74	7.69	7.69
Prince Ed. Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.59	15.41	11.39	10.72	9.62	9.89	10.50	8.46	6.95	7.40	7.11	7.30	7.11	7.30	7.30
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.26	12.30	15.96	12.46	10.21	11.73	10.79	10.79	10.99	8.89	7.23	7.63	7.78	7.78	7.67
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	6.86	12.28	15.70	11.61	9.62	10.93	9.93	10.15	10.31	7.78	6.32	6.93	6.91	6.88	6.88
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.09	12.69	16.90	12.19	10.13	11.38	10.86	10.86	11.15	8.44	6.83	7.58	7.53	7.52	7.52
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.4	12.39	16.46	12.15	10.01	10.45	10.50	10.58	10.86	8.02	6.61	6.97	7.30	7.30	7.30
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.04	12.66	16.21	12.38	10.15	10.67	10.87	11.27	11.24	8.19	6.63	7.18	7.34	7.34	7.34
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.83	12.91	17.03	12.02	9.85	10.61	10.81	11.25	11.37	8.33	6.51	7.21	7.35	7.37	7.37
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.04	13.34	17.55	13.27	11.47	11.95	11.88	12.07	12.36	9.58	7.55	8.28	8.25	8.33	8.33

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	23.9	19.7	18.0	13.4	10.7	12.6	21.4	20.4	19.5	30.5	34.0	47.9
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	23.1	18.9	17.6	13.8	11.2	10.5	18.9	20.0	19.8	28.1	32.0	46.7
1—Sydney.....	27.1	22.4	19.8	16.2	13.3	12.2	20.7	22.2	18.9	26.7	29.3	47.4
2—New Glasgow.....	23.2	19	17	14	11	9	18	20.7	19.7	25.5	30.9	44.8
3—Amherst.....	19	16.5	13	12	10.2	.....	.....	18	17.3	29.5	34.2	.....
4—Halifax.....	25	18	20.1	12.8	11.3	9.7	17	21	19.3	27.5	31.3	46.4
5—Windsor.....	23	18	20	15	12	10	.....	18	20.5	30.7	32.5	45
6—Truro.....	21.2	19.5	15.7	12.5	9.3	11.7	20	20	22.9	28.8	33.9	49.7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	24	20.5	18.2	13.6	12.3	11.5	23	20	16.3	28.4	31.2	45
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	26.0	19.7	19.4	13.3	10.8	11.9	20.0	21.2	20.1	29.1	32.8	48.4
8—Moncton.....	24	18	16.4	13.4	10.4	13	.....	22.6	19.2	28.4	32.5	46.2
9—Saint John.....	27.3	20.6	19.6	12.7	10.1	10.8	20.7	20.5	19.3	27.3	31.3	48.5
10—Fredericton.....	27.5	20.1	20.5	13.6	11.5	11.7	19.3	21.6	20.8	29.3	32.4	50.5
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	21	13.5	11	12	.....	20	21.2	31.3	34.8	48.3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	21.5	18.3	18.7	12.5	8.6	8.1	21.6	17.4	18.4	28.8	32.5	48.3
12—Quebec.....	23.5	19.2	17	14	9.2	8.4	22.8	18.2	19.5	29	33.1	42.8
13—Three Rivers.....	18.2	18	16	12	7.4	8	22.2	17.1	16.8	29.2	33.9	49.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	25.7	20.3	22.7	13.9	9.5	10.6	19.2	18.2	18.9	26	29.3	49.8
15—Sorel.....	.....	17	17.5	11.5	8.7	6	20	16.5	18	30	35.3	45
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.2	14.8	14.6	10.8	8	8	19	15.6	16.2	28.1	32.2	48.3
17—St. Johns.....	24	21.3	24	13.3	8.3	9.7	24	17.7	18.6	30	34.5	50
18—Theftford Mines.....	15	15	13.5	11	7.5	9.5	.....	15.5	19	.....	.....	50
19—Montreal.....	26.2	20	22.5	12.2	9.1	5.5	21.8	19.4	19.2	28.8	31.5	49
20—Hull.....	23.1	19.4	20.6	13.4	9.4	7.6	23.7	18.5	19	29.5	31.8	50.6
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	24.4	20.3	18.3	13.9	11.1	14.1	21.5	21.5	20.1	30.0	33.3	48.7
21—Ottawa.....	26.9	21	21.9	15.4	9.9	11.4	22.5	20.2	18.8	30.6	34	49.1
22—Brockville.....	27.3	21.7	18.8	14.6	10	10	20	20.2	17.7	31.7	34.7	51.2
23—Kingston.....	23.9	18.6	18.5	13.1	9.4	10.6	19.8	20.2	17.1	28	30.8	46.1
24—Belleville.....	23.2	15.7	17.2	12	9	12	17.5	19	18	30.3	31.1	47.9
25—Peterborough.....	23.8	19.8	19	14.1	11.3	14.8	22	21.6	20	29.5	33.8	49.5
26—Oshawa.....	28	20.6	17.5	13	11.7	13.2	20.3	19.6	20.3	28.4	33.7	48.1
27—Orillia.....	22.1	18.7	17.7	12.4	12.4	15.7	23.7	21.1	21.2	30.1	32.8	47.2
28—Toronto.....	27.4	22.2	20.7	13.7	12.5	14	20.8	22.7	22.3	31.9	36.4	50.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	24	19.7	17	14.4	10.6	14.9	20	20	17.8	31	33.3	47.2
30—St. Catharines.....	22.7	19.7	18.2	13.6	10	13.2	19.7	20.8	21	27.4	30.5	46.7
31—Hamilton.....	25.1	21.7	21.3	15.2	12.9	15.9	19.3	22.1	24.3	28.8	32.4	48.3
32—Brantford.....	24	20.4	17.7	14.2	10.6	14.4	23.1	22.7	22.5	29.7	32.7	49.5
33—Calt.....	28.2	23.5	21.7	16.2	12.7	17	23	24	18	30.6	33.3	48.4
34—Guelph.....	24.6	21	18.3	14.2	12.1	14.7	22	20.6	19.5	27.8	32.3	48.2
35—Kitchener.....	23.3	20.9	17.1	14	12	14.9	23	19.4	23	27.7	30.6	46.7
36—Woodstock.....	25.1	21.2	17.7	14	10.4	14.3	20.7	21.8	21	29.3	31.4	48.6
37—Stratford.....	25	21	17.3	14.3	12.2	14.7	21	21	.....	29.4	32.7	49.3
38—London.....	26.3	21.7	19.3	14	11.2	14.2	20.9	22.8	19.8	29.3	33	48.9
39—St. Thomas.....	25.7	20.8	19.8	14.2	10.8	14.8	25	23	19.7	28.3	31	49.1
40—Chatham.....	25.3	20.9	19.1	14.8	11.3	15.5	21	21.2	19.6	31.2	33.4	50.5
41—Windsor.....	24.7	20.8	17.4	14.1	11.3	13.3	23.1	21.3	19.3	28.1	30.3	51.2
42—Sarnia.....	23	19.2	17.5	15.9	12	16	20	21.7	22	28.4	33.7	48.3
43—Owen Sound.....	22.7	18.7	17.3	14	10.8	15	.....	18.7	18	31.5	35	49.1
44—North Bay.....	23.3	19	19	12	10.8	13.3	.....	22	21.3	28.2	32	50.8
45—Sudbury.....	22.6	19.2	16.7	13.8	9.8	12.6	20.7	22.3	18	30.2	33.3	48
46—Cobalt.....	25	20	13	11	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	33.7	36.2	47
47—Timmins.....	26.6	22.9	18.2	14.3	10.8	15.9	.....	24.5	20.6	31.4	36.1	50.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	24.1	20	18.3	12.5	9.9	14.2	21	21.3	19.8	31.1	34.2	48.5
49—Port Arthur.....	22.4	19.1	17.8	13.6	11	13.2	25	23.8	20.9	35.6	38.6	51.4
50—Fort William.....	25	20.3	18.3	13.9	12	15.2	24	24.2	21.3	33.3	37.1	49.1
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	20.8	16.9	15.5	11.4	10.2	11.1	21.6	21.5	17.6	32.4	35.0	46.5
51—Winnipeg.....	23.5	18.7	17.9	11.7	10.9	11.1	21.6	21.5	17.6	31.6	34.4	48.7
52—Brandon.....	18	15	13	11	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.2	35.6	44.2
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	23.2	18.2	16.5	12.0	9.5	10.9	19.8	19.1	17.5	35.1	40.2	48.8
53—Regina.....	24.7	19.3	17.8	12.3	9.8	10.8	19.6	18.8	.....	33.6	40.3	51.1
54—Prince Albert.....	21.5	16.5	14.5	10.5	9.5	9	19	21	16.5	37.8	43.3	46.7
55—Saskatoon.....	20.7	16.6	15.9	12	9.1	11.2	19.8	18	16.6	34.7	38.8	47.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	25.8	20.2	17.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	20.8	18.5	19.3	34.4	38.2	50
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	21.5	17.4	15.1	11.8	8.8	12.5	19.3	17.5	17.4	30.4	33.9	44.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.5	18.7	16.7	13	10.2	15.7	18	17	18.1	32.3	38	44.6
58—Drunheller.....	22.5	17.5	13.5	12.5	6.5	14	20	18.5	17.5	29.6	32	45
59—Edmonton.....	18.2	15.4	13.1	9.7	7.8	10.9	19.2	16.4	16.6	29.1	31.9	42.6
60—Calgary.....	22.4	18.5	16.3	12.2	10.6	12.3	21.4	20.1	16.7	33.2	36.7	46.2
61—Lethbridge.....	21.7	17	16.3	11.5	8.7	9.5	18	15.3	18	27.7	31	42.7
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	26.2	22.0	18.8	14.3	13.4	15.5	24.4	22.0	21.1	33.7	37.4	47
62—Fernie.....	24	20	16	13	15	20	.....	20	20	33.2	37.3	45
63—Nelson.....	26	20.7	20	14.3	13	16	23	23	20.2	32.1	35.5	49.2
64—Trail.....	24.7	22	18	14.8	12.8	16	25	22.7	21	37	41.6	47
65—New Westminster.....	24.2	22	19.4	13.7	13	13.6	23.5	20.7	20.5	32.3	36.5	46.2
66—Vancouver.....	28.5	23.4	19.2	14.5	14.5	14.6	23.7	20.2	22	33.1	36.9	47.9
67—Victoria.....	29.6	24.6	22.5	15.6	14.5	16.2	26.2	23	21.3	34.4	37.9	45.9
68—Nanaimo.....	27.5	23.5	20.2	14.5	13.4	17.2	24.5	21.2	23	33.2	37.1	46.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	20	15	13.7	11	15	25	25	20.7	34.5	36.3	52.5

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1935

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb, tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking Greases, B and C per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.3	23.5	15.7	12.4	49.2	17.6	16.7	22.6	15.2	22.0	18.6	10.3	24.9	28.6
9.5	23.4			40.9	12.7	13.8	16.5	15.9	26.0	21.7	10.4	27.1	30.7
9	21.7			42.2	11.8	14.4	16.8	15.4	28.8	25.1	12-13	25	30.1
	25			40	13.4	12	18	15	24.5	20.8	10-11	26	29.8
10	25			45	12.7	15	14.6	16	24.6	21	7	28.8	31.4
				37.5	12.4	12.5	16.4	15.3	26.9	21.8	11.8a		30.3
					13		16.2	17	25	17.7		28	31
18	22			40	13.1	15.2	17	16.8	26.2	23.8	10	27.6	31.4
13.3	23.8			50	12.3	13	17.9	15.4	21.8	17.4	8-9	25	29.1
13.3	23.7			51.1	13.1	15.3	19.9	15.0	25.0	19.6	9.9	26.5	29.8
12.7	25.2			44.8	13.8	14.3	19.6	16.2	23.1	17.9	9-10	27.2	29.8
14	26.2			51	12.6	14.2	23.7	14.6	25.3	20.9	10	27	30.3
	20			57.5	14.1	17.3	21.6	16.6	26.6	21.7	10	26.5	30.7
12.6	28.2	15.5	8.0	57.5	11.7		14.5	12.7		18	10	25.2	32.1
	25				14.3	16.7	16.3	14.4	23.6	20.3	8.8	22.1	25.6
10	29.3					14.6	18.1	14.2	26.1	22.4	10	23	25.8
15	35			55		16.8	19.9	13.4	23.1	19.9	9b	22	25.8
					17	20	16.1	14.4	25.2	22.3	9b	21.7	24.9
						18	12.8	13.8	20	18		20	24.5
						18	16	14.6	22.6	20.2	7b		26.7
					12.5	15	13.4	14.8	24	19.7	8		25
							15.9	15	23	19.7		20.7	25
12.9	23.3	16	8	60	13.5	15.9	20.1	14.2	25.6	21	10-11	27.5	20
		15				15	14	15.1	22.5	18.9	9	22	25.5
14.1	22.8	19.1	9.3	53.8	17.0	16.0	25.6	14.6	20.8	18.2	10.6	25.9	28.5
	25.9	15	10		19.3	16.7	28.5	14.6	23.1	20.4	10	25	26.3
	25	15	8		16.7	15	23.6	14.8	17.6		9	24	27.2
12.5	20	17.5		40	15.4	16.8	21.7	13.8	19.3		10	23.3	27.5
					18		20.9	14	17.1	15.7	9	26	27.5
			10				22.8	15.5	17.6	14.4	10	24.8	27.5
					18.5		24.7	14.9	21.1	18	11b		27.7
17		20			16.2	15	25.9	15.3	17.3	13.8	10	25.7	28.9
					21	17.2	29.9	14.3	23.8	19.6	12		29.1
							28.6	15.5	22.5	21.5	11	26	28.6
					15	16.3	27.2	14.7	22.4	21	11	26.3	29
					15	15	30	14.3	22.1	20.8	11.5a	27	28.6
					14.1	15	20	14.3	19.1	17	11	28	28.5
					16.7	16	26.8	14.9	19.2	15.9	11	24.7	28.5
					18.3	15	26.5	14.3	20.6	17.8	10	26	28.9
							20.7	14.4	19	16.5	11	25.4	28.4
				15	15	15	25.1	14.8	18.4	15.5	10		28.6
		25			15	17.5	27.5	14.9	18.6	15.6	10	26	28.3
		23			15	16.5	32.4	14.9	20.1	17.8	10	25.7	28.8
		25			15	15	32.5	15.1	18.8	17.1	10	28.5	29.3
15	25				15	15	23.4	14.7	15.8	13.8	10	25	28.4
					19.3	15	31.6	14.5	20.2	17.7	12		28.1
					15.5	14	28.4	14.5	20.1	18.5	10	27	28.5
					18		23.8	14.3	16.2	14.2	10	25.3	28.2
	23				17	15	23.4	15.5	24	19.7	12		27
	20.7				18		19.3	14.7	24.5	22.4	12		28.8
					50		16.8	15	25.7		10b		30.2
12	22.6	15	9	65	19	18	20.5	16.5	26.8	22.5	12.5a		29.3
		19			18	18	26.9	15	23.8	22.5	11	25.5	29.2
		18.7			17.7	15.5	31.2	16.5	24.4	21.6	11	29	29.5
					17.5	18.3	27.1	16.2	24.5	21.2	11		29.6
22.0	22.0	16.0			17.5	16.1	20.7	14.9	21.1	16.6	9.1	22.7	27.9
22	22	18			15	16.1	26.3	14.5	23.9	18.7	10	22.3	28.3
	22	14			20	16	15	15.2	18.3	14.5	7.1-9.1a	23	27.5
23.0	23.8	10.3	12.8		23.1	19.5	19.9	15.0	19.6	15.6	9.8	22.1	27.6
21.5	24	10			25	20	24.4	14.8	20.3	15.5	10	22.5	26.6
25	25	10	8.3		20	20	18.3	15.2	20.3	16	9	21.7	29.4
20.3	21.6	9.3	15		22.5	17	18.3	15.5	19.7	16.3	10	21.5	27.2
25	24.6	12	15		25	21	18.4	14.4	18.2	14.5	10	22.7	27.5
22.2	22.9	12.3	15.0		23.4	19.2	23.5	15.4	18.5	14.5	10.0	21.9	28.1
25	25				25		17.6	15.7	16.8	13.3	10	22.4	27.5
25	24	12	15		25	19.3	23.6	16.1	15	12.2	10	22.5	27.6
17.5	21.8	15.2	15		22	18.9	22.7	15.4	20.7	16.5	10	23.4	29
23.3	24	12.2			25	20	33.3	15.8	24.2	15.5	10	20.7	29.5
20.2	19.7	9.7	15		20	18.5	20.3	14	19.6	15	10	20.7	28.6
17.4	21.6	12.5	14.9		21.8	19.2	26.6	16.6	24.2	20.1	11.3	27.3	31.4
23	25		20		20	22	32.5	19.3	26.2	21.2	10		29.8
20	22.8		17		23.7	21	19.5	17.7	25.5	22.2	12.5a	25	29.8
21	24.2		19		25	21	30	17	23	21.6	12.5a	27	31.8
16.5					20.5	15.5	20.6	15.3	22.1	19	10	28.5	32.2
12.3	17.5	8.3			20.8	17	26.3	14.7	22.4	19.3	10		31.5
11.7	18.4	12.5	10		22.5	17.9	26	15.8	24.2	20.5	10-12.5a	31	32.1
						20	31	16.3	22.8	19	10		31.8
									25.2	17.7	14.3a	25	32.5

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½s per can	Peas, standard 2s, per can	Corn, 2s, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	20.1	5.9a	14.0	3.4	5.2	7.8	11.0	10.8	12.6	11.4
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	19.1	6.5	14.5	3.7	5.1	7.6	13.1	11.0	12.6	11.0
1—Sydney.....	18.9	7.3	15	3.4	5	6.6	13.1	10.6	12.9	10.5
2—New Glasgow.....	19.2	6-6.7	14.3	3.8	5.2	7.9	12	10.7	12.1	11.1
3—Amherst.....	18.1	6.7	13	3.7	5	8	12.3	10.5	12.4	10.2
4—Halifax.....	19.5	4-6.7	16.2	3.6	5	8.5	13.7	10.6	12.6	10.8
5—Windsor.....	19	6.7	15.5	3.8	5	7	15	11.7	12.2	12.2
6—Truro.....	19.9	6.7	13.2	3.8	5.1	7.7	12.5	11.7	13.1	11.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19	6.7	16	3.4	5	7.8	13.2	10.7	12.4	11.4
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19.5	6.9	14.3	3.6	5.1	7.5	13.3	11.1	12.4	10.8
8—Moncton.....	19.2	7.3	14.8	3.7	5	8.4	13.4	11.8	12.2	11.3
9—Saint John.....	19.5	6-6.7	16.6	3.6	5.4	7.2	13	10.3	12.4	10.5
10—Fredericton.....	19.6	6.7	13.4	3.5	5.1	7.5	13.2	10.1	12.9	10.5
11—Bathurst.....	19.5	6-7-7.3	12.5	3.7	4.7	6.9	13.7	12	12	11
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	18.4	4.9	12.7	3.5	5.0	6.4	10.8	9.4	12.2	10.5
12—Quebec.....	19.9	4.8	13.6	3.5	5	7	10.6	9.2	12.2	10
13—Three Rivers.....	18.5	4-7-5.3	12.5	3.3	4.3	5.6	11.9	9.1	12.4	10.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	17.1	4.7	11.6	3.4	5.1	6.6	11.6	9.6	12.7	10.9
15—Sorel.....	18.6	.....	13.7	3.2	4.7	5.4	10	9.1	12.5	12.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.1	4	14	3.4	5.7	7.8	10.7	9.6	12.4	10.5
17—St. Johns.....	16.7	4-7-5.3	12	3.2	5	6.8	10	9.6	12	10
18—Thetford Mines.....	19.8	4	12.2	3.7	5.2	5.6	10.8	10	12	10.2
19—Montreal.....	19	4-7-6	13.5	4	5	7.3	10.1	9.1	11.6	9.8
20—Hull.....	17.7	4-7-5.3	11.6	3.5	5.1	6.2	11.2	9.1	11.8	9.9
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	19.5	5.6	13.9	3.2	5.1	8.7	11.1	10.0	12.2	10.9
21—Ottawa.....	18.3	6-7.3	13.9	3.7	5.1	8.8	10.9	9.7	12	10.5
22—Brockville.....	16.1	5.3c	12.8	3.3	5.2	7.6	11.6	9.3	11.9	9.6
23—Kingston.....	16.6	5.3	13.7	3.1	5.3	8.1	10.4	9.5	12	9.8
24—Belleville.....	18	4.7	13.1	3.1	4.8	7.7	10.2	9.6	11.6	10.4
25—Peterborough.....	18	5.3-6.7	15.4	3.2	5.2	8.8	11	9.2	11.8	10.2
26—Oshawa.....	20.2	5.3-6.7	12	3.2	4.8	8.9	10.5	9.9	12.1	11.2
27—Orillia.....	21.1	5.3	15.8	3.1	4.7	8.5	12.4	10	12	10.7
28—Toronto.....	19.5	5.3-6.7	15.4	3.4	5	8.8	10.9	10	11.5	10.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	22.1	5.3-6.7	14.2	3.2	4.8	8.7	11.3	9.9	11.7	10.8
30—St. Catharines.....	20.2	5.3-6.7	14.4	3.1	4.8	8.2	9.9	9.9	11.9	10.6
31—Hamilton.....	23.4	5.3-6.7	14.6	3.2	4.8	9.5	10.2	9.9	12.1	10.4
32—Brantford.....	20.3	5.3-6.7	14	2.9	5	9.3	10.8	10.4	11.9	10.7
33—Galt.....	22.3	5.3-6	15	3.2	5	9.3	10.8	10.4	11.9	10.7
34—Guelph.....	20.1	5.3-6	13.7	2.8	5	10	11.1	10.4	12	11.4
35—Kitchener.....	20.6	5.3-6	14.3	2.9	5.1	8.9	10.4	10	11.5	10.4
36—Woodstock.....	19.6	4.7	13	2.7	4.8	8.4	9.9	10.4	13.2	10.8
37—Stratford.....	18.5	5.3-6	14.7	2.8	5	9.5	11.6	10.2	12.3	10.7
38—London.....	18.9	5.3-6	15.4	3	5.1	9	10.3	10.4	12.6	10.9
39—St. Thomas.....	19.4	4-7-5.3	14.6	2.9	5.2	9.5	12	10.4	12.7	11.3
40—Chatham.....	18.5	4.4-7	13.1	3.2	5	8.8	10.5	10.3	13.1	11
41—Windsor.....	18.1	5.3-6.7	13.2	2.9	5	7.8	10.3	9.7	11.8	11.1
42—Sarnia.....	20.4	5.3	15.4	2.7	5	8.6	12	10.2	12.8	10.5
43—Owen Sound.....	19.2	5.3	14.1	2.6	4.4	8.5	11.8	9.6	11.8	10.8
44—North Bay.....	21.7	5.3-6	12.5	3.4	5	7.7	12.7	10.1	12.1	12.1
45—Sudbury.....	18.1	6	12.5	3.6	5.2	8.2	12.5	10	13	10.6
46—Cobalt.....	20.4	6.7	13	3.8	6	8.8	11.1	11.5	12.8	12.1
47—Timmins.....	19.2	5.6	13	3.7	5.7	9.2	11.6	10.1	13.3	11.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18	5.3-6.7	12.5	3.5	5.7	8.3	13.5	10.1	13	11.9
49—Port Arthur.....	19.3	4-7-6	15	3.4	5.6	9.4	11.1	11.1	11.8	10.8
50—Port William.....	19.9	4-7-6	11.5	3.5	5.1	8	10.1	10.4	12.9	10.9
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	22.3	5.7	12.0	3.4	5.6	9.6	11.3	11.9	13.9	12.8
51—Winnipeg.....	22.8	5.6-7	.....	3.3	5.2	9.1	11	12	13.5	12.8
52—Brandon.....	21.7	4-7-5.3	12	3.5	5.9	10	11.6	11.8	14.2	12.8
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.4	5.2	12.1	3.4	5.4	9.1	10.6	13.5	13.9	13.8
53—Regina.....	20.5	4.8-5.6	10	3.4	6	10	10.4	13.7	13.8	13.4
54—Prince Albert.....	24	4.8-6	13.5	3.2	5.3	7.7	11.3	13.5	14	14.4
55—Saskatoon.....	19.5	5.3	12.5	3.5	5.1	9.3	10.3	13.1	13.9	13.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.7	5.6	12.5	3.3	5	9.3	10.4	13.6	13.8	13.9
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.9	6.3	15.3	3.3	5.5	7.4	11.1	12.6	13.9	13.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.7	.....	.....	3.4	5.8	6.4	10.4	12.5	13.9	13
58—Drumheller.....	23.3	6	15	3.5	5.6	7.4	12.5	13	14.2	13.3
59—Edmonton.....	21.1	6.7b	15.6	3.2	5.3	7.1	11.2	12.4	13.1	13.1
60—Calgary.....	23.8	5.6	.....	3.1	5.2	7.9	10.5	12.6	14.1	13.3
61—Lethbridge.....	22.4	6.7	.....	3.4	5.5	8.4	11	12.7	14.2	13.1
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22.7	7.4	16.5	3.9	6.1	5.9	8.2	12.4	13.2	12.4
62—Vernon.....	22.5	.....	13	3.7	6.4	6.7	9.3	12.9	14.7	14.7
63—Nelson.....	23.3	8.3	.....	3.9	6	6.2	8.5	12.6	13.9	12.7
64—Trail.....	21	7.5	17.5	3.7	6	6.8	8.5	13	14.2	13.2
65—New Westminster.....	21.9	6-7.5	19.3	3.8	6	5.3	8.1	11.9	12.2	10.9
66—Vancouver.....	23.2	6-7.5	16.8	3.7	5.9	5.5	7.6	11.3	13.2	11.7
67—Victoria.....	22.5	7.5	18.8	3.9	6.1	5.9	7.6	12.2	12.4	12.3
68—Nanaimo.....	23	7.5	.....	4.1	6.5	6	8.3	11.4	11.3	11.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.2	7.5-8.3	15	4.1	5.9	5	7.5	13.5	13.9	12.6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs. cents	Per 15 lbs. cents	Fresh, cooking, per gal. cents	Evaporated bright, per lb. cents								
5-2	4-6	766	16-7	25-5	15-1	12-3	16-5	15-5	56-5	21-3	54-7	43-0	
5-3	5-3	758	15-7	21-0	15-9	12-5	16-1	15-3	51-3	20-7	54-5	45-5	
5-1	5-6	913	18-5	.....	13-8	12-9	15-8	14-9	50	19-6	50	47-4	1
5	4-2	768	15-4	.....	12-8	13-8	15-6	14	.....	20-4	55	43-7	2
5-3	5-4	67	13-8	.....	20	11-8	15-3	15	.....	20-3	.....	45	3
5-8	5-7	821	16-3	21-2	20	13-4	17-3	16-6	.....	21-7	.....	.....	4
5-5	6-2	775	17-2	20	.....	11-5	16-7	15-7	49	21-7	53	47-5	5
5-1	4-8	603	13-1	21-7	12-9	11-5	15-7	15-8	55	20-3	60	43-7	6
5-2	4-8	425	10-4	20	.....	13-5	15-2	15	.....	20-7	.....	47-5	7
5-1	5-1	551	13-4	25-3	13-6	12-8	15-1	14-4	50-2	20-5	53-8	46-8	
5-4	5-5	63	13-7	24-3	13-8	12-2	15-3	15	.....	21-7	50	51	8
5-1	4-8	535	12-7	31-7	13-6	12-6	14-4	13-2	61-7	20-9	52-5	42-5	9
5	5	537	14-8	20	14-3	13-6	15-6	14-5	49	20-5	59	46	10
4-9	4-9	502	12-5	.....	12-5	12-7	15-2	15	45	19	.....	47-5	11
5-0	5-5	614	13-7	24-5	13-8	12-2	16-1	14-3	60-1	20-9	59-3	42-3	
5	5	471	12-9	22-5	12-4	12-5	16-5	14-6	16-8	22-8	61-6	42-7	12
4-8	5-7	549	11-8	21-2	15-9	12-2	16-5	13-5	55	20-6	60-5	44-3	13
4-9	5-4	668	13-9	32-7	14-4	12-6	15-9	14-7	.....	23-7	60-3	42-5	14
5	5	52	13-1	.....	12-7	12-2	14-5	13-4	.....	20-3	.....	43-1	15
5-3	5-8	585	12-2	20	14	13-2	16-2	14-3	.....	18-9	58-5	41-5	16
5	5-9	526	13-2	25	13-2	10-1	16-6	14-5	54-3	20	55	41-4	17
5	5-8	738	15-8	27-5	14-5	12-7	18	13	60	22	.....	45-2	18
5	5-3	778	15-1	26-5	13-3	12	16-5	13-7	81-7	20-6	55	40-2	19
4-9	5-3	69	14-9	20-6	13-8	11-9	14-6	17	47-7	19-4	64-5	39-7	20
4-9	4-0	713	15-5	26-6	15-4	12-6	16-7	15-9	56-4	20-9	55-9	40-6	
5	5-4	789	17	27-7	13-9	12-6	16	16-7	55	21-2	58-8	39-4	21
5	4-2	717	15	26-7	14-5	11-3	13	16-8	50	21-6	65	41-7	22
4-8	3-9	713	15-1	22-8	15	11-9	16-2	15-5	49	20-5	56-6	39-8	23
5	4-1	645	13-6	30	.....	13-4	15-4	15-4	45	19-2	48	39-5	24
4-9	5	578	12	21-2	15	12-1	15-8	15	60	21	57-5	38-8	25
4-9	4-6	654	14-8	26-2	.....	13-4	16-8	16-5	65	21-6	63	41-3	26
4-9	3-1	543	12	30	17-5	12	15-8	15	53-7	20	59	41	27
4-9	4-1	745	15-5	31-7	.....	12	16-4	15-7	55	19-7	60-3	38-3	28
5-5	4	787	15-5	25	.....	12-9	16-5	15-6	.....	21-1	55	41	29
5-6	4-4	731	15-1	26	.....	12-6	17	15-2	65	20-5	.....	40	30
5	3-9	692	15-3	22-5	12-5	11-8	16-7	15-2	.....	18-9	.....	40-4	31
4-6	3-9	60	12-9	26	.....	12-7	17	14-8	55	20-4	52-5	38-6	32
4-3	3-3	556	13-6	32-5	.....	13-1	16-1	16-3	60	21-5	50	39-8	33
5-2	4-6	587	14-4	22-5	.....	13-1	17-7	16-4	.....	21	46-3	40-2	34
4-8	3-1	531	11-9	.....	.....	12-2	16-4	15-6	.....	19-8	65	40	35
5	3-8	543	14-2	25	.....	12-6	15-3	14-5	.....	20-2	.....	40-4	36
4-7	3-3	509	11-4	25	.....	13-5	17	16	.....	21-6	60	39-6	37
4-7	3	602	12-4	27-6	.....	13-3	15-6	15	.....	19-9	60	37-8	38
5	3-3	618	13-7	24-3	.....	13-4	16-5	15-3	50	22-1	.....	41	39
4-4	2-7	71	15-1	25	.....	12-6	16-2	15-7	.....	19-8	58	39-2	40
4-4	3-6	762	15-4	22-5	.....	12-4	16-7	15-1	.....	21-6	.....	40-5	41
4-5	3-8	521	11-7	25	.....	12-3	16-6	16	.....	19-4	.....	38-8	42
4-6	4-6	493	10-6	.....	13	16-6	14-5	50	50	21	55	38-7	43
4-5	3-6	758	18-4	25	.....	12-7	17	18	62	20-3	55	41-7	44
5-1	3-8	85	18	.....	15	12	16-6	17-5	58-3	20-6	52-3	43-2	45
5-4	4-8	87	21-2	.....	20	12-5	19	15	66-5	23-3	59	46-7	46
4-7	5	1-238	25-6	30	15-7	12-3	17-7	17-8	65-7	21-6	48-7	44-2	47
5	4-2	872	19-3	.....	20	12-7	17-7	16-7	59-5	22-3	59	42-5	48
4-9	4-5	1-092	22-9	34-5	15	12-5	16-8	18-2	51-7	21-8	49-4	41-3	49
5-7	4-2	1-089	21-7	30	13-5	12-2	16-9	17-6	51-2	22	48-7	41-9	50
4-5	5-2	751	16-4	.....	14-5	12-5	17-7	16-2	65-4	21-5	50-8	44-0	
4-5	4-4	594	14-4	.....	13-1	12-1	17-1	16-1	56-8	20-5	43-5	43-2	51
4-8	5-9	908	13-5	.....	15-8	12-8	18-3	16-2	60	22-5	53	44-7	52
5-8	5-5	1-088	22-4	.....	16-7	12-2	17-3	16-7	61-3	22-3	53-9	47-9	
5-8	5-2	1-02	23-7	.....	17	13-2	17-6	15-8	61-8	23-5	41	46-9	53
5-8	5-9	1-15	20	.....	10	12	18-8	18-2	64-5	24	56-8	48-6	54
5-9	5-6	1-13	23-5	.....	15	11-2	16	16-4	60-2	22-7	53-7	47-6	55
5-5	5-4	1-05	23-4	.....	14-7	12-1	16-8	16-3	58-7	23	54-2	48-6	56
5-5	4-3	910	20-6	.....	15-9	12-1	17-4	16-4	59-4	23-4	53-2	46-1	
5-4	3-8	733	20	.....	19-3	12-7	16-9	15-5	58-2	24-1	55-7	46-4	57
5-1	5	1-25	25	.....	16	12-5	16-7	16-7	61-3	24-6	54	47-3	58
5-9	4-8	766	16-3	.....	15-8	12-1	17-7	16-3	57-2	22-3	53-1	45-7	59
5-9	3-9	1-09	24-6	.....	.....	11-9	16-2	16	59	22-1	50	43-6	60
5-4	4-1	71	17	.....	12-5	11-4	18-5	17-3	61-5	23-7	53	46-4	61
5-8	4-8	1-043	22-2	.....	15-4	11-1	16-2	14-8	56-7	23-8	49-6	44-3	
5-7	6-3	1-16	26-2	.....	17-5	12-5	17-5	16-7	56-7	23-3	55	51	62
6-7	4-7	1-06	23-3	.....	17-5	11-4	16	14-5	53-7	23-7	51-2	50	63
6-3	3-7	1-09	25	.....	20	11-3	18	15	59-3	23-3	51-7	50	64
5-5	4-8	79	15	.....	15	10-9	15-4	13-7	49-1	21-9	46-4	38-8	65
5-3	4-4	822	15-3	.....	19-5	10-2	14-7	13-6	52-6	21	45-8	39-7	66
5-3	5	1-00	23-7	.....	16-2	11-2	15-7	13-8	52-5	20-8	48-3	42	67
5-5	4-5	975	22-5	.....	.....	10-8	14-7	15-8	54-5	20-8	50	40	68
5-7	4-7	1-45	2-62	.....	17-6	10-7	16-5	15	56-2	21-2	48-7	43-2	69



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal United States' stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yulow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	6.4	6.3	37.4	52.2	20.2	14.4	2.9	42.0	50.3	11.5	4.8	14.596
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	6.5	6.2	42.1	48.3	18.5	10.6	3.2	42.1	38.4	12.2	5.0	15.500
1—Sydney.....	6.7	6.3	40.8	48.3	19.3	13.3	3.4	46.2	47	12.3	4.9	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.4	6.4	42.2	48.5	19.5	10.1	2.9	51.7	35.1	12.1	5	
3—Amherst.....	6.5	6.1	43.3	48.6	15	9.6	3.3	37.5	34.7	11.7	5	
4—Halifax.....	6.1	6	46.7	48.4	22.9	10	3.7	40		13.3	5	15.50
5—Windsor.....	6.5	6	36.7	48.3	16.7	10	2.6	40	40	11.3	5	
6—Truro.....	6.6	6.3	43	47.4	17.5	10.5	3	37	35.3	12.4	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6.1	5.7	45.5	47	17.1	15	2.7	43.2	38.3	13	5	13.90
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	6.6	6.4	42.8	48.3	18.3	10.8	2.9	41.1	37.1	11.9	5.0	15.750
8—Moncton.....	6.3	6	42.5	50	20	11.1	3	41.7	37.5	12	5.1	b-g
9—Saint John.....	6.5	6.3	40.7	46.3	17.4	10	2.7	45.2	38.1	11.8	5	15.75
10—Fredericton.....	6.8	6.5	43.1	46.9	15.8	11.6	2.8	37.6	35.3	11.7	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	6.9	6.6	44.7	50	20	10.5	3	40	37.5	12	5	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	6.0	5.9	37.0	53.5	20.9	12.8	3.1	43.3	53.4	10.3	4.4	13.893
12—Quebec.....	6	5.9	38.2	58.2	20	15.1	3	41.9	57.5	10.3	4.5	14.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.2	5.9	37.2	56.5	22.5	14.4	3.3	47.5	55	10.7	4.4	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.9	5.8	33.3	54.4	19.1	11.8	3	43.1	50.7	11	4.5	15.00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	6	5.8	35.9	52.1	21.7	10.3	3.7	38.7	60	10	4.6	12.75-13.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6	5.8	47.5	49.8	19.4	13.1	2.8	43.1	51.4	10.4	4.5	13.50
17—St. Johns.....	6	6	33	45.6	20.7	12	3.4	46	53.3	10	4.6	
18—Theford Mines.....	6.3	5.9	36.7	52.7	19.5	13.7	2.9	40	46.7	10	4.2	
19—Montreal.....	5.8	5.7	37.2	55.4	21	13.1	2.8	46.5	53.1	10.1	4.4	12.50-12.75
20—Hull.....	6.2	5.9	34	56.7	24.2	11.4	3	43.3	53	10	4.3	14.25-14.50
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6.3	6.1	37.6	55.5	20.0	13.1	2.6	40.9	51.0	10.7	4.7	14.354
21—Ottawa.....	6.1	6	39.3	55.8	19.3	12.8	2.6	50.9	55	10.1	4.8	14.00-14.50
22—Brookville.....	6.2	6.2	34.9	55.8	18.3	9.4	2.7	38.3	47	10.3	5	14.50
23—Kingston.....	6	5.9	34.6	50	17.5	12.2	2.9	40.5	49.7	10.3	4.5	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.3	6	37.6	52.8	18.9	11.8	2.6	38.9	50	10	4.6	13.50-13.75
25—Peterborough.....	6.4	6.2	41.3	52.2	18.6	14.1	2.8	40	52.5	11	4.8	13.75-14.00
26—Oshawa.....	6	5.9	44.3	53.3	20.7	12.6	2.7	38.7	52.5	10.8	5	13.25
27—Orillia.....	6	5.9	40.8	59.2	19.4	13.6	2.8	44.2	45	10	4.2	15.00
28—Toronto.....	5.8	5.8	40.4	52.8	19	11.9	2.6	44.3	43.3	10	4.5	12.50-14.00
29—Niagara Falls.....	6	6	37.4	53.8	19.8	13.1	2.3	44	55	10	4.7	12.00-12.25
30—St. Catharines.....	5.8	5.8	38.5	59.1	21.4	12.8	2.4	41.5	50	10.7	5	13.50g
31—Hamilton.....	6	5.8	36.8	52.3	22.4	11.2	2.6	38.2	48	10	4.5	12.00
32—Brantford.....	6.1	6	40.8	56.1	20.8	12.3	2.7	40.7	51	10.2	5.1	13.00
33—Galt.....	5.9	5.9	33.1	54.9	20.6	13.6	2.4	44.4	52.5	10.5	4.2	13.25-13.50
34—Guelph.....	6	5.8	39.7	52.6	20.9	12	2.7	40.6	46	10.8	4.7	13.25-13.50
35—Kitchener.....	6	6	32	55	18.8	12.2	2.5	40.6	45	10.3	4.1	14.50
36—Woodstock.....	6	6	36.3	58	18.5	11.3	2.9	42.3	56.3	10.5	4.9	14.00
37—Stratford.....	6.3	6.3	40.6	56.4	15.8	12.2	2.8	42.5	51.7	11.2	5.5	13.00
38—London.....	6.2	6.2	40.2	53.4	17.6	13.1	2.4	40	41.7	10.4	4.9	14.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.4	6.3	40.2	56.8	19.6	13	2.6	43.1	51.7	10.3	4.9	13.50
40—Chatham.....	6.2	6.1	39.1	52.5	17.6	13.2	2.4	40	60	10	4.4	14.50
41—Windsor.....	6.1	6	31.7	51.4	17	12.7	2.3	40	55	10	4.5	12.75-14.00
42—Sarnia.....	6.5	6.4	36.8	56	15	13	2.6	37.1	55	10.4	4.7	13.75
43—Owen Sound.....	6.1	6	40.6	53	23.2	11.8	2.9	40.8	52.5	9.7	4.5	15.25-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.3	6	38	56	23.3	14.3	2.8	38.7		11	4	16.00-16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.5	6.3	35	65	23.4	15.2	2.4	40	60	10	4.4	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.2	7	40.7	61.7	25	15	2.8	33.3	50	13	5	17.75
47—Timmins.....	7.1	6.9	35.6	61.9	24.1	16.4	3	39			4.4	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	6.3	31.3	56.9	18.3	15	2.6	42.5	50	12.3	4.5	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.8	6.7	35	56.9	22.8	16.4	2.8	41.4	50	12.4	5.2	15.75-16.00
50—Fort William.....	6.8	6.5	36.6	54.4	22.9	14.4	2.8	41.4		12.7	4.1	15.75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7.1	7.0	37.3	49.8	22.4	14.5	3.1	36.8	50.5	13.1	5.7	20.000
51—Winnipeg.....	7.2	7.3	36	49.5	20.7	14.2	3.2	36.5	49.2	12.1	6.2	18.50
52—Brandon.....	6.9	6.7	38.5	50	24	14.7	3	37	51.7	14	5.1	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7.1	7.3	34.3	51.3	21.6	19.9	3.3	43.6	56.3	13.9	5.9	
53—Regina.....	6.8	7.2	34	51	20.2	17.3a	2.9	45.8	55	12.5	6	
54—Prince Albert.....	7.4	7.2	32.1	50	22.2	20a	3.9	39.7	50	14	5.5	
55—Saskatoon.....	7	7.5	33.7	51	20.1	19.9a	2.8	40.7	60	14.2	5.4	
56—Moose Jaw.....	7	7.1	37.4	53	23.7	22.5a	3.4	48	60	15	6.7	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	7.1	7.0	32.2	47.9	18.9	16.8	3.3	39.1	55.3	14.4	5.1	
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.3	6.8	30	48	23	16.2a	3.4	40	58	13	6.1	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.2	7	33.3	49.2	18.3	18.4a	3.4	40	60	15	4.6	
59—Edmonton.....	7	6.8	34.7	51.7	17.3a	3.5	40.7	51.7	55	14.5	5.6	
60—Calgary.....	6.9	7.1	31.3	45.6	15	15.5a	3.3	36.7	55	15	4.9	g
61—Lethbridge.....	7.2	7.1	31.8	45.6	16.6	16.4a	3	38	52	14.7	4.3	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	6.6	6.2	34.5	47.3	22.3	21.1	3.2	45.5	54.5	11.7	4.9	
62—Fernie.....	7.7	7.2	37.5	50	21	20a	3.4	50	50	13.7	4.7	
63—Nelson.....	7	6.5	33.7	48.7	22.5	23.3a	3.4	46.2	56.7	13.5	5	
64—Trail.....	7.4	6.9	30	49.3	25	22.5a	3.8	47.5				
65—New Westminster.....	5.9	5.8	31.9	42.9	17	22a	2.8	50	53.7	11	4.4	
66—Vancouver.....	5.8	5.4	34.5	44.5	21.6	19.4a	2.7	50	59.3	10.5	4.7	
67—Victoria.....	6.9	6.3	35.6	46.5	22.1	20.1a	2.9	46.1	51.7	10.7	5.4	
68—Nanaimo.....	6.2	5.6	38.7	46	23.9	20a	3.4	50	50	10	6	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.2	6	33.7	50.7	25	21.7a	3.2		60	12.5	4.3	

a Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch. p Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-50, according to condition and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
9.343	12.017	9.870	11.649	7.335	8.651	7.464	27.2	9.8	22.303	16.092
7.875	10.000	7.000	8.000	5.500	6.500	6.500	29.8	9.7	21.417	14.500
6.50-7.25	9.50	6.00	7.00				30.1	9.8	15.00-24.00	12.00-15.00
5.75-6.50	9.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	6.00c	30	10	18.00-25.00	10.00-15.00
7.00-9.50	10.50						28.8	10	15.00-18.00	10.00
8.00-10.25	11.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	30	9.5	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00
							30	9.3	18.00-25.00	14.00-18.00
9.00							30	9.6	18.00-25.00	15.00-17.00
8.50-9.40	10.80	9.00	10.50	6.50	7.50	9.00c	28.3	9.7	18.00-25.00	10.00-15.00
10.344	11.500	7.000	8.500	5.500	6.500	7.500	28.6	9.7	22.125	17.125
9.75-11.75g	11.50g	6.00g	7.00g	5.00g	6.00g	7.00g	30.7	9.7	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
10.75-12.00	11.50-12.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	7.00-8.00c	27.7	9.5	18.00-25.00	16.00-20.00
10.00	11.00-11.50						27.4	9.7	25.00	18.00
9.25							28.5	10	18.00	15.00
9.650	11.600	10.799	12.134	8.068	9.068	8.550	23.2	9.5	20.000	13.875
10.00	11.00	12.00c	12.00c	10.67c	10.67c	6.75c	22	9.9	20.00-28.00	
8.00	11.00	9.00	12.00c	6.00	7.00c	8.00c	25	9.4	16.00-25.00	10.00-18.00
9.25	13.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	24.8	9.5	20.00-26.00	18.00-22.00
							21.5	9	14.00-18.00	8.00-12.00
	12.00	11.33c	12.67c	8.67c	10.67c	8.00	21.6	9.7	16.00-22.00	12.00-16.00
							20.5	9.7	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
7.50-8.00	11.00	12.00-					25	9.5	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00
		13.33c	13.33-14.67c	8.00	9.00	12.00c	25.3	9.1	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
10.25							23.2	9.3	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00
10.671	11.823	10.531	12.375	8.483	10.173	8.896	25.5	9.4	23.357	17.125
10.25	12.25-13.25	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	5.00	25.8	9.3	20.00-29.00	15.00-22.00
8.00-9.00	12.50						23	9.1	18.00-22.00	14.00-18.00
7.50-8.00	14.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	10.00c	24.5	9.4	18.00-23.00	15.00-18.00
11.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	8.00	9.00		24.8	9.4	18.00-26.00	14.00-18.00
9.50	13.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	25	8.6	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
10.50	11.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	19.5	9.5	15.00-30.00	12.00-18.00
9.75	13.00	9.00	10.00				24.8	9.8	20.00-34.00	12.00-20.00
10.50	10.75	14.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	24	9.4	25.00-32.00	18.00-25.00
7.50g	10.00g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	9.2	18.00-32.00	16.00-20.00
7.50g	10.50g	g	g	g	g	g	24.5g	9.4	22.00-28.00	15.00-22.00
9.00	9.75	13.00	15.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	25.6	9.4	21.00-30.00	13.00-20.00
11.75	11.00		15.00		13.00	8.25c	25.4	9.5	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00
10.00	11.50	13.00	15.00	11.00	13.00	10.00c	24.5	9.5	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00
9.00-10.50	10.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00		24.9	9.4	20.00-25.00	14.00-20.00
11.50	12.50	14.00	16.00	11.00	13.00		23.8	9.3	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
9.00-11.00	12.50						23.7	9	20.00-26.00	14.00-20.00
8.50-11.50	11.50	14.00	15.00	12.00	14.00		28.4	10	19.00-27.00	14.00-19.00
11.50	10.50-11.50		12.00c		10.50c		24.3	9.3	22.00-23.00	16.00-24.00
10.00-11.00	11.25-11.50		12.00-16.00c		12.00c	8.00c	24.8	9.7	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
7.50-8.50	10.50	10.50					24.2	9.1	17.00-25.00	14.00-17.00
8.00	10.00-10.50		16.00-18.00		12.00-14.00	12.00-16.00	24.5	9.6	20.00-30.00	15.00-22.00
9.00	12.00						24.8	9.4	18.00-24.00	13.00-20.00
	11.50						30	9.3		
12.75	14.50				9.00c	9.00c	30	9.6	23.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
9.00-13.50	13.50		13.50c		8.25-10.50		30	8.9	20.00	14.00
	16.00	8.50	9.50	8.00	9.00		35	9.6	p	p
7.50-11.00	9.50	6.25	9.00	5.00	6.50	6.50c	26.7	9.1	15.00-22.00	10.00-15.00
10.50-12.50	12.00	6.75	8.00c	6.25	7.50c		26.2	9.6	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
9.50-12.50	12.00	7.00	7.75	6.00	6.75		26.7	8.9	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
10.150	14.625			6.938	7.688	6.500	26.3	10.3	23.250	15.750
9.60-12.00	14.00-15.50			5.25-8.75	6.00-9.50	6.50	25	10.5	22.00-30.00	13.00-22.00
8.50-10.50	12.50-16.50			5.75-8.00	6.25-9.00	6.50	27.6	10	18.00-23.00	12.00-16.00
8.375	16.750			5.250	7.781	8.500	28.4	10.6	23.590	16.750
8.50-12.25h	15.00f				7.00-8.00		25	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-20.00
8.00-9.00h	19.00			3.50-4.50	5.00-6.00		29.2	12.3	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
6.75-8.50h	17.50			6.25-6.75	6.75-9.50	7.00	29.3	10.2	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
5.00-9.00h	15.50				8.00-12.00c	10.00c	30.2	10	20.00-25.00	13.00-18.00
5.156	10.000			5.500	6.000	4.000	30.2	10.2	22.256	15.625
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	35g	11	20.00-25.00	14.00-20.00
6.00h	g	g	g	5.00g	6.00g	g	30	10	r	r
2.75-4.25h	g	g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	30.6g	10.5	18.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
6.00-6.50g	10.00g	g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	28.3g	10	17.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
4.00-5.75						4.00	27	9.5	17.00-25.00	9.00-15.00
9.886	11.300			6.313	6.714	4.887	33.6	11.0	21.256	15.813
							37.5		16.00	14.00
9.00-10.50	12.50			6.00-7.50	7.00-8.00	5.50	40	13.3	20.00-26.00	15.00-20.00
8.50-9.50	13.50			6.00	7.00-7.50	6.50c	10	10	22.00-28.00	18.00-22.00
9.50-10.50	10.75				5.00	3.50	30	10.3	15.00-20.00	10.00-15.00
9.50-10.50	10.75				6.50	4.25	31.5	10.8	16.00-22.00	13.00-18.00
8.75-10.75	9.00			4.50-5.50	6.20-7.30	4.77c	31.5	11.5	17.00-22.00	12.00-15.00
7.70-8.20s					4.50		33.3	10	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
12.00-13.50				5.00-10.00i	7.00-12.00i	4.80c	31.7	11	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00

conveniences. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1931	May 1933	May 1934	April 1935	May 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	100.2	97.9	93.4	89.7	72.5	66.7	71.1	72.5	72.3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	102.6	101.3	84.0	85.3	58.6	61.0	65.2	69.4	68.0
II. Animals and their Products	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	97.8	102.5	108.4	102.6	72.4	58.6	65.9	69.3	69.5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	100.1	93.7	91.8	83.0	74.2	68.9	74.2	70.3	70.5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	99.0	94.1	89.7	80.3	59.5	65.7	63.9	63.9
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.4	94.0	94.4	91.4	87.5	84.5	87.4	87.4	87.4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	97.6	91.7	99.2	80.6	63.6	64.7	64.5	67.9	70.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	98.5	91.1	92.3	90.8	84.7	83.2	85.5	85.8	85.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.7	95.4	95.5	93.5	86.9	81.2	81.9	80.2	79.9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	100.4	95.1	93.0	91.3	75.8	70.8	73.8	73.5	73.2
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	99.6	98.5	96.5	98.1	70.6	64.3	68.8	70.3	69.7
Other Consumers' Goods..	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	100.9	92.8	90.7	86.7	79.3	75.1	77.1	75.7	75.6
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.3	101.0	93.1	87.1	68.5	63.2	67.2	70.7	70.6
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.2	92.4	94.9	91.5	90.1	84.9	89.1	89.9	89.9
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	101.6	101.9	92.9	86.6	66.1	60.8	64.8	68.6	68.5
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	99.7	96.3	99.1	92.9	83.0	75.6	83.1	81.3	81.4
Manufacturers' materials.	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	100.8	103.1	91.5	85.2	62.4	58.3	67.7	66.4	66.3
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	101.7	99.2	83.8	82.5	59.0	60.9	63.7	67.3	66.3
B. Animal.....	105	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	96.5	99.7	104.5	99.1	72.9	60.1	67.2	69.5	69.6
Farm (Canadian).....	70	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.3	107.5	93.0	91.9	57.7	51.2	57.0	64.7	64.1
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	102.2	101.0	103.6	94.0	71.4	58.7	68.3	72.0	70.0
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	98.9	94.0	89.5	80.3	59.7	65.9	67.9	67.8
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	98.9	90.9	92.6	88.5	80.8	79.4	82.1	82.7	81.9
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	99.7	100.9	93.0	88.5	62.7	56.0	62.3	66.6	66.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	99.8	95.3	91.1	88.9	74.5	70.4	73.0	74.3	73.3

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

localities and the Dominion average was slightly higher.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16; Windsor, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$12.90; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$13.25; Ottawa, \$15.25; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$15.50; Peterborough, \$15.50; Oshawa, \$14.25; Toronto, \$14; St. Catharines, \$14.75; Hamilton, \$13.50; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$17.75; Timmins, \$19.50; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices declined considerably during the month, influenced it was said by improvement in crop prospects in Canada and the United States. No. 1 northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from

an average price of 87.6 cents per bushel in April to 85.7 cents in May; western oats from 42.2 cents per bushel to 40.8 cents; rye from 51.7 cents per bushel to 46 cents; and barley from 45.9 cents per bushel to 42.3 cents. Flour at Montreal was 40 cents per barrel lower at \$5.30. Raw rubber at New York advanced during most of the month but turned downward following the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the National Industrial Recovery Act invalid. The average price for Ceylon rubber was 12.1 cents per pound in May, 11.6 cents in April and 13.9 cents in May, 1934. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.90 per cwt. In live stock, cattle prices advanced early in the month and then reacted, influenced by the demand for supplies from the United States and its subsequent falling off. Choice steers at Toronto were up in the average from \$7.11 per hundred pounds to \$7.20 and at Winnipeg from \$6.29 to \$6.82. Hogs and lambs also were higher, influenced it was said by relatively small supplies. The price of the former at Toronto advanced from \$8.74 per



hundred pounds to \$9.39 and of the latter from \$7 per hundred pounds to \$8.36. Stocks of creamery butter in cold storage at the beginning of May were down to 3,466,000 pounds from 6,831,000 on the first of April and the price at Toronto averaged 23.2 cents per pound in May and 25 cents for April. The movement of eggs into storage continued but stocks on May 1st were about 28 per cent less than on the same date last year. The price at Toronto averaged 20.3 cents per dozen in May and 19 cents in April, while at Montreal the figures were 22.1 cents in May and 21.3 cents in April. Visible supplies of raw

cotton were lower at the end of May than at the beginning and the price at New York advanced from an average of 11.8 cents per pound in April to 12.3 cents in May. Raw wool at 14 cents per pound was one cent per pound higher in May than in April. The price in May, 1934, was 20.5 cents. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal advanced from an average of \$8.25 per hundred pounds in April to \$8.72 in May, tin at Toronto from 56.5 cents per pound to 57.3 cents and silver at New York from 68.4 cents per ounce to 74.5 cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 87.5 for April, an increase of 0.7 per cent over the previous month's level. This increase extended to all groups except coal, cotton, chemicals and oils and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 84.1 at the end of April, an advance of 1.4 per cent over the March level. Advances were recorded in all groups except "animal food" which was unchanged. The principal changes were increases of 4.1 per cent in the "sugar, coffee and tea" group, 2.2 per cent in vegetable food and 2.1 per cent in textiles.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July 1914=100, was 139 at May 1, showing no change from the previous month. The food group was slightly lower due to reductions in the prices of milk in some districts. The fuel and light group also showed a small decrease, while rent advanced slightly.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July 1914=100 (gold index) was 70 for April, remaining unchanged from the March level. There was a slight advance in foods, the minerals and metals group and textiles, while miscellaneous commodities were lower.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 100.8 for April, an increase of 0.1 per cent for the month. Agricultural products and colonial products were higher, while industrial materials declined slightly. The greatest change in any group was an increase of 4.1 per cent in non-ferrous metals.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122.3 for April, an increase of 0.1 per cent for the month. There were no marked changes, advances in food, clothing and miscellaneous commodities being partly offset by a decline in the fuel and light group.

### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Provincial Council of Corporate Economy, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 289.44 for March, an advance of 2.8 per cent for the month. The advance was general, extending to all groups.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 80.1 for April, an increase of 0.9 per cent for the month, and reaching the highest monthly average since November 1930. The increases for the month were in farm products, foods, hides and leather products and in the metals and metal products groups.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$9.7965 at May 1, an increase of 1.4 per cent over the April 1, level. This brings this index number to the highest point reached since

December 1, 1930. The advance for the month was due chiefly to a substantial increase in the hides and leather group and smaller increases in the textiles and metals groups. Foodstuffs on the whole were unchanged.

Dun's index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$176.231 at May 1, a rise of 2.2 per cent for the month due to increases in the breadstuffs, meat, dairy and garden

produce and clothing groups, while the "other food," metals and miscellaneous groups were lower.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 138 for April, showing no change from the March level. Increases in the food and clothing groups were offset by a decline in the fuel and light group; shelter and sundries were unchanged.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Master and Servant—Liability for Injury

THE plaintiff, who was manager of defendant's farm, was injured while operating defendant's tractor-binder by being caught in a universal joint on a revolving shaft which connected the tractor to the grain binder. The tractor was being used at the time without a platform beneath the driver's seat and over the revolving shaft. Plaintiff alleged, *inter alia*, that the defendant was negligent in requiring or permitting him to operate the machinery without having a guard over the shaft. Plaintiff's testimony was that defendant told him the wooden platform which was sometimes used on the tractor could not be used when the tractor was connected with the binder because it would be in the way of the lever, and that defendant took it off the tractor and put it on the trailer. Defendant's testimony was that he told the plaintiff to put the platform on but that the latter said he did not want it. The trial judge, who tried the action without a jury, stated that he found on the facts for the plaintiff, and awarded him \$6,000 and costs.

In the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, the Appeal was allowed. The court held that the trial judge's statement and judgment must be taken to mean that he accepted the plaintiff's testimony and accordingly found that the defendant was negligent in not providing proper appliances to protect the plaintiff against unnecessary risks; it followed, therefore, that it was immaterial whether there was an opening in the platform for the lever or not; if there was an opening the defendant should have permitted the plaintiff to put the platform on the tractor, and if there was not an opening and it could not be used for this reason, the defendant should either have altered it so that it could be used or should have provided some other guard to cover the revolving shaft so that the plaintiff would not be subjected to unnecessary danger. Having failed in his duty, ruled the court, the defendant was guilty of negligence and was liable for the damages caused by such neglect. The defence of *volenti non fit injuria* had no application.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

*Wendel versus Wall* (Court of Appeal, Saskatchewan), *Western Weekly Reports*, 1935, vol. 1, page 163.

### Liability for Fatal Accident to Man on Relief While Working for Municipality

A workman on relief, in order to continue receiving such relief, was required to do certain work for the municipality (the defendant). He was employed with others on municipal work in clearing land. While engaged in felling trees, he sustained injuries resulting in his death. When the tree fell, it remained attached to the stump from which it was severed by one of the others employed. The tree then rolled, striking the workman on the head. He died subsequently from the effects of this blow.

The trial judge found that the man's death was caused by the negligence of the defendant (the municipality) or those for whom it was liable.

An appeal was entered by the defendant against the ruling of the trial judge, who had adjudged that the defendant pay damages under the Fatal Accidents Act (R.S.O. 1927, ch. 183) in the sum of \$2,400 (\$1,000 to the widow and \$1,400 to the infant daughter of the deceased). The plaintiff cross-appealed that the damages awarded were inadequate.

In the Court of Appeal, the findings of the trial judge were sustained. The Chief Justice was of the opinion that, on the facts, the deceased also was, when injured a servant of the defendant and that sec. 120 of The Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.O. 1927, ch. 179, which provides that "a workman shall hereafter be deemed not to have undertaken the risks due to the negligence of his fellow workmen," applied to the present case.

The defendant's appeal was dismissed with costs, and the plaintiff's cross-appeal was allowed with costs, the damages being increased to \$3,600.

*Humphrey's versus the city of London*, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, No. 20, page 250.

**Workman Awarded Wage Rate Established  
under Collective Labour Agreements  
Extension Act (Quebec).**

Paralleling a previous case (dealt with in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 306), a painter in Montreal brought an action against his employer for arrears of wages of \$121, representing the difference between the rate (25 cents per hour) actually paid him and the rate (60 cents per hour) established by a collective agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. The defendant claimed that the Act did not apply to him; that he was not a building contractor, building only for himself on his own properties; and that the plaintiff was a casual employee, inexperienced, and not a painter.

However, the Superior Court ruled that:

1. A proprietor who builds houses on his own land, for his own account, in the expectation of selling them at a profit, is engaged in the building industry and is subject to the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. It is immaterial that he does not contract to do work for others.

2. Where such proprietor admits that no contracts were entered into for the building of his houses but declares that he did the work personally through workmen employed and supervised by him, he cannot avail himself of the exception provided in section 5 of Order in Council No. 1780, which exempts from the operation of the agreement fixing wages payable *inter alia* to painters at sixty cents per hour contracts granted and signed before the adoption of the said Order in Council.

3. A plea of incompetency of a painter cannot be upheld, if such workman is the bearer of a certificate issued by the *Syndicat des Peintres* declaring that after examination it was found that he had the necessary competency to exercise the general trade of painter (sections 8 and 10 of the Statute 24 Geo. V, c. 56).

Judgment was issued for \$121 in favour of the plaintiff.

*Bertrand versus Forest* (Quebec) 1935. *Rapports judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure*, vol. 73, page 154).





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed decided expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,270 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the data being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The reporting firms had 915,792 employees on June 1, as compared with 893,088 in the preceding month. This advance, however, was smaller than the average gain between May 1 and June 1 in the years since 1920. The index of employment (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 97.6 on June 1, 1935, as compared with 95.2 on May 1, 1935, and 96.6 on June 1, 1934. At the beginning of June in the preceding thirteen years, the index was as follows:—1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3, and 1921, 87.7.

At the beginning of June, 1935, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,755 labour organizations with a total of 164,320 members. Of these, 26,078 or a percentage of 15.9 were unemployed as compared with percentages of 17.0 at the beginning of May, 1935, and 18.5 at the beginning of June, 1934.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the number of placements effected each day during May, 1935, was greater than that recorded during the previous month but considerably below the corresponding average for May, 1934, the major gains under the first comparison being in construction and maintenance and services, and the greatest decline under the second in construction and maintenance. Vacancies in May, 1935, numbered 30,847, applications 52,251 and placements in regular and casual employment 28,672.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was \$15.95 at the beginning of

June as compared with \$15.97 for May, fuel being somewhat lower while foods advanced slightly. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$15.78 for June, 1934; \$15.41 for June 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.44 for June, 1930; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.27 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was down from 72.3 in May to 71.5 in June. These figures compare with 72.1 for June, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93.4 for June, 1930; 105.3 for June, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.4 for June, 1914.

The table on page 602 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in May was at the highest level reached since the end of 1930. The advance as compared with the previous month was 5 per cent, due chiefly to increases in the manufacturing group and in electric power output. Mineral production was lower and construction and distribution were little changed. In the latter group trade employment, imports and exports were higher, while car loadings declined. The business index was 3½ per cent higher in May than in the same month last year, all of the principal factors having advanced. Information available for June shows wholesale prices lower than in May and lower than in June, 1934, while in the same comparisons employment, car loadings, contracts awarded, building permits and sugar manufactured were higher.

During June there were on record fourteen strikes and lockouts involving 4,997 workers, causing a time loss of 57,081 man working days, as compared with 22 disputes during May, involving 5,189 workers with a time loss of 32,357 working days. As in May, most of the disputes involved relatively small numbers of employees for short periods of time but strikes of longshoremen at Vancouver, water transport workers on the British Columbia coast (sympathetic), loggers in the Nipigon district of Ontario, and salmon fishermen

**MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA**  
(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935			1934		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	99,525,765	117,495,059	74,933,039	104,828,444	111,430,320	66,861,317
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	46,738,689	54,547,747	36,636,702	46,185,892	52,886,861	34,814,498
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$	51,893,189	62,100,691	37,575,362	58,045,528	57,899,511	31,581,881
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,743,527	7,815,506	6,257,948	7,084,284	9,464,215	6,360,609
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,132,208,619	2,366,725,309	2,602,125,551	3,128,964,127	2,536,347,022
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		122,447,222	121,419,937	141,531,638	127,348,127	133,083,183
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,446,488,415	1,451,711,330	1,364,998,798	1,367,515,700	1,375,862,013
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		824,125,882	823,135,289	862,302,612	874,716,290	877,447,651
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	93.8	93.6	86.4	87.2	88.6	90.7
Preferred stocks.....	68.4	68.4	69.2	68.4	68.7	68.5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	80.4	78.5	80.8	85.4	84.8	87.7
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.5	72.3	72.5	72.1	71.1	71.3
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget.....	15.95	15.97	15.97	15.78	15.95	16.28
Business failures, number.....				115	132	141
Business failures, liabilities.. \$				2,421,000	2,481,510	2,009,381
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	97.6	95.2	93.4	96.6	92.0	91.3
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	15.9	17.0	16.7	18.5	19.1	19.5
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	178,574	166,860	170,206	178,496	172,658	169,955
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,713,606	14,047,172	14,006,144	13,915,447	14,767,854	13,447,004
Operating expenses..... \$			10,451,767	11,003,040	11,046,014	10,104,759
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		9,913,938	9,986,543	10,009,263	10,454,019	9,260,224
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,770,025	8,573,945	8,253,684	8,652,091	7,989,759
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,797,106,839	1,720,649,893	1,872,673,236	1,869,304,804
Building permits..... \$	5,117,066	4,825,185	6,212,052	2,411,460	2,997,695	2,269,157
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	18,521,400	16,302,400	11,379,400	12,208,900	17,383,100	11,469,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	44,555	45,432	43,385	37,306	38,189	27,360
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	73,280	72,811	68,530	64,012	71,437	70,360
Ferro-alloys..... tons	3,845	4,978	5,147	2,571	2,556	2,126
Lead..... lbs.			24,811,329	28,613,779	25,999,731	26,293,879
Zinc..... lbs.			23,611,883	21,617,223	26,132,554	26,012,656
Copper..... lbs.			38,847,833	27,859,099	55,680,539	51,739,138
Nickel..... lbs.			11,836,091	13,401,648	10,933,939	12,924,418
Gold..... ounces		269,238	245,697	242,713	259,706	227,856
Silver..... ounces			1,013,805	1,161,702	1,508,323	1,032,744
Coal..... tons		920,736	881,661	979,022	1,004,944	814,573
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.			40,446,492	114,880,000	98,880,000	38,983,458
Rubber imports..... lbs.		8,800,907	2,380,166	4,947,000	4,968,000	5,418,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		6,316,000	8,836,000	13,415,000	15,987,000	9,376,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		902,000	1,865,000	2,417,000	1,583,000	1,959,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		252,364,338	231,370,647			
Flour production..... brls.		1,164,322	965,765	1,127,477	1,175,433	1,088,785
(6) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	87,364,302	77,519,642	49,612,873	84,064,288	41,631,337	43,305,372
Footwear production..... pairs		2,032,751	2,026,464	1,726,529	1,884,996	1,652,490
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		62,034,000	62,701,000	56,954,000	59,059,000	56,597,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		27,141,000	28,649,000	32,055,000	32,970,000	33,013,000
Newsprint production..... tons		242,690	222,240	229,640	242,540	216,510
Automobiles, passenger production.....		17,093	20,688	10,810	16,504	15,451
Index of Physical Volume of Business.....		103.2	98.3	95.8	99.6	92.6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		104.4	97.7	95.2	99.9	91.4
Mineral production.....		147.6	156.4	127.3	146.3	160.2
Manufacturing.....		105.1	94.0	98.7	100.2	87.7
Construction.....		38.1	37.9	25.1	35.1	28.3
Electric power.....		198.1	195.9	185.7	188.5	176.7
DISTRIBUTION.....		100.5	100.0	97.5	98.5	96.0
Trade employment.....		121.2	121.0	119.6	117.8	117.2
Carloadings.....		73.4	79.1	73.4	75.6	76.0
Imports.....		84.0	71.5	73.1	82.8	69.3
Exports.....		84.1	81.5	77.1	79.6	69.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending June 29, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending June 15, May 18, and April 20, 1935, June 16, May 19, and April 21, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.



in the Gulf of Georgia involved comparatively large numbers of employees and caused considerable time loss. In June last year there were twenty-four disputes involving 3,184 workers with a time loss of 31,689 working days, the most important dispute being the strike of metal miners at Flin Flon, Man. Of the fourteen disputes in June, five were recorded as terminated, one resulting in favour of the employer concerned while compromise settlements were reached in four cases. The disputes untermated at the end of the month numbered nine and involved upwards of 4,000 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Labour Legislation enacted by Dominion Parliament.**

The legislation of special interest to labour enacted by the Parliament of Canada during its recent session is summarized in this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In accordance with the program for legislative action indicated by the Prime Minister in his radio addresses in January, 1935, laws were passed to provide for a National Economic Council to advise the Government, for unemployment insurance, for federal regulation in some measure of hours of labour and a weekly rest day in industrial undertakings, and for the establishment of minimum wages in trades where wages appear unduly low. Money was appropriated to aid in a housing program, for the extension of public works and for unemployment relief. Works to which the Dominion Government contributes financial assistance were brought within statutory regulation as to fair wages and hours of labour. Certain violations of provincial or Dominion labour laws, such as minimum wage and hours legislation, were made indictable offences.

A Trade and Industry Commission was provided for to take over the administration of the Combines Investigation Act and to deal with unfair trade practices. Much of this legislation was based on draft conventions of the International Labour Conference or recommendations of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads.

#### **Review of social welfare in Canada**

Under the title, "Canadian Cavalcade, 1920-1935," the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare has issued a review of social welfare activities during that period. This survey constitutes not only a record of the Council's progress in the greatly enlarged field of social

service, but it is also a cross-section of Canadian life during the post-war and depression years with old and new problems accentuated by the stress of economic conditions.

It is pointed out that the organized Council held its first conference in Montreal, as the Canadian National Council on Child Welfare, September 29 and 30, 1921; was given a grant by the federal authorities in that year; and initiated its first active program. The name was shortened to the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and in 1923, a small office was opened in Ottawa. Full time executive staff was appointed as of date January 1, 1926, and the Council then embarked on intensive work, carrying on in the child welfare field only until November 1929. Then because of widening contacts and problems, on recommendation of a small conference of interested executives who had met in Ottawa in June, the Council agreed to expand in name and service into the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.

"Events have moved rapidly since then," states the report, "and the intensive pressure in public dependency has brought into strong outline the urgency of adequate, well-planned organization of both public and private welfare services. In the last five years the Council has attempted to advise in these problems with consequent, constant shifting in service and emphasis, and more and more emergence into the whole field of social work and generalized organization in community planning. Its initial fields of major interest—maternal and child hygiene, child protection, French-speaking services, and later family welfare—have been adjusted to provide for four more divisions—those on delinquency services, leisure time activities, community organization and public welfare administration. Its budget has expanded to one of \$40,000 for the current year, and its staff to provision for five senior executives serving specialized fields, two part-time consultants, and a junior staff for office administration."

In keeping with this enlarged program of major interests, the Board of Governors now recommend a further change in name to "The Canadian Welfare Council."

#### **Labour Research Service for Trade Unions**

With a view to providing trade unions with a research service, the Workers Educational Association of Ontario has recently organized a Labour Research Institute. This Institute is composed of trade unions with the W.E.A. represented on its Management Board.

In describing its service the Institute emphasizes the need for scientific examination of legal problems which confront trade unionists

and states that the development of the Institute will make available the following benefits:—

(1) A legal research committee will give their services free.

(2) The trade unions will provide secretarial services and so on and hope to furnish financial assistance for one or more full-time research workers as the developments justify themselves to trade unionists.

(3) The legal research committee will issue ten monthly bulletins on problems in industrial and trade union law. These bulletins will be regular. Additional copies of the bulletins may be obtained by trade union members at a nominal cost.

(4) The legal research committee will be prepared to receive and discuss suggestions for legal research on any industrial legal problem sent in to them by locals affiliated with the institute and, if the problem is of wide and general interest to trade unions, a special bulletin may be issued if necessary.

(5) Affiliated trade unions will receive from the legal research committee confidential information of an objective nature explaining the meaning and implications of any labour legislation which may be introduced.

The first bulletin issued by the Institute is entitled "The International Labour Organization" and is the result of a study by N. A. M. MacKenzie, Professor of Public and Private International Law in the University of Toronto.

#### **Convention call of Trades and Labour Congress**

The convention call of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for its 51st annual meeting at Halifax, commencing September 16th, has recently been issued. Drawing attention to the important social legislation enacted by the Dominion and provincial governments the "call" states in part:

"The past year has been an eventful one in the annals of the trade union movement in this Dominion. Spurred on by public indignation against unfair industrial practices and unsatisfactory social conditions resulting therefrom, against most of which organized labour has been vigorously protesting for many years, the Federal Government and several provincial legislatures have enacted a number of measures of a remedial character based upon the report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, etc.

"This year's convention affords a valuable opportunity to collectively review this new legislation and reach decisions as to how it can be made to most effectively benefit workers."

#### **Unemployment recommendation of C.M.A. Committee**

Reporting to the 64th annual general convention of the Canadian Manufacturers Association held at Hamilton recently, the Industrial Relations Committee of that body reviewed the Dominion and provincial programs of social legislation. After outlining its representations on unemployment insurance (which was made before the Senate Committee) the report deals with the matter of unemployment generally and declared:

"that there should be inaugurated along with the unemployment insurance scheme, a supplementary assistance or relief scheme participated in by municipalities and the provinces as well as the Dominion, to carry on where unemployment insurance leaves off. Without attempting to say exactly how such a scheme should be worked, your Committee ventures to lay it down that the primary responsibility must be put squarely on the municipalities in the first place and the provinces in the second place, the Dominion coming in only as a last resort."

#### **Convention on labour legislation and social insurance**

A special meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation was held in Montreal on June 13-15. The membership in this Association from its beginning has extended over both Canada and the United States but this was the first formal meeting which had been held in Canada.

The session on June 13th was held jointly with the Social Action Section of the National Conference on Social Work which was meeting in Montreal at the same time. An address was given at this session on "Health Service and Health Insurance," by Dr. H. M. Cassidy, Director of Social Welfare of the Province of British Columbia. The proceedings on the following day were devoted to a discussion of the subject of Social Insurance in Canada and the United States, addresses being given by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., on "Programme and Prospects in Canada"; by Mr. W. J. Couper, formerly Deputy Minister of Labor of Connecticut, on "Special Problems of Federal Administration"; and by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, on "Canada's Attitude towards Unemployment Insurance."

Another joint session with the Social Action Section of the National Conference on Social Work followed on June 15th, at which the subject under consideration was that of "International Labour Standards." Addresses were given at this meeting by Mr. Leifur Magnusson, Director of the Washington Branch of the



International Labour Office, on "Why they are necessary" and by Mr. Tom Moore on "How they can be made effective."

### **Nineteenth International Labour Conference**

The nineteenth Conference of the International Labour Organization concluded on June 25 with the adoption of a number of important Draft Conventions and resolutions. Among the main items on the agenda was the question of reduction of hours of work in public works, iron and steel, building and construction, glass bottle manufacture and coal mines.

The Conference adopted by 79 votes to 30 a general Draft Convention embodying the principle of a forty-hour week, with the maintenance of the standard of living, it being contemplated that this principle would be applied to particular industries by separate conventions. A separate Draft Convention was also adopted for the application of this principle to glass-bottle works but proposed Draft Conventions for the application of the forty-hour week to public works, building and construction, iron and steel works and coal mines failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority in the Conference and will come up again next year.

A complete report of the proceedings is given elsewhere in this issue.

### **Unemployment and employment among women**

In an article entitled "Unemployment and Employment Among Women," which appeared in a recent issue of the *International Labour Review*, Henri Fuss, Chief of the Unemployment, Employment and Migration Section, of International Labour Office, estimates that there was a total of approximately four million unemployed women throughout the world. The writer in describing the restrictions imposed on the employment of women in various countries states:

"Unemployment is not a problem more especially concerning men than women. It affects workers of both sexes, and it is therefore surprising that the idea should have presented itself of trying to remedy men's unemployment by aggravating women's. This, however, is the tendency indicated by a variety of measures taken recently in several different countries."

He then analyses the reasons for the employment of women, and studies possible methods of achieving a general reduction of unemployment, among men and women alike. His conclusion is that the present difficulties are merely transitory, and that as soon as economic equilibrium has been re-established on

firmer foundations of social justice, there will be work for all, both men and women.

### **Labour Legislation in United States**

The new United States National Labour Relations Bill (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 343) has passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives and has been signed by the President. Designed to protect workers in organizing and bargaining collectively, the bill would declare certain activities of employers "unfair labour practices," and create a National Labour Relations Board to prevent such practices. Briefly, these unfair practices are held to be:—

"To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in organizing or bargaining; to dominate or interfere with the formation of unions; to discriminate against workers for union membership; to discharge or discriminate against an employee for filing charges against the employer; to refuse to bargain collectively with representatives of the employees."

President Roosevelt's program for social security (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 100, and April, page 343) has also cleared Congress. As approved by both Houses, it provides for immediate state-federal old age relief; tax on employers and employees for old age insurance; and state federal payments for child welfare, the blind and other purposes.

### **Unemployed youth in the United States**

More than one-third of the high-school and college graduates in the United States between the ages of 18 and 29 were unemployed in July, 1934. It is estimated that of the 6,800,000 employable high-school and college graduates in this age group 2,450,000 were out of work. The younger element, those between 18 and 24, were most affected. Within this group 44 per cent of the high-school graduates and 35 per cent of the college graduates were out of work. Approximately 300,000 persons on relief in October, 1934, had never held a job. Nine out of every ten of these were youths between the ages of 16 and 25.

These facts were revealed in a report to the United States Senate by the Secretary of Labor in response to a Senate resolution which requested an estimate of the extent of unemployment among youth and suggestion for meeting the problem.

To meet this problem, President Roosevelt, on June 26, signed an Executive Order allocating \$50,000,000 from work relief funds to provide educational and vocational opportunities for approximately 500,000 young American boys and girls. The Order created a National



Youth Administration under the direct supervision of Aubrey Williams, Assistant Federal Emergency Relief Administration Administrator, whose purpose will be to formulate a unified program to school and find employment for those between 16 and 25 years of age. Employment for such persons will be sought in private industry. Meanwhile the organization will train young people for industrial, technical and professional employment opportunities; will provide for continuing attendance at high school and college, and will plan work relief projects designed to meet the needs of youth.

The annual report of the directors of the Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Association has recently been made public. According to this publication, the very substantial increase in employment in the pulp and paper industry during the past year has resulted in a general increase in the number of accidents. In view of the fact that one of the most serious problems confronting the association is the number of accidents occurring in wood operations, more attention has been given to this section of the work than to the mills.

### Measures of Dust Control

Dust as a cause of disease and measures for its control, has recently been made a subject of study by W. J. McConnell, M.D., assistant medical director, Metropolitan Life Assurance Company. According to this report there are very few industrial processes in which dust is not given off and rarely is there found, in the air of a plant environment dust of a single element but rather a mixture of dusts whose physical and chemical natures determine their harmfulness.

Following an analysis of various types of dust, Dr. McConnell proceeds to discuss methods of dust control. In general, he states, preventive methods include the substitution of harmless or less harmful substances for harmful ones; the segregation of dust-producing operations; enclosure of dusty processes; local exhaust ventilation and increased general ventilation; wet methods for dry; protective devices; good housekeeping; shop education; and medical supervision. He found that segregation of dusty operations usually can be done without loss in efficiency, thus limiting the exposure to a minimum number of workers. Those engaged in non-dusty operations, and even office employees, are often needlessly exposed to dust, owing to failure to isolate dusty processes.

However, the preferred method of dust control, is to entrap the dust at its source of origin by localized exhaust and dispose of it in such a manner as to prevent its dispersion.

He considered that the effectiveness of dust control measures in preventing diseases produced by dusts can be determined only by careful physical examinations of the workers so exposed under the guidance of competent medical supervision. In this respect he outlines the essential features in medical supervision of workers including the establishment of a medical department, the routine examination of all applicants for employment (with X-ray of chest), rating and placement of applicants, periodical physical examinations and provision for the disabled.

Industrial injuries to women compared with injuries to men has been studied by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labour. According to a bulletin recently published, women's injuries decreased less than men's. While injuries to women are still absolutely and relatively fewer than those of men, they are an increasing proportion of total injuries. In the case of both men and women, (1) cuts and lacerations and (2) bruises, contusions, and abrasions were the most frequent injuries. A much larger proportion of women than of men suffered from infections.

A much greater proportion of injuries to women than to men are indicated in the group of persons 20 years of age or under. In each State the women under 21 years had more injuries than any other women's age group. The proportion of injuries to these young women is greater than can be accounted for by their number among all gainfully occupied women. On the other hand, women over 45 years of age, from these statistics, seem to be particularly good accident risks. Falls are the most frequent source of injury to women over 21, while machinery causes most of the accidents to girls under 21.

Manufacturing outranked other industries in number of injuries both to women and to men, and generally had a larger proportion of women's accidents than of men's. Clerical, professional, and other services were important groups in number of women's injuries; construction and mining were important in men's injuries.

Ontario government investigation of a plan for hospital insurance for all residents of the Province was urged by the Ontario Mayors' Association at the closing session of a two-day convention held recently in Kitchener. According to the proposal advanced by the mayors, no one earning less than \$10 per week would contribute to the fund. The proposal included a scale of premiums ranging from \$1.04 to \$9.36 a year for persons earning \$10 to \$100 a week. For persons earning more than \$100 a week it was suggested the Government could work out a fair scale of contributions.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**A**PPPLICATIONS for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) from certain employees of various metal mines in the Bridge River District in British Columbia. The employees concerned, approximately 600 underground and surface workers, request increased wages and a general improvement in working and living conditions. The mines involved are the Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia, Limited, the Bralorne Mines, Limited, the Bradian Mines, Limited, the Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, and the Congress Gold Mines, Limited. A strike had occurred in these mines on May 5, and, following discussions with the provincial authorities, a scale of wages proposed by the Minister of Mines and Labour for British Columbia was accepted tentatively on May 23rd by the Pioneer, Bralorne and Bradian Mines and their employees, pending reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Later the Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, and their employees, made a similar arrangement, and operations were resumed in this mine early in June. The Congress Gold Mines, Limited, employs but a small number of men, and these men were still on strike when application for a Conciliation Board was made. A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on July 12 and members thereof were appointed as follows: on the companies' recommendation, Mr. T. W. Bingay, of Vancouver, B.C.; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. W. A. Pritchard, also of Vancouver. Messrs. Bingay and Pritchard have been requested to confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member, who will be chairman of the Board.

(2) from certain employees of the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, being locomotive, hoisting and stationary engineers, and firemen, members of the International Union of Operating Engineers. Forty-four employees are stated to be directly affected and 55 indirectly affected by the dispute, which relates to the men's request for increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions. A mediator of the Department has been instructed to interview the disputing parties in Hamilton and endeavour by conciliation to effect a settlement of the matters

at issue, if at all possible, without the necessity of Board procedure.

The Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and the Canadian National Railways notified the Department during May that they were not agreeable to accepting the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt recently with a dispute involving their employees at Fort William and Port Arthur, respectively, being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The representatives of the employees, on the other hand, stated that, although not satisfied with the recommendations of the Board, they were willing to accept them as a settlement of the dispute. The text of the report of this Board, and of the minority report submitted by the Board member representing the employers, appears in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at page 397. Neither side would recede from the position taken, and on June 19, at meetings held simultaneously in both lakehead cities, the employees authorized the officials of the union to take a strike ballot. An officer of the Department subsequently interviewed the officials at Winnipeg and Fort William of the companies concerned, and held a lengthy conference with a committee representing the freight handlers of Fort William and Port Arthur. He also conferred with various officers of the union. A basis of settlement had not been reached, however, at the close of the month.

It was reported in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 101, that an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received from certain shopmen employed by the Canadian National Railways at Winnipeg, being members of the Fort Rouge Railroad Workers' Unit, One Big Union. The dispute related to the question of seniority rights, the applicants claiming that the company had re-employed junior machinists while senior machinists were available. The matter was taken up by the Department with the officials of the railways in Montreal, and, after considerable correspondence on the subject, the employees notified the Department on June 24 that the points at issue had been adjusted to their satisfaction.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on May 31 to enquire into a dispute between members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees being members of



the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers Association (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, p. 512). Subsequently members of this union refused to handle cargo from Powell River, where a strike of longshoremen was in progress, and the ship was loaded by non-union labour. The Shipping Federation thereupon notified the Waterfront Workers' Association that, in view of their action, the agreement under which they had been working was terminated, and telegraphed the Minister of Labour that they desired to withdraw their application for a Board. The disputing parties were notified that the opinion held in the Department was that it would be in the interests of both sides that all matters in dispute be dealt with through Board pro-

cedure at the earliest possible moment, and that in the meantime the conditions of the agreement which had been in effect up to that time should be strictly observed by both parties. The Shipping Federation replied that it had entered into contractual relations with another labour union, the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association, and that it could not therefore meet the views of the Department. As neither the Shipping Federation nor the Waterfront Workers' Association submitted a nomination for Board member, the Department did not proceed with the constitution of the Board during June. A statement with respect to the cessation of work in this case will be found in the next succeeding article.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*June, 1935.....	14	4,997	57,081
*May, 1935.....	22	5,189	32,357
June, 1934.....	24	3,184	31,689

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The increase in the time loss due to strikes and lockouts in June over the figures for May, when the numbers of disputes and employees show decreases, was due chiefly to the strike of longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., and the sympathetic strike of other water transport workers in that district as well as to the strike of loggers in the Nipigon district of Ontario. The only other strikes

causing much time loss were those of salmon fishermen in the Gulf of Georgia and gold miners in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. The last two also accounted for considerable time loss in May when there were in addition important strikes of longshoremen at Montreal, P.Q., and steel workers at Hamilton, Ont. In June last year most of the time loss was due to a strike of metal miners at Flin Flon, Man.

Eight disputes, involving 811 workers, were carried over from May, and six disputes commenced during June. Of these fourteen disputes, five were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer involved, while compromise settlements were reached in four cases. At the end of June, therefore, there were nine disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: gold miners, Bridge River, etc., B.C.; leather garment workers, Toronto, Ont.; compositors, Calgary, Alta.; compositors, Winnipeg, Man.; furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.; loggers, Nipigon District, Ont.; longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.; and water transport workers, Vancouver, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture pro-



jectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer. The dispute involving hat factory workers employed by one firm in Montreal, P.Q., commencing March 5, 1935, and carried in the above list since April, is recorded as lapsed by the end of June and has accordingly been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A cessation of work by fifty of the employees in a woodworking establishment in Vancouver, B.C., on May 28 and May 29 was reported too late for inclusion in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The employees alleged that the wages of some employees were below the rates of the provincial male minimum wage scale but the employer claimed they were in accordance with the scale or better. A satisfactory adjustment is reported to have been made.

A cessation of work by fishermen on the west coast of Vancouver Island in May was noted in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Further information indicates that this dispute was confused with a strike of salmon fishermen in the Gulf of Georgia.

A dispute involving electrical workers and other building trades early in June on one building in Vancouver, B.C., has been reported in the press. The representatives of the parties concerned have reported that no strike occurred. The owner of the building had stipulated that union wages and conditions were to be observed by contractors and work was suspended for a short time to draw up a scale for the sub-contractors.

A dispute involving painters on one building in Toronto, Ont., on June 3 has been reported. It appears that the unions objected to the rate of 25 cents per hour paid to painters instead of the union rate of 75 cents per hour and picketed the job, but that no cessation of work occurred.

A cessation of work by longshoremen at Picton, Ont., at the end of June has been reported in the press. Full particulars have not been received but it appears that work was resumed on July 2, the wage rate having been increased from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents.

Floorlayers (hardwood) numbering about forty, working for a number of firms in Toronto, Ont., are reported to have ceased work between June 10 and June 15, securing in-

creases in wages from 25 cents and 30 cents per hour to 50 cents and 80 cents, also a reduction in hours to forty per week.

In connection with a strike of restaurant employees in Edmonton, Alta., from May 7 to May 9, 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, p. 518), a number of persons were arrested on charges of unlawful assembly, etc. Thirteen were convicted by the magistrate and on appeal to the District Court Judge, in June, the charges against two were dismissed owing to insufficient identification, two were released on recognizance of \$200.00 each for six months, and sentences of imprisonment were confirmed in the cases of the others, one being for six months and the others for three months.

In connection with the strike of coal miners at Corbin, B.C., January 2 to March 7, 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1935, page 514 and preceding issues), a disturbance occurred on April 17 as a result of which a number were arrested on charges of assault, etc. One man convicted of assault was also charged with perjury and in June elected for trial by jury at the fall assizes. Appeals against convictions for assault have been entered by six men, and will be dealt with in October.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**SALMON FISHERMEN, GULF OF GEORGIA, B.C.**—A large percentage of the fishermen involved in a strike commencing about May 16, demanding higher prices for fish from the canning companies, resumed work early in June, a compromise having been reached. The remainder similarly resumed work about June 26. It has been reported also that a number of employees in one cannery at Deep Bay secured an increase in wages.

**GOLD MINERS, BRIDGE RIVER, ETC. (CARIBOO DISTRICT), B.C.**—As stated in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE most of the employees involved in this dispute resumed work in the three large mines on May 23, an increase in wages having been agreed upon. As suggested by the western representative of the Department of Labour, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was applied for in June and work was resumed by the middle of the month in the other mines except one employing a small number of workers.

**FUR DRESSERS, ST. JOHN'S, P.Q.**—As stated in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE a number of the employees on strike were replaced, partly by men from Montreal. The latter returned to Montreal, and other workers were secured locally. Finally on June 10 about thirty of the strikers were re-engaged.

**LOGGERS, NIPIGON DISTRICT, ONT.**—Employees, cutting and peeling logs for a number of pulpwood and railway tie contractors, ceased work on June 19, demanding increases in piece rates and improvements in camp conditions. Increases in piece rates from \$3.25 per cord to \$4.00 were demanded and for monthly paid men from \$35.00 with board to \$45.00.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), GUELPH, ONT.**—Operations in one factory were suspended from June 21 to June 25, owing to a dispute between the employer and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The union officials demanded increases in wages and as a result of mediation by an officer of the provincial Department of Labour a compromise was reached.

**GRANITE AND STONE CUTTERS, IBERVILLE, P.Q.**—Employees in two stone cutting establishments ceased work on June 8 demanding increases in wages from 50 cents per hour to 75 cents. About forty helpers were indirectly affected. Work was resumed on June 13, increases to 60 cents and 65 cents per hour being granted, while labourers in one establishment received increases of 5 cents and 10 cents per hour.

**STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees on one building ceased work on June 20 demanding an increase in wages from 75 cents per hour to 90 cents and recognition of the Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron Workers Unit of the One Big Union. As a result of the mediation of the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, the rate was increased to 80 cents per hour and work was resumed on June 27.

**LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—A cessation of work by longshoremen, loading and unloading ocean going ships, occurred on June 5, following notification by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia that the agreement between the Federation and the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, to be in effect from November, 1934, to October 31, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 1,062), was cancelled. The union had required its members to refuse to handle cargoes to and from Powell River, where a longshoremen's dispute was in progress. Similar action had been taken on several occasions previously. A dispute as to the assignment of men from the union hall instead of the employers' hall had arisen and the Shipping Federation had applied for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1935, page 512). On cancelling the agreement,

the Federation withdrew the application. Further proceedings in this connection are outlined on page 607. The Federation then signed an agreement with the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association, incorporated under the Societies Act of British Columbia. Work was carried on to some extent by members of this union and the docks were picketed by the strikers. On June 19 a disturbance occurred in which a number of police, pickets and bystanders were injured. Twenty-three persons including one woman and two boys were arrested on charges of inciting to riot, rioting, assault, damaging property, carrying offensive weapons, etc. From time to time the number of men engaged at loading and unloading boats was increased so that by the end of the month nearly 700 men were working and nearly all cargoes were being handled. On June 24 the strikers were reported to have voted 500 to 66 against resuming work. A sympathetic strike of water transport workers is outlined below.

**COASTAL LONGSHOREMEN, SHIPS CREWS, SHIP LINERS, BOOM LOG WORKERS, VANCOUVER, AND LONGSHOREMEN, NEW WESTMINSTER, CHEMAINUS, ETC.**—The Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association is affiliated with the Longshoremen and Water Transport Workers of Canada, which on June 15 called out the members of its other affiliated unions on a sympathetic strike, in Vancouver and other ports, except some working under recently signed agreements with employers. The representatives of these unions had met the executive of the Shipping Federation and proposed that negotiations with the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association should be re-opened but this was refused. The strike involved about 400 seamen and members of ship's crews on some boats, members of the Seafarers' Industrial Union, longshoremen handling cargoes for coastal boats, about 270, members of the Coastwise Longshoremen and Freight Handlers' Association, longshoremen at New Westminster, about 300, and at Chemainus, about 60, also boom log workers, members of the Log Export Workers' Association, and members of the Shiplining and Fitting Workers' Association. The crews on most of the ships did not strike but parts of the crews of some ships ceased work, in some cases delaying the ship until they were replaced. The longshoremen at other ports did not cease work but in some cases refused to handle cargoes from Vancouver. In most cases these were handled by other men. At New Westminster the Mayor attempted to bring about a resumption of work and, when the strikers refused, arranged that the work would be done by other men under police pro-



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1935\*

Industry occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time lost in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to June, 1935</b>			
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b> Salmon fishermen, Gulf of Georgia, B.C.....	500	5,000	Commenced May 16, 1935; for increase in rates for salmon; terminated June 26, 1935; compromise.
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b> Gold miners, Bridge River, etc. (Cariboo District), B.C.....	100	2,000	Commenced May 5, 1935; for increase in wages; untermiated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Fur, Leather, Etc.—</i> Fur dressers, St. Johns, P.Q...	30	200	Commenced May 21, 1935; for increased wages, improved conditions and reinstatement of discharged workers; terminated June 8, 1935; in favour of employer.
Leather garment workers, Toronto, Ont.....	6	120	Commenced May 7, 1935; for recognition of union and changes in working conditions; untermiated.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors, Calgary, Alta...	30	720	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages; untermiated.
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man..	55	1,250	Alleged lockout; April 7, 1935; re employment of members of one union only; untermiated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	25	575	Commenced May 16, 1935; alleged violation of agreement; untermiated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b> <i>Water—</i> Longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.....	65	1,500	Commenced May 17, 1935; for union recognition and union wage scale; untermiated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during June, 1935</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Loggers, Nipigon District, Ont..	2,100	15,000	Commenced June 19, 1935; for increase in piece rates and improved camp conditions; untermiated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Guelph, Ont.....	75	300	Commenced June 21, 1935; for increased wages; terminated June 25, 1935; compromise.
<i>Non-Metallic Minerals—</i> Granite and stone cutters, Ibrerville, P.Q.....	44	176	Commenced June 8, 1935; for increased wages; terminated June 12, 1935; compromise.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Building and Structures—</i> Structural steel workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	40	240	Commenced June 20, 1935; for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated June 26, 1935; compromise.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1935—*Concluded*

Industry occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
TRANSPORTATION— Water— Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.....	927	20,000	Commenced June 5, 1935; against cancellation of agreement; unternminated.
Coastal longshoremen, ships' crews, ship liners, boom log workers, etc., Vancouver, and longshoremen, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc.	1,000	10,000	Commenced June 15, 1935; sympathy with longshoremen on strike at Vancouver from June 5; unternminated.

tection. These became members of a new union, the Royal City Waterfront Workers' Association, incorporated under the Societies Act of British Columbia. Employers organized the Fraser River Shipping Board which signed an agreement with the new union, one of the provisions being that all disputes shall be referred to the Mayor whose decision is to be final. A sawmill at Chemainus was closed as

a result of longshoremen refusing to handle the cargoes. Some logging camps were also reported to be closed down, in some cases owing to fire risk. Many of the members of ships crews and longshoremen on the coast are working under agreements between their employers and unions not involved in the sympathetic strike. Several of these are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

## Great Britain

The number of disputes reported as beginning in May was 47 and 9 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 56 disputes in progress during the

month, involving 14,000 workers with a time loss of 88,000 working days for the month. Of the 47 disputes beginning in May, 4 were over demands for increases in wages, 5 over proposed wage reductions and 9 over other wage questions, 3 over questions respecting working hours, 16 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 7 over other questions of working arrangements and 3 over questions of trade union recognition. During May settlements were reached in 38 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workers, 16 in favour of employers and 13 resulted in compromise. In 3 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A dispute involving 2,000 coal miners at Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, which began March 25 against a dismissal of some of the older miners, was still in effect at the end of May.

## Belgium

Following a decision of the National Joint Commission for Mines in March to regulate wages in coal mines according to variations in the cost of living, which decision involved a reduction of 5 per cent in wages, a number

of strikes occurred in the Charleroi coal fields during May, involving at one time nearly 20,000 miners in a demand for an increase of 5 per cent in wages. A settlement was reached May 25 providing for an advance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and further adjustments to be made later.

#### France

A dispute involving 4,000 leather glove workers at Millau which began December 27, 1934 against proposed wage reductions of 25 per cent and more was reported to have terminated May 31, but no information as to the terms of settlement has been noted.

#### Netherlands

The number of disputes which began in the year 1934, was 148 and 152 in effect during the year involving 432 establishments and directly affecting 5,830 workers. The time loss for the year was 114,200 working days.

#### India

Statistics for the year 1934 show the number of disputes for the year as 159, involving 220,808 workers, with a time loss of 4,775,559 working days. Over 90 per cent of the total time loss for the year occurred in cotton and woollen mills. Of the 140 disputes which began during the year, 107 were over wages questions, one over bonus, 24 over personnel, 6 over leave and hours and 2 over other causes. Of the 157 disputes which terminated during the year, the workers were successful in 32, partially successful in 25 and unsuccessful in 100.

#### Philippine Islands

The number of strikes and other industrial disputes adjusted through the Philippine Bureau of Labour reported for the year 1933 was 59 and 8,066 workers were involved.

#### United States

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1934 was 1,740, and 1,770 were in progress during the year, involving 1,392,860 workers with a total time loss for the year of 19,308,650 working days. While these figures are much greater than those for the year 1929, the numbers of disputes and workers involved are considerably less than during the war and the years immediately after the war. The time loss figures for these latter years are not available but the time loss for 1934 was not much more than half as great as that for the year 1927 and for the year 1928.

The number of disputes beginning in March was 142 and 123 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 265 disputes in progress during the month, involving 98,000 workers with a time loss of 1,200,000 working days.

The strikes of lumber workers in the State of Washington and also in Oregon and California which were mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE continued in June. In a number of mills where settlements had been made, the strike was resumed early in June. By June 20, compromise settlements had been reached in some towns in Washington and several thousand workers were returning to work, but in other places the strikes continued.

At Toledo, Ohio, on June 5, a one day strike of electrical workers was temporarily settled on agreement to refer the matter to arbitration, but the strike was resumed when negotiations broke down and electrical power was seriously reduced in the city for four days until a settlement was reached through government intervention June 17, when an immediate increase in wages of 5 per cent was conceded, and further demanded increases referred to arbitration.

A two months' strike of street car employees at Omaha, Nebraska, ended June 21, during which time there were outbreaks of violence and the militia was called out to enforce order.

According to recent information published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, coal production in Canada during the first quarter of 1935 amounted to 3,559,083 tons, a 7 per cent increase over the output in the corresponding period of 1934. The January, February and March, 1935 output included 2,292,858 tons of bituminous coal, 167,293 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 1,098,932 tons of lignite coal. Imports of coal into Canada during the first three months of 1935 were recorded at 1,502,659 tons or 10 per cent below the total for corresponding period of 1934. Customs' records show that 91,754 tons of Canadian coal were exported during the first quarter of the current year.

Canadian coal mines furnished employment to 27,563 men in January, 26,066 men in February and 27,766 men in March. These mines produced approximately 68 per cent of their possible output; 30.2 per cent of the output loss was due to lack of orders. The average output per man during January, February and March was 131 tons or 2.6 tons per man day.



## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**T**HREE new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1935, page 319, and in previous issues; and the fifth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1933.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement, concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway Brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### Case No. 441.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

On January 5, 1935, the position of telegraph operator in the freight office at Depot Harbour, Ontario, was temporarily abolished for the duration of the closed season of navigation. The employees contended that when the operator's position was thus abolished, the post was filled by a clerk who did the work previously assigned to the operator, with the exception of sending and receiving telegrams on the wire direct. This action, the employees claimed, was a violation of Clause "B" Article 1, Schedule of Rules and Wages for Telegraphers and Assistants, which declared that:

"Established positions shall not be discontinued and new ones created under a different title covering the same class of work, for the purpose of reducing rates of pay."

The Railway's contention was that during the open season of navigation the staff in the General Agent's Office at Depot Harbour con-

sisted of twelve regular positions, including that of telegraph operator. Excluding the telegrapher, the balance of the staff was embraced under another wage schedule. In accordance with practice of many years' standing, upon cessation of navigation last Fall this staff was materially reduced, due to decline in volume of business handled through that port; and included in this seasonal reduction of staff was the position of telegraph operator. The winter staff at Depot Harbour now consists only of the General Agent and three clerks. As it is only during the open season of navigation that it is necessary to have direct telegraphic communication with Depot Harbour, any additional clerical duties which may be assigned to this telegrapher by the General agent cannot thereby be regarded as work to which such telegrapher is exclusively entitled.

The Board found that the question resolved itself into one as to whether in changes consequent upon reductions of staff a position should be filled by an employee under the telegraphers' agreement or under the clerks and freight handlers' agreement. The fact that employees at a station may be working under two agreements does not justify the engagement of two employees when the service of only one employee is required. It was not admitted that the action taken in the case in question was a violation of Clause "B," Article 1 of the Schedule of Rules and Wages of Telegraphers. It further developed that the operator's position was re-established on April 25, and is to be maintained at least until after the close of navigation at the end of the current season. The operator was retained in employment throughout previous winter seasons.

The Board's decision was therefore that the operator's position, having been re-established for the current season of navigation, arrangements should be made to reinstate the former operator in the position and the parties should confer further as to subsequent seasons.

#### Case No. 442.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A dispute arose as to the method of filling the position involving charge of the station at Westfort, Ontario. The employees' contention was that this station had been maintained for many years and since December 1, 1910, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have incor-



porated the position in the Telegraphers' Agreement.

Under the terms of the current agreement, clause (g), Article 2, telegraphers have the exclusive right to any position incorporated in the wage schedule. This was carried out until September 30, 1934, on which date the regularly assigned agent was retired on pension, thereby creating a vacancy. It was claimed that the management then disregarded the agreement by extending the authority of the agent at Fort William to include Westfort and place one of the clerical staff at Fort William in charge of the agency at Westfort, and have declined to assign the vacancy to an employee carried on the Telegraphers' seniority list. The employee placed in charge of the agency at Westfort is not carried on the Telegraphers' seniority list; therefore has no legitimate right to a job included in the Telegraphers' agreement.

The employees also pointed out that this agency has not been discontinued, as when a station is discontinued it is entirely abandoned, but this has not been done. They further contended that the railway had violated the last paragraph of Article 1, viz:

"Established positions shall not be discontinued and new ones created under a different title covering the same class of work for the purpose of reducing the rate of pay."

The railway's contention was that after the removal of the station from its former location in the town of Westfort to its present location near the outskirts of the town, the work was materially changed, the accounting and similar work being transferred to the Fort William agency, while the handling of express, baggage, tickets and money orders has been retained at Westfort. In view of this change and as the former agent was retiring from the service, it was decided to change the status to that of a sub-agency, and the man who had previously been employed at this point as checker was placed in charge as sub-agent at a rate of \$125 per month.

The Board considered that while existing conditions are maintained at Westfort the agency should be regarded as continuing to come within the provisions of the telegraphers' agreement. It having been made evident that there was justification for a revision of the rate of pay of the position, the parties should confer in regard to this question and subject to this consideration the claim of the employees is sustained.

**Case No. 443.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A dispute arose as to whether moves made by trains at six specified points constituted side trips under Article 3 (E) of Engineers' and Firemen's Schedules.

This clause reads:—"Engineers (or Firemen) will be paid not less than ten (10) miles for doubling and actual miles in excess of ten (10) miles.

"Engineers (or Firemen) except on assigned runs, making side trips on subdivisions will be paid on the same basis as doubling and be paid terminal switching at the turn-around point on the side trip.

"Engineers (or Firemen) on assigned runs which include a side trip as part of their regular assignment will be paid actual miles, plus detention and switching at turn-around point on side trip."

The employees contended that in all cases where trains are required to make movements of more than one-half mile off their direct route on to another subdivision such movement constitutes a side trip within the meaning of the foregoing schedule rules. They directed the attention of the Board to the decision in Case No. 177 which, in their opinion, fully supports their contention in regard to this dispute.

The railway conceded that one point in the six specified constituted a move from a station to an outside function point, but in the other five cases the contention is that it never was the intention that such moves, within station limits, should be classed and paid for as side trips. These cases were paid as side trips, for a time, due to misunderstanding on the part of the timekeeper, but when the error was noted the payments were stopped.

The Board found that following its decision in Case No. 177, it was arranged between representatives of the Railways and of the Employees that the arbitrary allowance of ten miles previously paid for side trips on regularly assigned runs should be discontinued, actual mileage plus detention and switching at turn-around points on the side trips being substituted therefor. This arrangement continued in effect for approximately seven years. A new schedule rule, Article 3, Clause E, was adopted for the engineers in 1930, and for the firemen in 1931; it was indicated that under these rules detention and switching at turn-around points on side trips were paid for up to 1933 in all the

cases mentioned. This practice would appear to indicate that there was a mutual understanding of the intent of the existing rules at the time they were adopted which

became effective in practice for a period of approximately three years.

On the basis of the existing rules, the claim of the employees was sustained.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

A REPORT has been received of one case recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1935, page 406, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1,060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to re-appointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

#### Case No. 170—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

On October 1, 1934 the position of senior clerk, Rockingham, N.S., (rate of pay \$140.00 per month) became vacant owing to the death of the then occupant. The position was not bulletined but was filled by a clerk who was paid the scheduled rate until January 8, 1935,

at which time it is contended it was abolished. In the meantime on December 3, 1934, the position of record clerk, rate \$121.00 was set up temporarily for the winter season, and on January 9, the clerk who had been paid the senior clerk's rate was reduced to car checker.

The employees contended that the duties of senior clerk were still in existence and were being performed by a lower rated employee, and claimed that under Article 3, Rule "D" of the schedule, the management was required to bulletin the vacancy, but this they did not do, although they were requested on several occasions to do so.

The contention of the railways was that when the senior clerk's position was abolished on January 8, 1935, any supervisory duties which had been attached to this position were assumed by the station agent and the yard agent, and the claim that the senior clerk's work was performed by the record clerk cannot be substantiated. It was also contended that the record clerk's position had been set up temporarily during the previous winters and the same practice was followed this year, so that when the senior clerk's position was abolished in January additional staff was not taken on to perform the work over and above the normal staff of previous years. In view of the fact that there is a station agent, yard agent and yardmaster, all located in the same office at Rockingham, it was considered there was no necessity for a senior clerk.

The Board was of the opinion that when the position of senior clerk rated at \$140.00 per month, became vacant on October 1, 1934, and was filled, that it should have been bulletined in accordance with Article 3, Rule "D" of the existing schedule. In view of the oral evidence adduced at the time of hearing the Board considered that when additional clerical staff is required at Rockingham Yard the two parties should confer and mutually agree upon the classification and rate of the position or positions, having due regard to the nature of the work and the provisions of the schedule applicable thereto.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA IN 1935

THE Parliament of Canada during its recent session, which opened on January 17 and closed on July 5, 1935, enacted new laws providing for unemployment insurance, unemployment relief and for public works to stimulate employment, for minimum wages, the eight-hour day and a weekly rest-day in industrial undertakings in accordance with draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, and for fair wages and hours on public works, for loans to assist in the construction of houses, and for the establishment of an Economic Council and a Trade and Industry Commission. Amendments to the Criminal Code were also of interest to wage-earners.

Motions were adopted by Parliament to approve the draft conventions of the International Labour Conference regarding seamen's articles of agreement, the marking of heavy weights on packages for transportation by vessels and the protection of workers employed in loading and unloading ships, providing for a weekly rest-day, and eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week in industrial undertakings and for minimum wage-fixing machinery. Legislation to implement the seamen's and dockers' conventions was embodied in the Canada Shipping Act, 1934. This statute, however, has not been proclaimed in effect. The formal ratifications of the conventions on weekly rest, hours of labour and minimum wages were transmitted to the League of Nations on March 21 and April 25, 1935, respectively.

### Unemployment Relief and Public Works

The Relief Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on May 4, is generally similar in its terms to the Relief Act of 1934. The text of the 1935 statute was given in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at p. 321.

The Supplementary Public Works Construction Act provides that, in addition to the works and undertakings provided for by the Public Works Construction Act, 1934, further projects shall be undertaken for the purpose of accelerating recovery of trade and industry. The Act enables the Governor in Council to authorize the execution and completion of the works and undertakings in the Schedule to the Act which include work throughout Canada on railways, rivers, harbours and canals, geological surveys, conservation works, public buildings, camp sites, landing fields, etc. In the execution of such works, as far as practicable and consistent with reasonable efficiency and economy, first consideration is

to be given to the employment of those who, if available and competent, are most in need in the locality in which the works are to be performed without any discrimination whatsoever, preference being shown to unemployed ex-service men and unemployed married and single men with dependants. The sum of \$18,000,000 is appropriated to meet obligations arising under these sections of the Act.

The Governor in Council may also authorize the guarantee as to principal and interest, over a period of two years, of equipment securities of the Canadian National Railways up to a principal amount of \$8,000,000 and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to a principal amount of \$7,000,000, to assist these railways in bettering their equipment.

### Unemployment and Social Insurance

A summary of the Bill which has become the Employment and Social Insurance Act and which was based on the Unemployment Insurance Act of the United Kingdom was given in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at pp. 135-139 and the principal amendments made by Parliament were outlined in the June issue at pp. 507-508. The full title of this Act, which received the Royal Assent on June 28 is "An Act to establish an Employment and Social Insurance Commission, to provide for a National Employment Service, for insurance against unemployment, for aid to unemployed persons, and for other forms of Social Insurance and Security and for purposes related thereto." The Act came into force on being assented to but contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund are not payable until a date to be fixed by the Commission to be set up to administer the Act.

The Commission to be known as the Employment and Social Insurance Commission is to consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor in Council. One member is to be the Chief Commissioner and of the other two, one is to be appointed after consultation with workers' organizations and the other after consultation with employers' organizations. Each Commissioner is to hold office for ten years subject to his earlier removal for cause or permanent incapacity. Commissioners must retire at the age of seventy years but if under that age are eligible for re-appointment on the expiration of their term of office. They are to be paid such salaries as are fixed by the Governor in Council. The Commission is to





undertake investigations for the purpose of making proposals to the Governor in Council for the extension of insurance to employments at present excepted from the Act, for assisting during unemployment persons who are ordinarily employed in excepted employments and those who, while ordinarily employed in insurable employment, are not for the time being entitled to benefit, and for providing, in co-operation with educational authorities or otherwise, physical and industrial training and instruction for the unemployed with a view to their rehabilitation.

The Commission is to organize and maintain an employment service for the Dominion with regional divisions and employment offices within each division. The central office in each regional division is to be used as a clearing house for information concerning vacancies and applications for employment, and such offices are to be co-ordinated so that the information obtained in any regional division may be available to workers and employers in other divisions. The Commission may establish local committees, including members chosen after consultation with workers and employers, to advise the Commission and it may also authorize loans to workers travelling to places where work is available. The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act passed in 1918 may be repealed on proclamation.

All persons 16 years and over, employed under contract of service or apprenticeship, are to be insured against unemployment, with the following exceptions: persons employed in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging, (exclusive of such sawmills as are reasonably continuous in their operation), hunting and trapping, transportation by water or by air, stevedoring, domestic service, excluding employment in a club or in any trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain; persons employed as nurses, teachers, including teachers of music and dancing, whether engaged in schools, colleges, or in a private capacity, members of the military, naval or air forces and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or other police, members of the permanent public service of the Dominion or of a province or employees of a municipal authority; any person employed as agent paid by commission or fees or a share of the profits, who is mainly dependent on earnings from some other occupation or is ordinarily employed as agent by more than one employer, and his employment under no one of them is that on which he is mainly dependent for his livelihood; persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour and at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value two thousand dollars a year or,

in cases where such employment involves part time service only, at a rate of remuneration which, in the opinion of the Commission, is equivalent to a rate of remuneration exceeding two thousand dollars a year for full time service, provided that any person in respect of whom contributions have been paid for not less than five hundred weeks may continue as an insured contributor; persons in employment of a casual nature otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business or in employment of any class which may be specifically excepted by the Commission as being a subsidiary employment and not the principal means of livelihood; any person employed by his consort or any person employed without wages for his parent or the person on whom he is dependent for his maintenance, and finally, persons paid for playing in any games. The Commission may add to or restrict the list of excepted employments in order to remove any anomalies in the operation of the Act.

Any person employed in a seasonal occupation lasting ordinarily twenty-four weeks or less in a year and not ordinarily employed in any other insurable employment or one who habitually works for less than the ordinary working day may claim exemption from the Commission.

An Unemployment Insurance Fund is to be established, made up of contributions by employers, workers, and the Government of Canada. The weekly contribution in respect of an adult male worker is 25c from the worker and a like sum from his employer. In respect of an adult female worker the contribution is 21 cents from each. Lower rates are fixed for those between 18 and 21 years of age and those 17 years and 16 years respectively. The employer is to pay both contributions but may deduct the worker's share from wages. The Governor in Council may make regulations for the payment of contributions by means of unemployment insurance stamps affixed to unemployment books or cards. The Dominion Government contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund is fixed at one-fifth of the aggregate amount contributed by employers and workers.

The three statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit by an insured contributor are:—(1) that not less than forty weekly contributions have been paid during the two years immediately preceding the date of claiming benefit; (2) that he has made application for benefit in the prescribed manner and proves that since the date of the application he has been continuously unemployed; and (3) that he is capable of, and available for, work but is unable to obtain suitable





employment. Special terms are laid down for contributors who, during any part of the two years, are incapacitated for work or employed in an excepted employment or in business on their own account. A person is deemed to be "continuously unemployed" if he is unemployed for three days, whether consecutive or not, within a period of six consecutive days. Two such continuous periods separated by not more than six weeks are to be treated as one continuous period of unemployment. But any period during which a person fails to satisfy the third statutory condition or is disqualified for benefit or deemed not to be unemployed is to be excluded in the computation of continuous unemployment unless it is proved in the first two cases that he was incapable of work through definite physical or mental disability. As to the third statutory condition, a person is not deemed to have refused "suitable employment" if he has refused an offer of a job arising in consequence of a strike or lockout or at wages lower or on conditions less favourable than those he might reasonably have expected to obtain having regard to his usual occupation or has refused employment in his usual occupation at lower wages or on less favourable conditions than those laid down in collective agreements or recognized by reasonable and fair employers. It is stipulated, however, that after the lapse of a reasonable interval, employment shall not be considered unsuitable only because it is at lower wages or in another occupation but no contributor is to lose his right to benefit for refusing to accept a job on condition that he refrain from joining a trade union or if he would lose his membership or right to membership in a trade union.

An insured contributor is disqualified for the receipt of benefit:—(a) if he has lost work owing to a trade dispute at the premises where he was employed unless he proves that he is not interested in the dispute and does not belong to the class of workers affected by it; (b) if it is proved by an officer of the Commission that he has neglected to avail himself of an opportunity for work; (c) if he has lost his work owing to misconduct, or left it without good cause; (d) while he is an inmate of a prison or other public institution or is, permanently or temporarily, out of Canada; or (e) while he is in receipt of an old age pension under an Old Age Pensions Act.

The unemployment benefit payable to insured persons who fulfil the statutory conditions is \$1 a day or \$6 per week for adult males with proportionate amounts for other classes. Benefit is payable for not more than an aggregate of 78 days of continuous unemployment in any benefit year. Additional

benefit is payable to any person who is entitled to ordinary benefit and who has made not less than 100 contributions during the preceding five or less complete insurance years. Such additional benefit is calculated at the rate of one day's benefit for every weekly contribution paid for him in the five years or less preceding the year in which additional benefit is to be paid, less one day for every three days' benefit he has already received on account of those years. Two contributions on behalf of a person under 18 are reckoned as one, fractions of days are disregarded for the purposes of this section and the additional days must not extend beyond twelve months from the date on which he first makes application for benefit after having fulfilled the first statutory condition.

Questions as to the employments and persons covered by the Act and as to rates of contribution are to be decided by the Commission. Machinery is provided for the determination of claims for benefit. The Commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, is empowered to appoint one or more insurance officers for each regional division. Courts of referees to be set up in each regional division are to consist of an equal number of representatives of employers and insured contributors chosen from panels of persons in these classes constituted by the Commission. The Governor in Council may appoint an umpire and deputy umpires from among the Judges of the Exchequer Court of Canada and the Superior Courts of the provinces. Claims for benefit are to be made in the first instance to an insurance officer, who if of the opinion that the claim ought to be allowed, may allow it. If the insurance officer is not satisfied, he may refer the claim to the court of referees or, in certain cases, may himself disallow it. At the instance of an insurance officer or of an association of employees of which the claimant is a member, and, in certain cases at the instance of the claimant, appeal may be taken from a decision of a court of referees to the umpire whose decision is final.

The Act provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of an Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee consisting of a chairman and not less than four or more than six members representing equally employers and employees. The Committee will advise and assist the Commission, report on the condition of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and if the fund is, or is likely to become, insufficient or more than sufficient to discharge its liabilities, the Committee is to make such recommendations for the amendment of the Act or regulations as may be appropriate in the circumstances.



The Commission may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make regulations for carrying out the Act and may appoint inspectors to ensure compliance with it. Penalties are provided for fraudulently obtaining benefit or evading payments and for other violations of the Act or the regulations under it.

With regard to national health, the Commission is charged with the duty of collecting information concerning any scheme, actual or proposed, for providing medical, dental, surgical and hospital care, and compensation for loss of earnings due to ill-health or accident, making such information available to persons interested, and examining and reporting on schemes on request of any province, municipality or group of persons. In performing this duty the Commission is to co-operate, as far as possible, with any department of the Government of Canada, the Dominion Council of Health, or with provinces, municipalities, or associations. The Commission may also from time to time submit to the Governor in Council proposals for co-operation by the Dominion and may undertake special investigations with regard thereto subject to the approval of the Governor in Council concerning the scope and nature of such investigation.

### Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, which received the Royal Assent on June 28, is designed to give effect to the provisions of the Draft Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1928. The Act empowers the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to create and by regulation provide for the operation by or under the Minister of machinery whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed for workers in specified rateable trades. Employers and workers concerned are to be associated in the operation of such machinery in such manner as the Governor in Council may by regulation determine, but in any case in equal numbers and on equal terms. "Rateable trades" are defined as "those trades or parts of trades (in particular, home-working trades) in which no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise and wages are exceptionally low." "Trade" includes manufacture and commerce and "worker" includes any employed person not under 16 years of age. Minimum wages so fixed are to be binding on employers and workers concerned so as not to be subject to abatement by means of individual agreement, or, except with the general or particu-

lar authorization of the Minister, by collective agreement.

The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister which is to be made after the Minister has consulted or caused consultation as the Convention requires, may by regulation declare which trades or parts of trades are those rateable trades to which the minimum wage-fixing machinery shall be applied. Such trades are to be known as specified rateable trades. The machinery is to be applied only in rateable trades after the Minister has consulted or caused consultation as required by the Convention\* and has declared, by regulation of his Department, the nature and form of, and the methods to be followed in the operation of, the machinery as it is to be applied to that particular trade. This section and that providing for the creation of the minimum wage-fixing machinery are to come into force on proclamation. The International Labour Convention on which these sections are based provides that it shall come into force in any country twelve months after it has been ratified by the Government of that country. The Minimum Wage Convention was ratified by Canada on April 25, 1935, and cannot come into force in Canada until April 25, 1936. The Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons on June 20, 1935, that "it is desirable, therefore, that these sections that depend upon the convention for their validity should not come into force until proclamation on a date subsequent to the 25th day of April, 1936."

In other sections of the Act which came into force on enactment, it is provided that the Governor in Council, when satisfied that the trade and commerce or the public revenue of Canada is being injuriously affected by the absence of uniform minimum rates of wages or that workers throughout Canada are being oppressed by reason of the insufficiency of the wages being paid to them to enable them to maintain a suitable standard of living, may, by regulation, fix uniform minimum wages or fair and suitable rates of wages in the trade concerned and provide or indicate the necessary machinery for enforcing observance and for punishing non-observance of such regulation.

The Governor in Council is further empowered to make regulations enabling the Minister or his nominee to permit any em-

\*Article 3 (1) of the Convention requires that before minimum wage-fixing machinery is applied in a trade or part of a trade, representatives of employers and workers concerned including representatives of their organizations, if any, shall be consulted, as well as any other specially qualified persons whom the competent authority deems it expedient to consult.





ployer or employers to pay wages at less than the minimum rate to workers who, by reason of age, infirmity or inexperience are incapable of doing the work of a competent worker, or to authorize any person, including an officer or employee of any provincial government, to act as inspector or supervisor in connection with the enforcement of the Act; ensuring that employers and workers concerned are informed of the minimum rates of wages in force; prescribing the procedure for making orders as to wages effective; providing that whenever minimum rates have been fixed by one of the two methods laid down in the Act, the rates so fixed shall apply to employers and workers engaged in that trade in lieu of the minimum rates fixed in that trade by the other method provided in the Act; granting to any board, commissioner, etc., authorized under the Act to fix minimum wages the powers of a commissioner under the Inquiries Act; empowering the Minister to permit delays to enable the orderly and proper application of the Act to industry and commerce and all necessary consultation and arrangement with relation thereto to be made; and making such other provision as, being consonant with the Convention, is necessary to enforce the Act and carry out its true intent and meaning.

The Minister, or his nominee, with the powers conferred by the Inquiries Act, may, at any time, on the application of representatives of employers or workers, conduct an inquiry as to the minimum rates of wages required to enable a worker to maintain a suitable standard of living.

An employer in a trade for which minimum wages have been fixed who is convicted of paying or agreeing to pay to any worker a wage less than the rate fixed is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000. A worker in the trade who has been paid less than the minimum rate may recover the difference as an ordinary debt but on a prosecution of an employer for paying less than the fixed minimum wage, the Court, in addition to imposing a penalty, may order payment to the employee concerned of the amount due. Every person who fails or omits to comply with the Act or regulations is liable, if the offence is one for which no other penalty is prescribed, to a fine not exceeding \$50.

Nothing in the Act is to be construed as relieving any employer from the obligation to pay any minimum wages fixed by or under any provincial statute if such minimum wages are higher than the relevant minimum wage fixed under the Dominion Act.

### Hours of Labour

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act, which received the Royal Assent on July 5, 1935, and is to come into force three months thereafter, gives effect to the draft convention respecting hours of work in industrial undertakings adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919. The Bill, as presented to the House of Commons, was summarized in the March issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE at p. 233. During its progress in Parliament a number of amendments were made.

The Act applies to mining and quarrying, manufacturing (including shipbuilding and electrical works), construction and transportation, including the handling of goods at docks, warehouses, etc., but excluding transport by hand. Industries in which only members of the same family are employed are excluded and the Governor in Council is authorized to define the line of division separating industry from commerce and agriculture for the purpose of determining the employers to whom the Act applies.

The Act establishes an eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week for persons in the specified industries except those who hold positions of supervision or management or who are employed in a confidential capacity. Where, by law, custom or agreement between employers' and workers' organizations, or, where no such organizations exist, between employers' and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight hours may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week by the sanction of the Governor in Council or by agreement between such organizations or representatives but in no case may the daily limit be exceeded by more than one hour.

Where persons are employed in shifts they may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 per week if the average number of hours over a period of three weeks does not exceed that limit. The limit of hours may also be exceeded in case of accident, actual or threatened, or of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *vis major* but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking. In continuous processes carried on by a succession of shifts the limit of hours may also be exceeded provided that the number of working hours does not average more than 56 per week. A clause added by the Senate provides that such regulation of hours must in no case affect any rest days which may be secured by the law of Canada to





the workers in such processes in compensation for the weekly rest day.

The Bill as introduced provided that in exceptional cases, where it is recognized that the daily limit of hours of work cannot be applied, and where agreements have been made between employers' and workers' organizations to increase the daily limit, the Governor in Council may give effect to such agreements provided that the average number of hours per week over the number of weeks covered by such agreement does not exceed forty-eight. In the House of Commons, a further proviso was added that where such an agreement, embodying the basic principle of the eight-hour day, had been made, prior to December 31, 1934, between a railway company and any employees' organization, the provisions of such agreement relating to hours of employment are to continue in effect for "one year from the 31st March, 1935, unless suspended during such period by the Governor in Council." A Senate amendment replaced the words quoted by the words "three months from the date of the coming into force of this Act." The Act, itself, is to come into force three months after receiving the Royal Assent.

Whenever the Governor in Council after consultation as required by the Convention (i.e. with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, if any) is satisfied that the work or any class of work in any industrial undertaking or any class of industrial undertaking is preparatory or complementary so that it must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment, or is essentially intermittent as when it does not require the worker to be continuously occupied, or must necessarily be performed in variable periods of employment, or is seasonal or subject to intervals of discontinuance or variations in the supply of raw materials, or exceptional owing to pressure of work for the time being, he may, by regulation, except all or any employment at such work or class of work in such undertaking or class of undertakings. Such regulations are to provide that fair and humane conditions of labour with relation to hours of work shall prevail in such excepted employment and that any regulation made by reason of pressure of work shall be temporary. Whenever practicable, the maximum additional hours permitted are to be fixed by the regulations and in such case the rate of pay for overtime is not to be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate.

Employers must post notices showing the hours of work in conspicuous places or notify them by such other method as may be approved

by the Governor in Council. The hours must be so fixed that the duration of the work does not exceed the limits prescribed by the Act and when so notified may not be changed except in a manner approved by the Governor in Council. Rest intervals not reckoned as part of the working hours are to be notified in the same way. Employers must keep overtime records in prescribed form. An employer who violates or fails to comply with the Act or regulations is punishable on summary conviction for each offence by a fine not exceeding \$100. A minimum fine of \$20 in the original Bill was struck out. A section added by the House of Commons provides that nothing in the Act is to be construed as relieving any employer from any obligation under any provincial statute establishing shorter hours of work than those established by the Dominion Act.

### Public Works and Contracts

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which received Royal Assent on June 28, 1935, and is to come into force on May 1, 1936, repeals the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, but re-enacts a number of sections of that statute, adding new provisions to comply as far as possible with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads. The Act, like its predecessor, makes provision for "fair wages" and an eight-hour day on construction works undertaken by the Government of Canada directly or by contract. It provides also, however, for a forty-four-hour week on such works and extends the Federal Government's policy of fair wages and an eight-hour day to works towards which Federal aid is granted by way of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee, by stipulating that an agreement must be entered into with the Government of Canada by the party intended to receive such grant setting forth that "fair wages" as defined in the Act will be observed and working hours will not exceed eight a day except in special cases to be determined by the Governor in Council or in cases of emergency approved by the Minister of Labour. This provision includes works carried out by any provincial or municipal authority to which financial aid is given by the Dominion as well as other works aided by the Government of Canada. A grant or payment by the Dominion may be excepted from this provision by statutory authority or by agreement with the Government of Canada. Regulations may be made by the Governor in Council to require the furnishing of any necessary information to ensure the enforcement of the Act. The Act, however, does



not apply to such contracts, agreements or works as are, by order of the Governor in Council made before the execution of the contract, declared to be excepted from the operation of the Act.

### Weekly Rest Day

The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, which gives effect to the draft convention of the International Labour Conference on that subject adopted in 1921, received the Royal Assent on April 4, 1935, and comes into effect three months thereafter. The Act applies to industrial undertakings, defined as in the Limitation of Hours of Work Act, and requires employers to grant a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in every seven days to all employees, with the exception of persons who hold positions of supervision or management or who are employed in a confidential capacity. The rest period is, wherever possible, to be granted to the whole staff simultaneously and to fall upon the Lord's Day, as defined by the Lord's Day Act of Canada.

The Governor in Council may make regulations authorizing total or partial exceptions and, in so doing, is to have special regard to proper humanitarian and economic considerations and to consult with responsible associations of employers or workers, if any. Such regulations are also to provide, as far as possible, for compensatory periods of rest, except where agreements or custom already make such provision.

Where the weekly-rest day given does not coincide with the Lord's Day, the employer must make known the days and hours of rest by notices posted in conspicuous places in the establishment or other convenient place or in any other manner determined by the regulations. The Act repeals that clause of the Lord's Day Act which provided that the prohibition of employment (other than emergency employment) on the Lord's Day without a compensatory rest day during the following week should not apply to any employee engaged in an industrial process in which the regular day's labour of such employee does not exceed eight hours. Nothing in the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act is to be construed as affecting the operation of any provision of the Lord's Day Act as thus amended.

A fine not exceeding \$20 may be imposed on any employer who violates or fails to comply with any provision of the Act.

### Criminal Law

An Act to amend the Criminal Code, assented to on July 5, 1935, carries out certain recommendations of the Commission on Price Spreads designed to prevent evasion of the minimum wage or other labour laws. It adds to the Code a section, effective September 1, 1935, declaring everyone guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment or to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or to both, who, knowingly, employs a person at a rate of wage less than the minimum wage fixed by any law in Canada, falsifies an employment record or punches a time clock with intent to deceive; puts the wages of more than one employee in the same envelope with intent to evade the provisions of any law of Canada; employs a child or a minor contrary to any law of Canada.

### National Economic Council

The Economic Council of Canada Act was assented to on July 5, 1935. An honorary advisory council on social and economic questions, to be known as the Economic Council of Canada, is to be set up under the Act. The Council is to consist of the Prime Minister as chairman and fifteen members appointed by the Governor in Council who are to serve without remuneration but necessary expenses may be paid. Not more than seven of the members must be selected from the officers of the Dominion public service whose duties require consideration of social and economic problems; not more than five are to be representatives of organizations of a social or economic character and not more than three are to be other persons with special knowledge or experience of economic problems. Committees may be set up by the Council to consider special questions and persons not members of the Council may be appointed to such committees as associate members. The Dominion Statistician is to be secretary of the Council which is to meet at least twice a year and the necessary staff may be appointed. The duties of the Council, all of which are of an advisory nature and to be undertaken at the request of the Chairman, include the investigation of general or particular economic or social conditions or problems in Canada, the promotion and co-ordination of economic and social research in Canada, the co-ordination of activities of a social and economic character carried on by the various departments of the Government, consideration of the organization of statistics required for social and economic inquiries and the publication of such reports as are deemed to be in the public interest. The Dominion Statistician





is to make such special statistical investigations as the Council requires. Regulations governing procedure may be made by the Governor in Council and an annual report is to be submitted to Parliament.

### Housing

The Dominion Housing Act, assented to on July 5, 1935, provides that the Economic Council, when so required by the Governor in Council, shall investigate and advise as to the best means to be adopted to improve housing conditions in Canada; advise upon proposals for housing schemes submitted by local authorities, and particularly as to the necessity for and feasibility of establishing a housing scheme in any locality for the construction of houses with the assistance of the State to be leased to low wage earners, and for the clearance and re-development of overcrowded areas; as to proposals that have been adopted outside of Canada and the results achieved; as to the factors that enter into the cost of construction and means of securing economy and increased efficiency. The Minister of Finance may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, enter into contracts with approved lending institutions or local authorities to join with such institutions or authorities in the making of loans to assist in the building of houses under conditions laid down in the Act. The sum of \$10,000,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the Act.

### Trade and Industry Commission

The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, which received the Royal Assent on July 5, and will come into effect on October 1, 1935, is designed to carry out certain recommendations of the Price Spreads Commission. The Act provides for a Dominion Trade and Industry Commission of three members and that the members of the Tariff Board shall act as the Commissioners. The Commission is charged with the administration of the Combines Investigation Act and is given power to investigate complaints regarding unfair trade practices, to promote fair trade conferences, to co-operate with boards of trade and to conduct economic investigations alone or in co-operation with the Economic Council to be set up under the Economic Council Act. The Commission may recommend the approval of an agreement to control and regulate prices or production if it is unanimously of the opinion that wasteful or demoralizing competition exists in an industry and that the agreement would not be against the public interest. If the Governor in Council approves of the agree-

ment, no prosecution under the Combines Investigation Act or Section 498 of the Criminal Code may be instituted except with the consent of the Commission. If, after investigation, the Commission considers that any practice complained of constitutes an offence against any Dominion law relating to unfair trade practices, it may investigate and communicate the complaint, and any evidence in support thereof, to the Attorney-General of Canada with a recommendation that the parties be prosecuted. The Attorney-General may refer the matter to the Attorney-General of the province concerned or to the Director of Public Prosecutions whose appointment is provided for in the Act. The latter, who must be a barrister of at least ten years' standing, is charged with the duty of instituting, at the instance of the Attorney-General of Canada, criminal proceedings for violation of any of the laws prohibiting unfair trade practices in cases which appear to be of importance or difficulty, or in special circumstances, to assist the Attorney-General of any province in prosecuting offenders against such laws and to assist the Commission in the conduct of investigations. The National Research Council may, at the request of the Commission, investigate, report and advise upon all matters relating to commodity standards, prepare draft specifications or grades and analyze and report upon any commodity.

The Combines Investigation Act was amended so as to transfer the administration of the Act from the Minister of Labour to the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission. The words "merger, trust or monopoly" are defined in the Act as amended and the definition includes one or more persons who either substantially or completely control the class or species of business in which they are engaged.

### Other Measures

The Canadian Fisherman's Loan Act, which received Royal Assent on July 5, 1935, establishes a system of long-term mortgage credits for fishermen under the administration of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, and authorizes the Government of Canada to provide initial capital in an amount not exceeding \$300,000, to subscribe for the \$1 shares, issued as capital stock as loans are made, up to an amount equal to 5 per cent of the loans, to purchase fishermen's long-term loan bonds in an amount not exceeding \$500,000, and to guarantee the principal and interest of such bonds to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000.

A Bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as recommended by the Royal





Commission on Price Spreads but drafted to confine it to industries within federal legislative jurisdiction, was introduced in the House of Commons on May 23, 1935, and passed by the House but thrown out by the Senate. The Bill was designed to enable a board of conciliation and investigation to be appointed under the Act "in any industry subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada", whether or not it was an industry to which other sections of the Act applied, that is, mines and public utilities, if complaint was made to the Minister of Labour "that intimidation has been practised or other discriminatory action taken either by employers or employees" and it seemed expedient to the Minister to appoint a board. The text of the Bill and an account of the circumstances attending its rejection were given in the June issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE at pp. 508-509.

A resolution was agreed to in favour of the adoption of a Federal health policy to be carried out in co-operation with the provincial governments.

Another resolution to provide old age pensions for blind persons over forty years of age by an amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act was referred to the Select Standing Committee of the House on Industrial and International Relations on January 30. On April 3, the committee reported its approval of the motion while expressing its regret that since the Old Age Pensions Act was in force in only seven of the nine provinces, an amendment to it would not benefit blind persons in New Brunswick and Quebec unless subsequent action was taken by the legislatures of those provinces. It was estimated by the committee on the evidence submitted that the cost to the Dominion of pensions to the blind between 40 and 70 years of age under the Old Age Pensions Act would be under \$500,000 apart from administration expenses. On presentation of this report, it was moved that the report be referred back to the committee with power to amend it by recommending the enactment of a special Act applicable to all the provinces and providing pensions for the blind over 40 years of age on the same basis as old age pensions. On June 12 the committee submitted its amended report stating—

In view of all the circumstances including possible constitutional difficulties, the committee recommends that the Government of Canada consider amendments to the Old Age Pensions Act in such manner as to make that act apply to blind persons of forty years of age and over. The committee are of the opinion that in drafting such amendment provision should be made whereby any province might by appropriate provincial action, provide for the operation of that portion of the act dealing with pensions for the blind without the necessity of providing for the operation of the whole act within such province.

The motion for concurrence in this report was allowed to stand over and on June 27, the Prime Minister stated that no action would be taken by the Government requiring the present session. As to amendment of the Old Age Pensions Act for this purpose, there was strong opposition to this course on the ground that as two provinces had not adopted the Act, an invidious distinction might be made by giving pensions to a given category of persons in the other provinces.

### New Labour Organizations in Canada

Charters have been issued by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the following organizations:

Toronto Paper Box Makers' Federal Labour Union, No. 76.—President, F. F. McCarthy, Toronto, Ont.; Secretary, J. J. McAuliffe, 180 Jones Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Truckers' Federal Labour Union, No. 77.—President, Thomas Chisamore, Port Arthur, Ont.; Secretary, Alexander Reynard, 212 McIntyre St., Port Arthur, Ont.

Kenora Trades and Labour Council.—President, Fred Rivers, Kenora, Ont.; Secretary, T. J. Thomas, Box 773, Kenora, Ont.

Border City School Maintenance Association, No. 72, Windsor, Ont.—President, F. E. Mason, Windsor, Ont.; Secretary, Frank Harding, 709 Dougall Ave., Windsor, Ont.

Federal Labour Union, No. 65, Brantford, Ont.—President, W. Rodgers, 9 Blossie St., Brantford, Ont.; Secretary, J. R. Dutton, 131 Drummond St., Brantford, Ont.

Charlottetown General Labourers' Protective Association, No. 66.—President, Harry Redmond, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Secretary, Henry Ford, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Amalgamated Workers' Federal Union, No. 73.—President, W. L. Myles, Kenora, Ont.; Secretary, D. C. Talbot, Box 893, Kenora, Ont.

The following new local unions have been chartered recently by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour:

Montreal Sheet Metal Workers' Union.—Secretary, R. Senecal, 1288 Beaubien St., Montreal, Que.

London Civic Employees' Union, Local No. 1.—Secretary, J. Hughes, 371 King St., London, Ont.

Winnipeg Projectionists', Local No. 8, National Union of Theatrical Employees.—Secretary, Ed. Barr, 1248 Downing St., Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary Newspaper Printers' Association, Local No. 1, The Canadian Printers' Union.—Secretary, R. H. Thornton, 327 Second Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta.

Edmonton Local No. 2, National Cleaners and Dyers' Union.—Acting Secretary, R. LeMaitre, 11319—87th St., Edmonton, Alta.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA IN 1935

THE Alberta Legislature, which was in session from February 7 to April 23, 1935, enacted a number of laws of labour interest including new statutes dealing with collective agreements, regulation of quarries, and health insurance, and amendments to acts relating to unemployment relief, regulations of steam boilers and pressure vessels and the employment of children.

The Industrial Standards Act, which is designed to encourage the making of agreements between employers and employees in the various industries and to enable the terms of such agreements as to wages and hours to be given the force of law for a period of one year, was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1935, at pp. 534-536.

The Quarries Regulation Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations governing the working of quarries. "Quarry" is defined to include workings in any land for the purpose of obtaining rock, stone, gravel, sand, clay, or earth, not being a mine within the meaning of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and all machinery and equipment used in connection with such workings. The regulations may be made generally for the purpose of ensuring the safety of workers and prescribing the manner of operation. They may deal in particular with the storage and use of explosives, the prevention of insanitary conditions and the accumulation of gas, may require the appointment of quarry managers and prescribe the minimum ages for employees, the hours of employment, and the places and times of payment of wages and the deductions to be allowed. Inspectors appointed under the Coal-Mines Regulation Act are charged with the duty of inspecting quarries as occasion may require, or as the Minister may direct. For contravention of any regulation a fine not exceeding \$25 and costs may be imposed, and, in default of payment, the offender may be imprisoned for not more than thirty days.

The Alberta Health Insurance Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a Health Insurance Commission of three members, including one medical practitioner. Where, by resolution of a majority of the governing bodies of the municipalities or improvement districts concerned or by a petition of at least 25 per cent of their residents, it appears to the Commission that there is a desire for the formation of a medical district, the commission may direct the taking of a vote of the electors on

the question in the manner prescribed by the Municipal Hospitals Act. The Commission may of its own motion direct the taking of such a vote. If a majority of the electors favour the constitution of the area into a medical district, the Commission, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may issue an order forming the district. "Elector" is defined to include any British subject twenty-one years of age and over, who has resided in the Province for twelve months and in the district for three months immediately preceding the taking of the vote.

Provision is made for an advisory board for each medical district, consisting of one member from each municipality or improvement district included. This board is to make recommendations to the Commission for the conduct of affairs in the territory under its charge. The Commission is empowered to appoint professional boards of reference to inquire into and report on any question relating to dental, hospital, medical or nursing services. Such boards are to consist of three persons all of whom must be members of the profession concerned. The chairman is to be nominated by the Commission, one member by the advisory board of the district in which the question arises, and the remaining member by the governing body of the profession concerned. The member of the local advisory board for each municipality and the chairman and secretary of the advisory board are to be a local board of reference for that municipality to hear and determine questions which are not of a professional nature as to the claim of a resident to receive benefit, or to deal with emergency situations.

Upon the constitution of a medical district, every municipality wholly or partly included therein must, as soon as possible, take a census and ascertain what persons are residents or income earners or likely to become earners and any other information prescribed by the regulations. "Income earner" does not include a married woman whose income, independently of her husband, does not exceed \$100 per annum, a female domestic servant whose remuneration over and above board and lodging, does not exceed \$12 per month, or a male person under 18 years of age who is a relative of, and resides with, an income earner but receives no remuneration for services other than board and lodging, and has no other income. Residents of a medical district who become income earners or income earners who become residents subsequently to the taking of the census, must register with the secretary of the municipality in which





they reside and residents removing from a district must notify the secretary.

The scheme is to be financed by contributions from the municipality, the province, employers and residents. Each municipality wholly or partly within a medical district is to pay \$11.28 per annum and the Provincial Treasurer \$3.22 per annum to the Commission for each resident of such district. Residents who are wage-earners are to pay \$2.01 per month, and those who are casual labourers one cent per month for each hour of employment. The employer will contribute in respect of each employee who is a resident of a medical district 81 cents per month in the case of a salary or wage earner, and one-half cent for each hour of employment in the case of a casual worker. The employee's contribution is payable to the employer who acts as collector for the municipality entitled to the payment. Income earners other than wage or salary earners, are to pay on demand to the municipality in which they reside the sum of \$33.83 per annum or \$2.82 per month. Each employer must keep accounts and produce them for inspection by the secretary of the municipality or any person authorized by him, and must also make a monthly return to the secretary in the form prescribed by the regulations. Amounts payable under the Act are recoverable as taxes.

Benefits afforded to residents of medical districts include medical, surgical and dental advice and treatment; hospital and nursing services; laboratory, X-ray and biochemical services; hospital facilities necessary for purposes of diagnosis; and drugs, medical and surgical supplies and appliances prescribed by the medical practitioner. A resident may consult any medical practitioner or dentist practising in the district who is to be paid for his services by the Commission according to the tariff and subject to the conditions laid down in the Act and regulations. The medical practitioner is to decide in the first instance as to the necessity for benefit but a patient may appeal from his decision to the local advisory board. A local board of reference may disqualify for the receipt of benefit any person who appears to have taken up residence for the purpose of receiving benefit without becoming a bona fide resident of the district, and, with the approval of the Commission, any person who is persistently unreasonable in his demands for services.

The Commission is authorized to institute and carry on clinics for the promotion of the public health of medical districts and, generally, all services for the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease, and may maintain a trained staff to provide such services. The Commission may also, with the

approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, make regulations prescribing the procedure to be followed in proceedings under the Act, defining the extent of benefits to be granted and providing for any event or contingency for which no express provision is made in the Act.

A sum not exceeding ten per cent of all moneys received by the Commission is to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Commission; two per cent of the moneys received from each medical district is to be kept in a separate contingency fund for that district to be used only for dealing with emergencies and unusual conditions; the balance of the funds received from each district is to be available for the payment of benefits in the district.

Clauses added to the Town and Village Act enable the council of a town or village to pass a by-law making provision for medical care of its residents by means of a contract or agreement with a medical practitioner, either alone or in conjunction with the council of one or more cities, towns, villages or municipal districts, and such contract or agreement may be by way of guarantee or upon any other basis. No by-law for medical care is to be finally passed until it has been assented to by two-thirds of the electors who are property-owners and who vote thereon, and no contract or agreement made under such by-law is to have any force until approved in writing by the Minister of Health.

The provisions relating to the imposition in towns of a minimum tax of \$4 for school purposes were redrawn and the tax may now be imposed upon every person twenty-one years of age and over who has been resident in the town for one month in any calendar year, is gainfully employed and has not been assessed for that year. Formerly all male persons of 21 years of age, so resident were subject to this tax whether employed or not.

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, Continuation Act, 1935, revives the Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, as from the date of its expiration, (March 31, 1934) and continues it in effect until March 31, 1936. The Act authorized the making of agreements with the Government of Canada and with the municipalities and improvement districts for the carrying out of measures to relieve unemployment. The Unemployment and Agricultural Relief Borrowing Act provides for the ratification of borrowings by the province from the Dominion in 1934 for unemployment and agricultural relief a total of \$2,145,000 particulars of which are set forth in the Schedule. The Relief Liability Act, 1934, was amended to correct a verbal error.





The Income Tax Act was amended to permit any person whose income does not exceed \$3,000 per annum and who in the year 1935 or 1936 has living with him a son between 21 and 25 years of age who by reason of unemployment is wholly dependent upon him, to deduct \$300 from the amount of his income in respect of such son.

An amendment to the Boilers Act forbids any person to use any second-hand pressure vessel acquired by him until he has obtained permission from an inspector to do so.

An amendment to the Theatres Act requires moving-picture machine operators to be licensed after an examination as to competency and provides for the payment of fees by candidates at such examinations.

The Alberta Natural Products Marketing Act was amended to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by Proclamation to declare all or part of the Natural Products Marketing Act and the Dairy Industry Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, as well as any amendment thereto, or regulations made thereunder, to be in force in Alberta so far as they relate to any commodity produced in the province and to any other commodity to the extent that such commodity is not within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada and is within the legislative competence of the province.

A Bill to amend the Labour Disputes Act, 1926, was introduced but not passed. This Bill would have added to the Act sections similar to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of the Dominion prohibiting a strike or lockout pending or during a reference of a dispute to a Board of Conciliation.

On April 15, 1935, the Legislature agreed to a Resolution pointing out the serious effect on the wages of miners of the proposed reduction of fifty cents per ton in the coal supplied to the Canadian National Railways and directing the Legislature to request the Fuel Department of the Canadian National Railways to maintain the then price levels.

On April 18, a resolution was passed recommending that the Workmen's Compensation Act and its administration be reviewed by a Special Commission of three members, any or all of whom might be members of the Legislature, the Commission to present its report during the next session.

A Resolution adopted on April 22, favoured the financing by the Government of a program of public works so as to eliminate direct relief as far as possible.

A resolution of March 7, dealing with old age pensions was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April at p. 321.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business and the same district, by Orders in Council, of eleven agreements which are summarized below and an amendment to an Order in Council affecting plumbers at Three Rivers, also summarized below. Notices of application for changes in agreements already in force under Orders in Council have appeared in various issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: building trades, Three Rivers, in June 8 and June 15; plumbers, Three Rivers, in June 8; painters, Three Rivers, in June 8; bricklayers, Three Rivers, in June 15; building trades, Montreal, in June 15 and June 22; men's and boys' clothing workers throughout the province, in June 22. Statements of correction to applications for change in agreements already in force under Orders in Council have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: plumbers, Three Rivers, in June 8, and plumbers, Quebec, in June 22.

Notices of application for the extension of agreements to all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business and the same district have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: structural steel workers, Montreal in June 8; barbers, Hull in June 8; barbers, Joliette in June 8; barbers, Shawinigan Falls in June 15, and printers, Chicoutimi in June 29. Statements of corrections to applications for extension of agreements already under consideration have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: plumbers, Quebec, in June 8; barbers, Saint Hyacinthe in June 8.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, em-



ployers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* beginning in the issue of June, 1934. In this issue and in future, the terms of agreements will be outlined instead of being given in full.

**BUILDING TRADES, VICTORIAVILLE.**—An Order in Council approved June 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 15, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement (as amended following objections) between certain building contractors and La Federation Ouvrière de Victoriaville et des environs No. 19865 (The Workers' Federation of Victoriaville and district, No. 19865). The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, page 323.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the county of Arthabasca. The agricultural industry is exempt.

The agreement is to be in effect from June 15, 1935, to June 15, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Hours in accordance with regulations under the limiting of working hours Act, 8 per day and 40 per week for skilled workers, except on public works, etc., 6 per day and 36 per week, two shifts from May 1 to October 1 on large contracts. (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, page 701.)

For any contracts exempt from this Act, the agreement provides for an 8-hour day for qualified workmen and 9 for labourers and helpers.

Wage rates per hour: bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 50 cents; electricians, steam engine-men (construction), carpenters and joiners, tin-smiths, plumbers and steamfitters, 35 cents; painters, 30 cents; carters with single horse 40 cents, with two horses, 55 cents; labourers, 25 cents.

Lower minimum rates are specified for small buildings in municipalities of small population and for persons partially incapacitated by age, etc.

Wages for apprentices: 15 cents per hour during first year, 20 cents during second year, and 25 cents during third year and until journeymen's licences be obtained.

**PLUMBERS, HULL.**—An Order in Council approved June 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 15, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain plumbing and steamfitting contractors and l'Association des Employés en Plomberie et en Chauffage (the Plumbing and Heating Employees' Association). The application for the extension of this agreement was mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, page 532.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac, Abitibi, Temiscamingue, Labelle and Papineau so far as public buildings are concerned and applies to the county of Hull only, for other buildings, except that the agricultural industry is not included in any county.

The agreement is to be in force from June 15, 1935, to March 31, 1936.

Hours are limited to the same as governs building trades at Victoriaville noted above.

Wages per hour: master plumbers (personal services) \$1.25, journeymen 75 cents, apprentices from 10 cents during first year to 25 cents during fourth year, improvers 40 cents during first six months and 50 cents during second six months.

Each journeyman or improver to be entitled to one apprentice only; one improver only shall be allowed to each two journeymen.

For work away from residence of the employee, transportation and board to be paid by the employer.

**BREAD AND CAKE DELIVERY MEN, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council approved June 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* June 15, (correction in June 22) makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain bakers and confectioners and l'Union Nationale Catholique des Compagnons Boulangers de Québec, section des distributeurs de pain, gâteaux et pâtisseries (the National Catholic Union of Journeymen Bakers of Quebec, bread, cake and pastry distributors section).

The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, page 427.

The territorial jurisdiction of the agreement comprises the judicial district of Quebec except that in the counties of Portneuf and Lotbinière, only master bakers selling all or any part of their production in one or more adjoining counties will be subject to it.



The agreement is in effect from June 15, 1935 to November 1, 1935, when it will be renewed if no notice or change has been given by either party.

Hours: 72 per week.

Minimum weekly wage rates: a man in charge of one delivery \$15, second employee on a delivery \$6; when paid on a commission basis, the minimum of \$15 to be paid. Employees who only deliver orders which they have not solicited, to be paid a minimum of \$10 per week. Outside the city of Quebec and the town of Levis and within a radius of 15 miles of their limits these wage rates may be reduced 10 per cent. If a chauffeur is employed on a delivery truck, he must be paid a minimum of \$15 per week.

Bread, cake and pastry delivery men are not responsible for the collection of money.

**PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved June 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 29, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors and la Fraternité des Plombiers-Electriciens de Québec, Inc. (the Brotherhood of Plumbers and Electricians of Quebec, Inc.). The application of the extension of this agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, page 532.

The territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement comprises the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Saguenay and Gaspé.

The agreement is in effect from May 20, 1935, to April 30, 1936, and for another year if neither party gives notice of intention of changing it. In case of a revision of wages for May 1, 1936, if the parties do not come to a signed agreement, the present agreement will remain in force until the completion of the works underway and until the expiration of negotiations.

Hours are limited under the limiting of working hours Act, to be same as governs building trades at Victoriaville noted above. Or in case of non-application or of derogation granted by the proper authority, hours would be 9 per day, a 54 hour week except during June, July and August when they would be 50 per week.

Overtime: time and one half till midnight; from midnight to 7 a.m. double time; work on Sundays or holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: journeymen plumbers and electricians, 45 cents; apprentices from 10 cents per hour during first year to 18 cents during fourth year. However in any municipality outside a radius of 10 miles of Quebec and Levis, which has a population of less than 5,000, for work on contracts of less than \$5,000, the rate will be 40 cents.

Plumbers and electricians employed permanently in the maintenance of public buildings or industrial establishments to receive at least \$19 per week.

The number of apprentices must not exceed one per three journeymen for work in the shop and one apprentice for every journeyman for work done on a construction job, but every workshop is entitled to one apprentice.

If the employee rooms or boards in the establishment, the employer may deduct from the worker's wages \$3 per month for room and

20 cents per meal. The travelling expenses and board of workers sent outside the town will be paid by the employers.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SHERBROOKE.**—An Order in Council, approved June 28, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Les Syndicats des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs du District de Saint-François (The Master Barbers and Hairdressers Unions of the District of Saint Francis) and Le Syndicat des Employés-Barbiers du District de Saint-François (The Union of Employed Barbers of the District of Saint Francis). The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, page 533.

The territorial jurisdiction of the agreement includes the Counties of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Wolfe, Compton, Frontenac and Stanstead.

Agreement to be in effect from June 29, 1935 to June 28, 1938, and until a new agreement is made. With the consent of both parties, the joint committee may modify the agreement in the interest of the trade.

Hours: the regular hours for the shops vary in different localities in the district from 66 to 71 hours per week, but in this time each employee is entitled to 6 consecutive hours off each week except the weeks when there is a holiday.

Minimum wages per week: barbers and men and ladies' hairdressers \$13 per week, plus 50 per cent on any receipts over \$20 made by the employee; extra employees 45 cents per hour. Employees receiving higher wages than these at the time the agreement is signed are not to have their wages reduced. For master or employed barbers and hairdressers who work by contract, by the piece or by the job, minimum rates are set for each piece of work. Wages of female hairdressers in no case to be lower than the minimum fixed by the Minimum Wage Commission of the Province. Provision is made for arranging for lower rates of wages for persons partially incapacitated on account of age, etc.

Apprentices to be at least 16 years and must serve 3 years and follow the regular barber's course. Not more than one apprentice in each shop.

Wages for apprentices: \$5 per week after six months, \$7 after one year and \$9 after two years.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved June 28, makes obligatory the terms of an Agreement (as amended following objections) between Le Syndicat Professionnel des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de l'Île de Montréal (the Trade Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of the Island of Montreal) and Le Syndicat Professionnel des Employés-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de l'Île de Montréal (the Trade Union of Employed Barbers of the Island of Montreal). The application for the extension of this agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, page 533.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles of its limits.

The agreement does not govern ladies' beauty parlours with the exception of the minimum

tariff for ladies' hairdressing or any other service that can be done either in a barber shop or in a ladies' beauty parlour.

The agreement is in effect from June 29, 1935 to June 28, 1938, and until a new agreement is made. With the consent of the two parties, the joint committee may make any modifications in the interest of the trade.

Hours: 55 per week.

Overtime: 45 cents per hour.

Minimum wages per week: barber hairdressers \$15 plus 50 per cent of all receipts in excess of \$25 made by the employee in the week; extra employees 45 cents per hour. For tradesman, master or employee, barber, barber-hairdresser working on contract, piecework or by the job, minimum rates are set for each piece of work.

No object or service of any value which may serve to decrease the rates in the agreement may be given to a customer. Provision is made for arranging for lower rates of wages for persons partially incapacitated through age, etc.

Not more than one apprentice in any shop. Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age and serve two years, during the first six months of which they must attend a barbers' school and continue a special course throughout the two years.

Wages for apprentices: \$7.50 per week after six months at the school, \$10 after 12 months apprenticeship and \$12.50 after 18 months.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SAINT HYACINTHE.**—An Order in Council, approved June 28 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 29, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between "Le Syndicat Catholique National des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Saint-Hyacinthe" (The National Catholic Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Saint-Hyacinthe) and Le Syndicat Catholique National des Employés-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Saint Hyacinthe (The National Catholic Union of Employed Barbers) and l'Union Internationale des Ouvriers Barbiers d'Amerique, District de Saint Hyacinthe, (the International Union of Journeymen Barbers, district of Saint Hyacinthe).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the towns of Saint Hyacinthe and Drummondville and within a radius of two miles of their limits.

Agreement to be in effect June 29, 1935 to June 28, 1938 and until a new agreement is made. Modification may be made with the consent of both parties, through the joint committee, if in the interest of the trade.

Hours: 59 per week.

Minimum wages: for barbers and men's and ladies' hairdressers, \$13 per week, plus 50 per cent of all receipts in excess of \$18 made by the employee; but after the agreement is in effect one year, the minimum wage will be \$14 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts over \$20; for female hairdressers, \$12.50 per week but in no case less than the minimum wage fixed by the Minimum Wage Commission. Extra employees, 45 cents per hour. The minimum wages for employees working by the job are set. No object of any value may be given to a customer with a view to reducing the minimum rates mentioned. Journeymen who due to advanced age or infirmity cannot give the regular

service may arrange through the Joint Committee to work for lower minimum wage rates.

The regulations for apprentices are similar to those for Montreal noted above in the Montreal agreement except wage rates which are \$7 per week after six months at the school, \$9 after twelve months and \$11 after 18 months.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved June 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 29, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement (as amended, following objections) between Le Syndicat des Maîtres Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Québec, Inc. (The Master Barbers and Hairdressers Union of Quebec, Inc.) and l'Union Catholique des Compagnons-Barbiers de Québec, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Journeymen Barbers of Quebec, Inc.).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the City of Quebec.

The agreement is in effect from June 29 to May 1, 1936.

Hours: 58 per week, except in hairdressing parlours where they are 55 per week.

Overtime: 25 cents per hour over the regular.

Minimum wages for journeymen: \$15 per week, plus 50 per cent commission on the gross receipts exceeding \$25 each week, except that journeymen who earn \$1,500 or more per annum, in barber shops, are to be paid a straight 50 per cent on gross receipts. Temporary employees to be paid \$2.50 per day except for Saturdays or the eve of feasts, when rate is \$5 per day. Women hairdressers to be paid the minimum established by the Minimum Wage Board. For employees who work on commission, special rates are established for each piece of work, and no premium may be given to anyone with a view to reducing these rates. No particular agreement more advantageous than this to the employee may be changed by this agreement.

If a barber or hairdresser boards with employer, not more than \$2 per week for lodging and \$4 per week for board to be charged.

No master barber or hairdresser may rent one or more chairs to a journeyman barber or hairdresser or to another master barber, barber-hairdresser or female hairdresser.

One apprentice may be employed for each two journeymen in a shop, but not more than two apprentices in any shop. Apprentices to serve three years, but three months in an approved barbers' school may replace one year's apprenticeship.

Wages of apprentices: \$3 per week during first year, \$5 during second year and \$7 during third year.

No strike or counter-strike shall be declared unless all means of conciliation have been previously tried.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council, approved June 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 29, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement (as amended following objections) between l'Union Nationale Catholique des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs des Trois-Rivières (The National Catholic Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Three Rivers) and l'Union Nationale Catholique des Em-



ployés-Barbiers et Coiffeurs des Trois-Rivières (The National Catholic Union of Journeymen Barbers and Hairdressers of Three Rivers).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the towns of Three Rivers, Cap-de-la-Madeleine and Pointe du Lac.

Hours: 57 per week.

Wages for barbers and hairdressers: \$15 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts exceeding \$25 or \$18 without the percentage; \$12.50 for ladies' hairdressers. In no case may women hairdressers be paid less than provided by the minimum wage board. No employer to reduce the wages for an employee receiving more than these minimum rates. Minimum rates are specified for each piece of work by employees working on contract or piece work.

Provision is made for arranging that partially incapacitated employees may work for less than regular rates.

Any agreement with a view to reducing the rates enumerated either per hour or contract shall be null and void. No object of any value with a view to reducing the rates may be given to a customer.

Not more than one apprentice allowed to any one shop. Apprenticeship calls for a six months, course in hygiene.

Wages of apprentices: after six months' practice \$5 per week, after one year \$7.50 and after 18 months, \$10.

**BUILDING TRADES, DRUMMONDVILLE.**—An Order in Council, approved June 28 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 29, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement (as amended following objections) between certain building contractors and le Syndicat Nationale Catholique des Métiers de la Construction de Drummondville (The National Catholic Union of Building Trades of Drummondville).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the county of Drummond.

The agreement is in effect from June 29, 1935, to June 28, 1936, and shall be renewed automatically if no notice of change is given 30 days before its expiration.

The agricultural industry and also contracts signed before the publication of the Order in Council are exempt.

Hours are limited to 8 per day and 48 per week under the limiting of working hours Act, but for contracts exempt from this Act, hours are limited to 8 per day for journeymen and 9 per day for helpers and common labourers.

Minimum hourly wage rates: bricklayers and masons 55 cents, electricians, plasterers and plumbers and steamfitters 50 cents, carpenters and joiners 45 cents; cement finishers, marble setters, ornamental iron workers (erectors), painters, slate and tile roofers, sheet metal workers, tile setters and terrazzo layers 40 cents; hod carriers, lathers (metal and wood), composition roofers, stationary engineers and ornamental iron workers' helpers 35 cents, common labourers 30 cents. For workmen who cannot perform the normal amount of work due to old age or invalidity, lower rates are specified. Lower rates are also provided for work on small contracts in municipalities of a small population.

Maintenance men employed permanently may be paid \$15 per week for qualified workmen and \$12 for unqualified workmen and labourers. Hours for maintenance men, 55 per week and any overtime to be paid at regular hourly rates mentioned above.

The number of apprentices allowed for journeymen employed on a job are: for the trades of painters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, electricians and joiners, one apprentice to four journeymen, 2 apprentices to 10 journeymen, 3 apprentices to 15 journeymen, and in the other trades one apprentice to 10 journeymen.

Wages for apprentices: first year 12½ cents per hour, second year 18 cents, third year, 25 cents.

**LONGSHOREMEN, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council approved June 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* June 29, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain inland navigation companies and l'Union des Travailleurs du Port de Montreal. (The Longshoremen's Union of the Harbour of Montreal.) The Order in Council covers employers and employees interested in the loading and unloading of ships engaged in inland navigation in the Montreal harbour.

Wages for longshoremen and for checkers and coopers except those paid weekly or monthly: 42 cents per hour for all work done between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and 45 cents for all work done between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

If required to work more than six consecutive hours without a meal hour, all such extra time to be paid at time and one half. For work on Sundays, St. Jean Baptiste day, Ascension Day, Labour Day, Confederation Day and All Saints' Day, 60 cents per hour.

Time used for shifting and rigging of ships to be paid at prevailing rate.

For the handling of nitrate, bulk sulphur and full cargoes of china clay and fertilizer, shifting bunker coal and cargoes in refrigerators which are to be transported at 32° F. or under, 70 cents for day work and 78 cents for night work; for work performed in open deck when grain is running in a hatch connected with the said deck, the whole gang to be paid 70 cents for day work and 78 cents per hour for night work; for grain handling and bagging and cleaning 70 cents for day work and 78 cents for night work.

When in the course of their work, longshoremen are required to move from one place to another to continue their work, they shall be paid during transfer time at prevailing rates.

**PLUMBERS, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council approved June 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 22, adds a clause to the original Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1146) by specifying wage rates for apprentices at 10 cents per hour during first year, 15 cents during second year, 20 cents during third year, 25 cents during fourth year.



## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Agreements Recently Approved by Order in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in the *Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. A summary is given below of three schedules which have thus been approved by Order in Council.

**PLUMBERS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council, dated May 30, and published in the *Ontario Gazette*, June 1, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade a schedule of wages and hours governing plumbers and steamfitters in the city of Toronto and surrounding district.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1935, to May 30, 1936.

The agreement applies to all those engaged in the plumbing, steamfitting and hot water heating, gas fitting and the installation of all pipe work and fittings, but not including sprinkler fitting.

Hours: 8 per day, a 40-hour week. No men will be employed for more than 40 hours per week without the sanction of the Board.

Overtime to be paid for at time and one half regular rates. Work on Saturdays (not otherwise provided for), Sundays and eight statutory holidays to be paid for at double time. If finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish will not take more than one hour's time, it will be done at regular rate.

Emergency work, the setting of sleeves and inserts on Saturday morning may be done at the

regular rate. Men instructed to report for work on Saturday mornings to be paid a minimum of two hours single time.

Minimum wage rates: from June 1 to June 30, 1935, journeymen plumbers and steamfitters 85 cents per hour, fifth year junior mechanics 55 cents; from July 1, 1935, to termination of agreement, journeymen plumbers and steamfitters 90 cents, fifth year junior mechanics 60 cents. It is however provided that any work contracted for and accepted before July 1, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board is to be completed at the wage rates in effect during June, 1935. Any night shift will commence at end of the regular working day and be paid for at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Not more than one junior mechanic allowed on each job to each branch of the trade, except where there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed when two improvers will be allowed to six journeymen, three to eleven and four to sixteen journeymen.

All apprentices to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Provincial Apprenticeship Act.

**PLASTERERS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council, dated, June 12, and published in the *Ontario Gazette*, June 15, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade a schedule of wages and hours governing plain and ornamental plastering in interior work or exterior work.

Agreement to be in effect from June 25, 1935, to June 1, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 40 per week. No work on Saturday until 5 p.m. and then only at overtime rates, except that in case of emergency permission may be given to work Saturday or nights by arrangement with the Board. Where three shifts are worked, 8 hours pay for 7 hours work if the overtime shifts equal at least two thirds of the regular shift.

Overtime to be paid at time and one half the regular rates. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays at double time.

Wages for journeymen plasterers: 90 cents per hour.

On all work contracted for and accepted before June 10, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before July 1, 1935, shall be completed at a rate set by the Board.

A rate of wages may be determined by the Board for aged or handicapped employees.

**BREWERS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**—An Order in Council dated June 19 and published in the *Ontario Gazette*, June 22, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the industry the terms of an agreement governing the brewing industry throughout the province.

Agreement to be in effect from July 2, 1935 to July 1, 1936.

Hours: from April 1 to September 30, 9 per day with 5 on Saturdays; from October 1, to March 31, 8 per day with 5 on Saturdays. If a longer period than 9 hours is required to complete the process of manufacture or a trip in connection with the delivery, the Board may authorize employees to continue to work at the regular rate of wages until the completion of such operation or trip, but in no case to work for a longer period than the hours per week stipulated in this agreement.

Overtime (except as noted above) and work on legal holidays, time and one half the regular rates.

Minimum wage scale per week; coopers \$30, truck drivers \$25; bottlers operating machines, watchmen, fermenting room and cold storage, brew house and wash house \$24.50; other bottlers \$22.50; helpers \$22.50.

Drivers and their helpers who have been continuously employed for 6 months to be given one week's holiday with pay, and if employed one year, two weeks' holiday with pay, during the winter months.

All drivers delivering half barrels and barrels and large loads to have helpers.

Additional agreements negotiated under the Act, for approval by Order in Council, have been reported in the press. In Toronto and district in the building industry these provide for the forty-hour week and wages

per hour as follows: bricklayers and masons, 98 cents; spray painters, 80 cents, paper hangers, glaziers and decorators, 70 cents, 5 cents to be added to both rates on September 1; electricians, \$1; sheet metal workers, 75 cents; metal lathers, on metal furring 90 cents, on wood furring 70 cents, wood lathers, 62½ cents per hour or 7 cents per yard; unskilled labour, 50 cents. An agreement for plasterers' labourers at 60 cents per hour with a 48-hour week is also reported.

For the furniture and woodworking industry throughout Ontario except in the Toronto district, an agreement has been reported providing for minimum rates for skilled and unskilled workers, apprentices, etc., according to district.

For the jewelry industry, negotiations between representatives of the employers and workers are reported to have been initiated under the Act.

A violation of the plumbers' agreement outlined above is reported to have been dealt with by the plumbers' board, a question as to classification of work, the employer concerned paying labourers' wages instead of the plumbers' rate.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Recent Orders Governing Minimum Wages and Hours of Work

THE British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations, administering the Minimum Wages and Hours of Work Acts, has recently gazetted orders establishing the minimum rates for women employed in the mercantile industry and manufacturing industry.

ORDER No. 24—*Establishing a minimum wage in the mercantile industry.*

Subject to certain exemptions, the Board has fixed the minimum rate for employees over eighteen years of age in the mercantile industry at \$12.75 per week of 40 hours or more. For employees working less than 40 hour per week, the minimum rate is 35 cents per hour, provided that the wages in any one day shall not be less than \$1.40.

The minimum scale for employees under eighteen years of age for a week of 40 hours or more is as follows: \$7.50 a week during the first three months of such employment; \$8 a week during the second three months; \$8.50 a week during the third three months; \$9 a week during the fourth three months; \$9.50 a week during the fifth three months; \$10 a week during the sixth three months; \$10.50 a week during the seventh three months; \$11 a week thereafter until the said employee reaches the age of eighteen years.

For employees under eighteen years and working less than 40 hours per week the schedule is: 20 cents per hour during the first three months of such employment; 21 cents per hour during the second three months; 23 cents per hour during the third three months; 25 cents per hour during the fourth three months; 26 cents per hour during the fifth three months; 27 cents per hour during the sixth three months; 29 cents per hour during the seventh three months; and 30 cents per hour thereafter until the said employee reaches the age of eighteen years. In this group, however, it is provided that the wages in any one day shall not be less than one dollar.

Inexperienced employees, eighteen years or over, working 40 hours a week or more are to be paid the following minimum rates: \$9 a week during the first three months of such employment; \$10 a week during the second three months; \$11 a week during the third three months; \$12 a week during the fourth three months; \$12.75 a week thereafter.

For inexperienced employees eighteen years or over, working less than forty hours per week the minimum established is: 25 cents per hour during the first three months of such employment; 27 cents per hour during the



second three months; 30 cents per hour during the third three months; and 35 cents per hour during the fourth three months, with the proviso that the minimum in any one day shall not be less than \$1.25.

No woman or girl is to be employed for a greater number of hours than 48 in any one week unless special permission has been obtained from the Board.

This order becomes effective on July 1, 1935, and is in substitution of Order No. 18, of September, 1927.

**ORDER No. 25—Establishing a minimum wage in the manufacturing industry.**

This Order, which replaces Orders No. 16 and 16A of September, 1923, establishes a minimum rate for every experienced employee in the manufacturing industry (whether on time work or piece work) of \$14 per week of 48 hours, or 29½ cents per hour.

According to the regulations, the minimum wage—

“for every inexperienced employee in any branch of the manufacturing industry in which any of the articles or commodities mentioned in the following list are manufactured, prepared, or adapted for use or sale, or in any branch of the manufacturing industry ancillary or accessory thereto: Tea, coffee, spices, essences, sauces, jelly-powders, baking-powders, molasses, sugar, syrups, honey, peanut butter, cream and milk products, butter, candy, confectionery, bread, biscuits, cakes, macaroni, vermicelli, meats, eggs, soft drinks, yeast, chip and shoe-string potatoes, cereals, cooked foods, salads, ice-cream cones, other food products, cans, fruit and vegetable containers, paper boxes, wooden boxes, buttons, soap, paint, varnish, drug and toilet preparations, photographs, ink, seeds, brooms, brushes, whisks, pails, wash-boards, clothes-pins, matches, explosives, munitions, gas-mantles, window-shades, veneer products, batteries, plant fertilizers, maps, saw-teeth and holders, mats, tiles, ropes, and shingles, whether on a time-work or piece-work basis, shall be at the rate of:—Not less than \$8 a week for the first two months' employment; not less than \$10 a week for the second two months; not less than \$12 a week for the third two months; not less than \$14 a week thereafter.

The minimum wage for every inexperienced employee in any branch of the manufacturing industry in which any of the articles or commodities mentioned in the following list are manufactured, prepared, or adapted for use or sale, or in any branch of the manufacturing industry ancillary or accessory thereto: Cotton bags, paper bags, envelopes, overalls, shirts, ladies' and children's wear, uniforms, gloves, hats, caps, men's neckwear, water-proof clothing, boots and shoes, tents, awnings, regalia, carpets, furniture, bedding, pillow-covers, loose covers, mattress-covers, draperies, casket furnishings, factory-made millinery, knitted goods, blankets, machine-made cigars, pulp and paper-mill products, artificial flowers, lamp-shades, flags and other decorations, worsted-mill products, baskets, wreaths and other floral pieces, pianos, optical goods, aeroplanes, toys and novelties, rayon products, stockings and lingerie (including repair of same), and dipped choco-

lates, whether on a time-work or piece-work basis, shall be at the rate of:—Not less than \$8.00 a week for the first four months' employment; not less than \$10 a week for the second four months' employment; not less than \$12 a week for the third four months' employment; not less than \$14 a week thereafter.

The minimum wage for every inexperienced employee in any branch of the manufacturing industry in the following list, or in any branch of the manufacturing industry ancillary or accessory thereto: Bookbinding, embossing, engraving, printing, dressmaking, men's and women's tailoring, taxidermy, and the manufacture of ready-to-wear suits, jewellery, furs, leather goods, hand-made cigars, and hand-made millinery, whether on a time-work or piece-work basis, shall be at the rate of:—Not less than \$7 a week, for the first six months' employment; not less than \$10 a week for the second six months' employment; not less than \$13 a week for the third six months' employment; not less than \$14 a week thereafter.

The above provisions shall not apply to regularly indentured apprentices whose indentures have been approved by the Board.

No employee is to be employed for more than eight hours per day or forty-eight hours in any week unless permission has been obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act.

The order becomes effective on July 1, 1935.

**Male Minimum Wage Act**

**ORDER No. 26.—Establishing a minimum wage in the transportation industry.**

Under the Male Minimum Wage Act, the Board of Industrial Relations has issued orders fixing the minimum rates of pay for employees under twenty-one years of age engaged in the transportation industry (exclusive of rail, water, or air transportation) as follows:—

1.—Operators of Motor-vehicles of 2,000 Pounds Net Weight or over, as specified on the Motor-vehicle Licence, exclusive of those specified in Section 7 hereof.

- (a) Not less than the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour when their week consists of not less than forty (40) hours and not more than fifty (50) hours.
- (b) Not less than the sum of forty-five cents (45c.) per hour when their week consists of less than forty (40) hours.
- (c) Not less than the sum of sixty cents (60c.) per hour for every hour in excess of fifty (50) hours per week and up to and including fifty-four (54) hours per week.

2.—Operators of Motor-vehicles of less than 2,000 pounds net weight, as specified on the Motor Vehicle Licence, exclusive of those specified in Sections 3 and 7 hereof.

- (a) Not less than the sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour when their week



consists of not less than forty (40) hours and not more than fifty (50) hours.

- (b) Not less than the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour when their week consists of less than forty (40) hours.
- (c) Not less than the sum of fifty-two and one-half cents (52½c.) per hour for every hour in excess of fifty (50) hours per week and up to and including fifty-four (54) hours per week.

### 3.—Operators of Motor-cycles.

- (a) Not less than the sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour when their week consists of not less than forty (40) hours and not more than forty-eight (48) hours.
- (b) Not less than the sum of thirty cents (30c.) per hour when their week consists of less than forty (40) hours.

### 4.—Bicycle-riders and Foot-messengers employed exclusively on Delivery or Messenger Work.

- (a) Not less than the sum of seventeen cents (17c.) per hour when their week consists of not less than forty (40) hours and not more than forty-eight (48) hours.
- (b) Not less than the sum of twenty cents (20c.) per hour when their week consists of less than forty (40) hours.

### 5.—Swampers and Helpers.

- (a) Not less than the sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour when their week consists of not less than forty (40) hours and not more than fifty (50) hours.
- (b) Not less than the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour when their week consists of less than forty (40) hours.
- (c) Not less than the sum of fifty-two and one-half cents (52½c.) per hour for every hour in excess of fifty (50) hours per week and up to and including fifty-four (54) hours per week.

### 6.—Drivers of Horse-drawn Vehicles other than those covered by Section 7 hereof.

- (a) Not less than the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour when their week consists of not less than forty (40) hours and not more than fifty (50) hours.
- (b) Not less than the sum of forty-five cents (45c.) per hour when their week consists of less than forty (40) hours.
- (c) Not less than the sum of sixty cents (60c.) per hour for every hour in excess of fifty (50) hours per week and up to and including fifty-four (54) hours per week.

### 7.—Drivers of Vehicles employed in the Retail Delivery of Bread or in the Retail Delivery of Milk.

Not less than the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour.

The order, which becomes effective on July 4, 1935, also provides that where the vehicle is provided by the employee "all reasonable costs in connection therewith while the vehicle is actually in use on the employer's behalf shall be in addition to the minimum wages fixed."

When uniforms are required to be worn, these are to be furnished without cost to the employee. Time spent by an employee waiting on call for employment shall be paid for according to the rates established.

## Hours of Work Act

The Board of Industrial Relations under authority vested in it by the Hours of Work Act, 1934, and Amendment Act 1935, has recently issued regulations (Nos. 22 and 23) governing working hours in the transportation industry (exclusive of rail, air, or water transportation). These regulations stipulate:

"That employees in the transportation industry, other than those employed as (a) operators of motor-cycles, (b) bicycle-riders and foot-messengers employed exclusively on delivery or messenger work, and (c) drivers of vehicles employed in the retail delivery of milk, are hereby permitted to work six (6) hours per week in excess of the hours prescribed by section 3 of the said "Hours of Work Act, 1934," in accordance with the provisions of Order No. 26 of the said Board of Industrial Relations dated the 19th day of June, 1935, fixing minimum wages in the transportation industry: Provided that no such employee in the transportation industry shall work more than ten (10) hours in any one day.

"That employees in the transportation industry employed as drivers of vehicles in the retail delivery of milk are hereby permitted to work fifteen (15) hours per week in excess of the hours prescribed by Section 3 of the said "Hours of Work Act, 1934": Provided that over a period of seven (7) weeks no such employee shall work more than three hundred and seventy-eight (378) hours, nor more than ten (10) hours in any one day.

A "History of wages in the United States from Colonial Times to 1928" has been recently published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. The main reason for the preparation of the present report was "the desire to preserve in permanent form the principal contents of the Bureau's early wage studies as well as the still earlier records of colonial America."

## MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1934

THE annual report of the Minister of

Mines, British Columbia, covering the calendar year 1934, indicates that this industry has recovered to an appreciable extent the loss in value sustained between the peak year of 1929 and the low of 1932. The value of mine production declined from \$68,245,443 in 1929 to \$28,798,406 in 1932, a loss in three years of \$39,447,037. During 1933 the value of mine production increased \$3,804,266 to \$32,602,672, and in 1934 it increased a further \$9,702,625 to \$42,305,297. The low point apparently was reached in the first six months of 1933, when the estimated value for this period was \$12,887,984. Subtracting the estimated value for the first six months from the actual value of mine production for the year, it is found that the production for the last six months of 1933 was about \$19,719,688. The estimated production for the first six months of 1934 was \$20,697,827, and, subtracting this figure from the final value for the year, it is found that the production for the last six months was about \$21,607,470. It is apparent that the greater part of the recovery to date took place in the latter part of 1933, since when the industry has progressed slowly but steadily.

Gold production accounted for by far the greatest increase in value for any one metal or material in 1934, followed in order by lead, silver, zinc, copper, coal, and miscellaneous metals, minerals, and materials. The output of structural materials showed a slight decline in value.

Gold production established an all-time high in both volume and value. Lead established an all-time high in volume production and zinc fell just short of the all-time high volume production attained in 1930.

During the year some of the larger operations brought their production back to capacity, several operations increased their milling capacity, and a number of properties were brought into production.

The number of shipping metalliferous mines increased from 109 in 1933 to 145 in 1934, and those shipping over 100 tons increased from 47 to 69.

*Labour and Employment.*—During 1934, 2,893 persons were employed in and about the coal mines of the Province, a decrease of about 6.5 compared with 1933. Taking the average of all the mines in Vancouver Island District, about 30 per cent of the working-days was lost through lack of trade. In the Nicola-Princeton District the different collieries worked from 40 to 77 per cent of the working-days, averaging for the district about 59 per cent of

the working-days. In the East Kootenay District the mines worked from 50 to 89 per cent of the working-days during the year, and worked on an average for the whole district about 72 per cent of the time.

*Accidents.*—Six fatal accidents occurred during the year, in coal mining, as compared with three for 1933. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 2.07, as compared with 0.97 in 1933. In 1932 the ratio was 2.21; in 1931 1.22; in 1930, 11.62; in 1929, 2.38; in 1928, 2.64; in 1927, 2.10; in 1926, 1.88; in 1925, 1.10; the average for the ten-year period being 2.89.

The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1934 was 4.45; during 1933 the figure was 2.37; in 1932, 5.21; in 1931, 2.81; in 1930, 28.64; in 1929, 5.33; in 1928, 5.54; in 1927, 4.46; in 1926, 4.3; in 1925, 2.45; the average for the ten-year period being 6.53 per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined.

There were twenty-two fatal accidents in and about the metalliferous mines in 1934, being an increase of twelve from the figures for 1933. There were 4,525 persons employed under and above ground in the metalliferous lode mines in 1934. The ratio of fatal accidents was 4.86, compared with 3.20 in 1933. The ratio for the last ten-year period was 2.95. The tonnage mined per fatal accident was 446,390 tons for the last ten-year period.

*Mine Safety and First Aid.*—The Department of Mines through its Inspectors in the different districts has continued to assist in keeping up the safety and first-aid organizations in all the mining areas of the Province.

There are now active centres of this work at the mines in the Crowsnest Pass, Kimberley, Princeton, Nanaimo, Britannia, Anyox, and at the newer mines in the Bridge River area.

There is a growing realization, states the report, that the utmost safety can be attained only by the fullest co-operation between the mine employees, the mine operators, and the Inspectors of Mines.

*Government Rescue Stations.*—The Department of Mines has now four mine-rescue stations in different parts of the Province and centrally located in the mining districts—namely, at Nanaimo, Cumberland, Princeton, and Fernie. During the year many requests were received from medical men for oxygen and the inhalators for use in emergencies, and immediate service was rendered in every case. In the larger coal-mining districts of Crowsnest, Cumberland, and Nanaimo, experienced teams maintain a



regular schedule of training throughout the year and so keep ready for any emergency calls.

The preliminary training course consists of twelve two-hour lessons in the actual use of the oxygen apparatus and Burrell all-service

gas-masks in an irrespirable atmosphere, and instruction on the approved method of dealing with mine fires and recovery-work. The training itself is strenuous work, and all candidates have to undergo a special physical examination, and must be under 34 years of age.

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN MANITOBA

THE last annual report of the Department of Health and Public Welfare, Manitoba reviews the administrative activities under the jurisdiction of the Department during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1934. It includes the report of the the Division of Child Welfare, which has charge of the administration of the Child Welfare Act. This enactment which combines in one statute practically all of the child welfare legislation of Manitoba, consists of several parts, each of which is concerned with some phase of the protection and care of children.

The section dealing with bereaved and dependent children takes the place of the Mothers' Allowance Act which was repealed in 1924 when the Child Welfare Act was enacted (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 273 and August, 1924, page 626).

During the year under review there were 268 applications for allowances, of which 204 were accepted, bringing the total number of families to 1,092 and the total number of enrolled children to 3,313. Children over the age of 14 years are not enrolled unless they are so handicapped physically as to be unable to earn their own livelihood. It is pointed out that under the act a child under the specified age may be enrolled as a "bereaved and dependent child," when, because of the death of the father or both parents, or confinement of the father to a hospital for mental diseases, or the total and permanent disability of the father, such child is likely to suffer want. As already indicated the children of 204 families were considered as falling within the above definition.

The distribution of cases—now totalling 1,092—remains fairly constant as between rural and urban Manitoba. Greater Winnipeg has 328 enrolled families; there are 59 families in the other three cities of the Province and 705 cases in the rest of the Province. There were 154 cases of "total disability" of the father during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1934—an increase of 23. In regard to this problem, the Director of Child Welfare Division states:—

"This feature of the work has been given a considerable amount of study by your officials and two methods suggest themselves whereby

a closer check might be kept on this type of case; first: That there should be a requirement that the totally disabled father must be domiciled in some Institution for the care of chronic diseases; or secondly: That a medical board be set up to personally examine and pass on this type of application; before allowances can be granted. These suggestions have been made in the new Child Welfare Act, which will be presented at the next Session of the Legislature; and we trust that something may be evolved which will give the Department Officials better control."

*Neglected Children.*—The administrative activities of the section of the Act relating to neglected children indicates that the number of wards in charge of the Child Welfare Division at the close of the fiscal year was 238. Of these, 25 were temporary wards and 213 permanent wards. In the case of the temporary wards there is still hope of reunion of the child with the family.

During the year representatives dealt with 664 families involving 1,059 adults and 2,232 children in unorganized territory and in areas not covered by a Children's Aid Society. In 1.95 per cent, or in 13 of these families only, was it necessary to remove the children by court action.

The report shows that during the year under review nine temporary wards were discharged to their parents through the courts, six became of age, one was married, one was accidentally drowned and for fifteen children decrees of absolute adoption were granted, so that the year closed with two hundred and thirty-two wards under care.

The disbursement for wards from the appropriation was \$17,330.56; from collections on municipalities, \$6,234.10, and from relatives \$254.18; making a total of \$23,818.84.

Other activities under the Child Welfare Act deal with legal supervision and adoption.

Included also in the main report of the Department are the annual reports of the administrator of Estates of Insane Persons; the Welfare Supervision Board; the Fiscal Supervision of Public Institutions and Relief; Vital Statistics Division; the Public Health Nursing Service and Health Education.



## CONVENTION OF LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

**T**HE thirty-third annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held recently in St. Catharines. After conveying greetings on behalf of the organized workers of the City, Mr. Peter Grant, President of St. Catharines Trades and Labour Council called on Mayor N. J. M. Lockhart, who welcomed the visiting delegates.

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in addressing the delegates referred to the need for legislative action to correct existing conditions, and he stated that "success in this direction depended upon the workers themselves." The speaker touched briefly on various measures dealt with during the present session of Parliament, such as the Employment and Social Insurance and the Eight Hour Day Acts, stating with regard to the former that "it was not all that organized labour desired but that it established the principle for which Labour stood, that of state responsibility."

The President, Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, M.P., expressed gratification at the large attendance. In referring to the question of legislation in the interest of the workers he emphasized that there could be no substitute for well organized, well led trade unions.

Others who addressed the delegates were: James F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario; F. H. Avery, M.L.A.; R. J. Tallon, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Stephen L. Clark, first president of the Association when it was founded at Woodstock, Ont., thirty-three years ago.

The first section of the officers report dealt with the reactionary forces at work in other countries which tend to reduce the standards of the workers and curtail the workers' freedom of organization. The membership was called upon to use every effort to ensure the continuance of democratic government in Canada, and to take advantage of legislation enacted in the interests of the wage earner.

Opposition was expressed to changes made in the Workmen's Compensation Act during the last session of the Legislature which provided that members of the Board hold office at the pleasure of the Government. It was considered that members of such an important body should be free from political control or influence.

The efforts of dual organizations to supersede the international trade union movement was dealt with at some length.

Attention was also drawn to the following:—(1) Unemployment and relief; (2) Hours of labour; (3) Minimum wages and control of

industry; (4) Freedom of organization and collective bargaining; (5) Old age pensions; (6) Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and (7) The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario.

The recommendations contained in some of the resolutions adopted were:

Reduction of qualifying age for old age pensions from 70 to 65 years.

Nationalization of the banking and credit system of Canada.

Legislation prohibiting piece work, task and bonus systems in industry.

Assistance to civic employees' organizations chartered by Trades and Labour Congress in efforts to secure protection under existing schemes of superannuation.

Equalization of the income tax levied by municipalities throughout the province, with mandatory collection of same.

The placing under superannuation of employees of the Federal Government who are employed at "prevailing rates."

Opposition to the application of the provincial amusement tax to admissions of 25 cents and under.

Condemning the practice of municipalities in using relief labour for maintenance works.

That both the federal and provincial governments consider the worker over 45 years in drafting further legislation to cope with present economic conditions.

Publication of liquor advertising within the province.

Opposition to the provisions of the Milk Control Act which prohibits the payment of purchaser dividends.

Establishment of a minimum wage for house workers and custom dressmakers.

Inclusion of boys within the scope of the Minimum Wage Act.

Protesting the closing of manual training and domestic classes in public schools and the closing of libraries in workers' districts.

Condemning the practice in some municipalities of deducting a percentage off relief vouchers from merchants.

Chief officers elected were: President, Humphrey Mitchell, M.P., Hamilton; vice-president, O. H. Hughes, Kitchener; secretary-treasurer, Rod Plant, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa.

Hamilton was selected as the next convention city.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK

### Summary of Proceedings of 62nd Annual Meeting

WITH an attendance of approximately six thousand social workers from fifty-two welfare organizations, public and private, in Canada and the United States, together with representatives from Great Britain and other countries, the 62nd annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work was convened in Montreal on June 8 in a week's program for the "discussion, orientation and inspiration" of social work on this continent. The work of the Conference was divided into four main sections, each of which covered a wide field of social and welfare activity. Section 1 dealt with social case work; Section 2 with social group work; Section 3 with community organization; and Section 4 with social action. In addition, there were a large number of special committees, each concerned with some aspect of social welfare.

This international assembly was welcomed by Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, on behalf of the Dominion Government; Hon. (Senator) C. P. Beaubien; Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec; and His Worship, Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal. Featuring the opening sessions were the addresses of Sir Francis Floud, British High Commissioner of Canada; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour in the United States administration; and Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labour and President for 1935 of the National Conference on Social Work.

Sir Francis Floud dealt with the outlook for economic and social security in Great Britain and Miss Perkins on the same subject in the United States. The British High Commissioner reviewed the operations of the British systems of old age pensions, health insurance, unemployment insurance, educational and youth training schemes, employment agencies, and public housing programs. He emphasized that the British social services generally had contributed more than could be estimated to national stability, the buttressing of the morale of the unemployed, the breaking down of class barriers and the building up of a communal co-ordination.

Miss Perkins, after outlining the benefits accruing from the N.R.A. program, claimed that the gains made were not all obliterated by the recent Supreme Court decision. She contended that wages had increased more than prices. Touching on the new Social Security Bill, she considered it as indicative that the United States was still determined to progress towards social rehabilitation. The keynote of

this new measure, she explained, was close co-operation between federal and state authorities. In old age care, child welfare, unemployment relief and allied branches of social service, the new legislation would provide aid, both financial and advisory, to local administration units from federal authorities, having regard for the particular circumstances of each district.

In her presidential address, Miss Lenroot defined the great task of the century as "the reconciliation of individual freedom and social security." She outlined the objectives of organized social service as being: national security through economic and political organization to ensure satisfaction of basic needs; social justice through an ordered relationship between groups, social achievement through collective endeavour; emotional security through personal and social adjustment; and spiritual power through philosophic insight and adventure.

Preliminary to the opening of the Conference itself, were meetings of the American Public Welfare Association. A dinner meeting of this body on June 8 was presided over by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States. Mrs. Roosevelt brought best wishes from her husband and spoke of her interest in social service work. Other speakers were Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, representing the Dominion of Canada; Hon. David A. Croll, Minister of Public Welfare and Labour, for Ontario; and Hon. Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of the United States Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Government intervention in the labour movement formed the major topic of the Tuesday morning address of Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York. In a subsequent address, Miss Van Kleeck criticized the American Medical Association's resistance to health insurance schemes. She viewed with disfavour certain tendencies toward governmental intervention as reflected in legislative proposals in both United States and Canada. "Experience in both countries seems to indicate," she declared, "that these are false hopes for labour, and that instead of this type of legislation a program is needed to guarantee civil liberties, the right of free speech, free assemblage, the right to picket and to carry on other peaceful activities connected with the collective withholding of labour, and the persuading of others to withhold their labour in time of strikes."



Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics, Chicago University, contributed an analysis of the problem of social justice from the United States point of view, in which he developed a fourfold theme—preservation of U.S. neutrality in war (which he saw as imminent); redistribution of wealth; establishment of material security, and maintenance of individual liberty. He favoured a “managed” monetary system and credit system, and a public works program concentrating on housing.

Among the other labour “features” of the Conference were the following subjects and discussions:

“The Place of Government in Organized Economic Society,” by John A. Lapp, Director of The Petroleum Labour Board, Washington.

“State responsibility for the Handicapped Worker,” discussed by W. Frank Persons, Director of United States Employment Service; Professor Fritz Morstein Marz, Princeton University; Dr. G. N. Patterson-Smyth, Women’s General Hospital, Montreal; Ida M. Cannon, Chief of Social Service, General Hospital, Boston, and Dr. B. Silverman, Mental Hygiene Institute, Montreal.

Housing and Slums, by Paul L. Stannard, Cleveland; Professor Percy Nobbs, McGill University; and John Ihlder, Executive Director of the Alley Dwelling Authority, District of Columbia.

Health Service and Insurance, by H. M. Cassidy, Director of Social Welfare, British Columbia.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from June 4 to June 25, 1935. The eighteen previous sessions were held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924); Geneva, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, 1926 (8th and 9th Sessions), (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927); Geneva, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929); Geneva, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930); Geneva, 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931); Geneva, 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932); Geneva, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933); and Geneva, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934).

The Treaty of Peace requires that “the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year.” It will be observed that two sessions of the conference were held in 1926 and also in 1929.

Each Member State is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour Confer-

ence, two of whom must be government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-third majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented in the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendation or Draft Conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada, the provisions of the different Draft Conventions and Recommendations



have been examined in all cases by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction, and they have thereupon been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial authorities, together with the law officers' reports on the subject of jurisdiction.

### Conference Agenda

The agenda of the Nineteenth Session of the Conference comprised seven items, namely:—

(1) Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another. (Second discussion.)

(2) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds. (Second discussion.)

(3) Unemployment among young persons. (First or single discussion.)

(4) The recruiting of labour in colonies and in other territories with analogous labour conditions. (First discussion.)

(5) Holidays with pay. (First discussion.)

(6) Reduction of hours of work, with special reference to—

(a) Public Works undertaken or subsidized by Governments.

(b) Iron and steel.

(c) Building and contracting.

(d) Glass bottle manufacture.

(e) Coal mines.

(7) Partial revision of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931, in respect of the following five questions:—

(a) The question of allowing a normal shift to work during certain hours on Sunday and legal public holidays, and of the amount of the rest period for these workers which fall within the Sunday or legal public holiday.

(b) The question of extending the additional time allowed for workers employed on operations which by their nature must be carried on continuously, so as to enable the necessary work to be done by three shifts.

(c) The question of extending the additional time allowed for preparatory and complementary work, in the case of underground storemen, enginemen and drivers of locomotives, so as to enable them to complete the work of this kind on which they are employed.

(d) The question of allowing additional time to be worked on the day of the periodical change-over of shifts of men (working on the three-shift system) in charge of main underground ventilation and pumping machinery which has to be operated continuously for seven days in the week.

(e) The question of modifying Article 22 of the Convention (the Article relating to the legal consequences of revision) for the purpose of making it uniform with the Article upon this subject included in other Conventions submitted to the Conference at its Nineteenth Session.

### Countries Represented

Of the sixty-two countries which are members of the Organization, fifty-two were represented at this session of the Conference. Sixteen states, however, sent only Government delegates. The total number of delegates in attendance at the Conference was 159, of whom 89 were Government delegates, 35 Employers' delegates and 35 Workers' delegates. There were also 242 advisers in attendance. A list of the countries represented follows: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Iran, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Egypt, although not a member of the International Labour Organization, was represented by an observer, who participated in the Conference proceedings.

### Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation to the Conference was made up as follows:—

*Delegates representing the Government of Canada:* Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mr. P. E. Renaud, Secretary, Office of the Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Delegate representing the Employers of Canada:* Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario, President of the Goldie-McCulloch Company, and Chairman of the Industrial Relations Com-

mittee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

*Delegate representing the Workpeople of Canada:* Mr. P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ontario, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

*Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates:* Mr. H. Quevillon, Hull, P.Q.; Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ontario; Mr. W. L. Best, Ottawa, Ontario; Mr. R. H. McGowan, Cobalt, Ontario.

*Technical Adviser to the Employers' Delegate:* Mr. H. W. Macdonnell Toronto, Ontario, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers Association.

*Technical Adviser to the Workpeople's Delegate:* Mr. Robert J. Tallon, Montreal, P.Q., Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President of Division No. 4, Railway Shop Crafts.

Mr. A. R. Goldie was elected Vice-President of the Employers' Group, and Dr. W. A. Riddell and Mr. P. M. Draper served on the Selection Committee. Canada was also represented on a number of important committees of the Conference, namely: on the Committee on Hours of Work by Mr. Tallon; on the Maintenance of Pension Rights by Doctor Riddell; on the Committee on the Employment of Women on Underground Work by Doctor Riddell; on the Committee on Unemployment among Young Persons by Doctor Riddell and Mr. Goldie; on the Committee on Holidays with Pay by Dr. Riddell and Mr. Goldie; on the Application of Conventions (Article 408) by Mr. Goldie.

### Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

*President.*—Colonel the Hon. F. H. P. Creswell, Government delegate of the Union of South Africa.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Mr. Berg, Government delegate of Norway; Mr. Mircea, Employers' delegate, Roumania; and Mr. Jouhaux, Workers' delegate, France.

*Secretary-General.*—Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

### Decisions of the Conference

The following is a summary of the decisions of the Conference:—

**MAINTENANCE OF MIGRANTS' PENSION RIGHTS (Item I of the Agenda).**—The Conference adopted by 85 votes to 0 a Draft Convention for the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights, under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, on

behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another.

**EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN ON UNDERGROUND WORK in MINES (Item II of the Agenda).**—The Conference adopted by 117 votes to 0 a Draft Convention for the prohibition, with certain specified exceptions, of the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds.

**UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PERSONS (Item III of the Agenda).**—The Conference decided by 96 votes to 17, in view of the urgency of the problem, to deal with it at this Session after a single discussion, and not to defer action in accordance with the normal procedure until a second discussion had been held next year. It adopted by 106 votes to 0 a Recommendation embodying principles which Governments were invited to apply with regard to the raising of the school-leaving age, vocational education, recreational and social services for the young unemployed, special employment centres, special public works for the young unemployed, placing facilities, etc. It also adopted, by 61 votes to 18, a Resolution requesting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider *inter alia* the desirability of placing on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference the revision of the Conventions relating to the minimum age for employment, with a view to the raising of the age from 14 to 15 years. The Resolution further invited the Office to continue its enquiries with a view to arriving at international regulations for unemployment insurance or assistance for agricultural workers.

**RECRUITING OF COLONIAL LABOUR (Item IV of the Agenda).**—After a first discussion, the Conference decided by 94 votes to 0 to place on the agenda of the next Session, for second and final discussion, the question of the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers. It adopted a list of points on which a Questionnaire should be framed by the Office with a view to the consultation of Governments prior to the second discussion, notably as to the possibility of dealing with the subject by means of a Draft Convention and two supplementary Recommendations.

**HOLIDAYS WITH PAY (Item V of the Agenda).**—The Conference decided by 107 votes to 15 to place this question on the Agenda of the next Session for second discussion, with a view to the adoption of international regulations in the form of a Draft Convention or a Recommendation or both. It approved the points on which Governments should be consulted in the meantime. It also adopted, by 64 votes to 19, a Resolution requesting the Governing Body to place the question of holidays with pay in agriculture (which had been excluded from the question on this year's Agenda) on the Agenda of the next Session.

**REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK (Item VI of the Agenda).**—The Conference adopted by 79 votes to 30 a general Draft Convention embodying the principle of the forty-hour week, with the maintenance of the standard of living, it being contemplated that the principle would be applied to particular industries by separate Conventions. It also adopted by 75 votes to 27 a supplementary Resolution relating to the maintenance of the standard of living.

It adopted by 72 votes to 34 a Draft Convention for the application of this principle to glass-bottle works. The Draft Convention provides for an average working week not exceeding 42 hours, and the institution of a system of at least four shifts.



A proposed Draft Convention for the application of the forty-hour week to public works failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority on the final vote (67 to 38). It was therefore decided by 84 votes to 31 to place the question on the Agenda of the 1936 Conference for second discussion.

A proposed Draft Convention for the application of the forty-hour week to the building and civil engineering industry failed to obtain the two-thirds majority on the final vote (57 to 40). It was decided by 83 votes to 26 to place the question on the Agenda for 1936.

It was decided by 81 votes to 23 to place on the 1936 Agenda the question of a Draft Convention for the forty-hour week in iron and steel works.

Finally, it was decided by 76 votes to 25 to place on the 1936 Agenda the question of a Draft Convention providing for a week of 38½ hours in underground hard coal and lignite mines, and for a week of 40 hours on the average in open hard coal or lignite mines.

**PARTIAL REVISION OF THE HOURS OF WORK (COAL MINES) CONVENTION, 1931** (Item VII of the Agenda).—The Conference adopted by 72 votes to 18 a Draft Convention revising that of 1931 on certain technical points which had been found by several Governments to preclude its ratification.

**RESOLUTIONS.**—Resolutions were adopted to the following effect: That the Governing Body should instruct the Office to continue its investigation of the problem of nutrition, in collaboration with other Bodies, and to report on the subject to the 1936 Session of the Conference (adopted unanimously); that the Governing Body should instruct the Office to expedite its study of the conditions of agricultural workers, should develop action to organize measures relating to such conditions, and should set up a permanent Agricultural Committee (unanimous); that the Governing Body should consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference the question of the workers' right of association (89 votes to 1); that the Governing Body should instruct the Office to urge States to constitute minimum wage-fixing machinery where it did not already exist (71 to 20); that the Governing Body should consider placing on the Agenda of the next Session the question of reduction of hours of work in the textile industry (63 to 26); a similar resolution with regard to reduction of hours in the printing and book-binding trades (66 to 25); a similar resolution with regard to hours in the chemical industry (73 to 19); that the Governing Body should consider placing on the Agenda of the 1937 Session the question of the regulation of written contracts of employment (74 to 23); and that the Office should extend its investigations into the truck system and related practices, with a view to reporting to an early Session of the Conference (unanimous). A resolution in favour of the early holding of an Asiatic Labour Conference obtained a majority (70 to 2), but was not adopted owing to failure to attain the quorum.

### Opening Proceedings

The Conference was opened by Mr. Giuseppe de Michelis (Government delegate, Italy), the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, who welcomed the delegates and specially mentioned Afghanistan, the United States of America,

and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as three states which had recently joined the Organization. He noted with satisfaction that the International Labour Organization is full of life and energy. Its work had not of course been perfect. The Conventions adopted by the Conference in the past had established some degree of equality of treatment in a large number of countries and brought about uniform regulation both from the social and from the economic points of view. The progress made in the ratification of the Conventions of the International Labour Conference was clear evidence of the success of the work. Up to the present time there had been 647 ratifications of the forty-four Conventions which had been individually adopted since 1919; further, apart from ratification, the adoption of these Conventions by the International Labour Conference had exercised a stimulating effect on the development of national legislation in all parts of the world. The Organization had contributed materially towards bringing about a state of equilibrium in industrial and social relations. The new stabilization which is coming into being is based on the fundamental principle that the general interest must prevail over individual interests and that the life and activity of the individuals must be subordinated to the needs and to the life of the State. Yet that principle, which is the underlying idea of many schemes and movements in different parts of the world, is not in contradiction to, but implies, the right of all those who form part of the same community to life, labour and subsistence.

The work of the International Labour Organization must not, he said, be based solely on the idea of protecting the workers, but on the necessity of allowing the worker to play the active part which is his due in the harmonious interplay of the various elements of production and in the life of the nation. One of the means of achieving that object is to embark deliberately and as soon as possible on the problems of the constitutional rights of labour, trade union relationships, collective agreements, labour disputes, arbitration, labour courts, the essential principles of the contract of labour, and kindred problems.

Colonel the Hon. H. P. Creswell (Government delegate, South Africa), the former Minister of Labour of the Union of South Africa, on taking the chair as President of the Conference, referred to the immense and rapid transformation which economic life had undergone in the last one hundred and fifty years. Machinery had taken the place of muscular energy, with increasing intensiveness and extensiveness. Changes so great and so rapid could not fail to create difficulties, having re-



gard to the inertia of habit of mankind in the mass and the tangle of material interests interwoven with the very texture of society. In the last analysis, surely, he said, the natural concomitant to this endowment with power over matter beyond the ability of man to conceive in the long ages past should seem to civilized man to be a shorter part of his span of life, whether measured by hours in his week or years in his lifetime, being absorbed in arduous toil to satisfy his material needs, and a greater part being free to satisfy his higher aspirations and faculties.

This International Labour Organization and its annual Conference, constituted as it is and dealing as it does with matters touching so nearly the root causes of our economic troubles, can and should render immense service in clearing the way to a less anxious and troubled world outlook than is ours to-day. It is true, he continued, that it is constituted in groups which no doubt often, from the nature of things, take strongly divergent views on matters coming before it. But it is constituted of groups which each have special knowledge of aspects of any problem confronting the Conference, and knowledge the pooling of which when once any definite line of advance has been decided upon can, as far as possible, ensure that the steps in that advance shall be well placed and on firm ground.

### Reduction of Hours of Work

One of the main items on the agenda of the Conference was the question of the reduction of hours of work. This matter had also been under consideration at the 18th Session of the International Labour Conference last year. The International Labour Office had proposed to the present Session the adoption of a resolution on the reduction of hours of work declaring approval of the principle of the 40 hour week as a general international standard and declaring that the Conference should proceed at the present and subsequent sessions to the adoption of conventions for the progressive application of this principle to the whole field of employment, having regard to the special circumstances of particular groups of establishments or classes of workers. The proposal made by the International Labour Office was discussed early in the proceedings of the Conference and met with strong opposition from the employers' group.

Mr. A. R. Goldie, employers' delegate for Canada, in the course of the discussion of the subject, observed that it might be all right for a rich and resourceful country like the United States to indulge in a great and expensive gamble but that other and smaller countries

had to look before they leaped. He was himself opposed to a compulsory 40 hour week convention. Canada had just ratified the 48 hour week convention and it would be almost ridiculous to start immediately afterward to apply a 40 hour week, especially as most other countries have not yet ratified the 48 hour week. There was one cure only for unemployment and that was work. The reduction of hours would raise costs and reduce the amount of work available. It would be injurious to industry and in the long run to the worker and the consumer as well. The prices of farm produce in Canada are extremely low; hence purchasing power of 50 per cent of our people is low also. A wide disparity exists between the prices paid for agricultural products and those being paid for factory products. If we increased the price of factory products it was merely going to make matters worse. In the United States this difficulty also arose and an attempt had been made to correct it by the wholesale destruction of farm products, with rather indifferent results.

The Conference instead of accepting the draft resolution proposed by the International Labour Office decided, on the initiative of the workers' group, to adopt instead a general draft convention in favour of the 40 hour week and to apply this principle to separate industries by individual convention. The text of the general draft convention on the reduction of hours of work is included in the present article. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Government Delegate, speaking in the Conference on this proposed general draft convention made the following declaration:—

"Canada has shown its sympathetic attitude towards the reduction of hours of work. Not only has my country unconditionally ratified the Washington Hours Convention, but the Federal Government has at present before Parliament a Bill to reduce working hours in certain Government undertakings to 44 in the week. Our provinces have also shown great interest in this matter. Within the past year, the Federal Legislatures of Quebec and Nova Scotia have passed legislation to restrict working hours in various industries by Order-in-Council, and the Province of Quebec has also reduced working hours in building and construction enterprises to 40 per week. The Provinces of Ontario and Alberta have adopted legislation to give legal effect to agreements limiting the hours of work. The Canadian Government Delegates have always supported the principle of full and thorough discussion of all questions on the Agenda of the Conference by consultation with Governments between the first and second readings. We can see no rea-

son why any exception should be made in the present instance. The Government of Canada would like to have a further interval for closer examination of the possible implications of this proposal. We will therefore support the double-discussion procedure. If, however, the draft Convention is submitted to the Conference for final decision at this present Session, it will be necessary for the Canadian Government Delegates not to participate in the vote."

### Discussion of Director's Report

The annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office (a summary of which appeared in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*) was discussed at a number of successive sittings of the Conference.

*Address by Dr. W. A. Riddell.*—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Government Delegate for Canada, in the course of this debate referred to the changes which had been made recently by the Governing Body in the list of the eight states of chief industrial importance entitled to permanent seats on this Body. He gave reasons for the opinion held by the Government of Canada (see pages 248-9, March 1935, *LABOUR GAZETTE*) that the International Labour Conference, functioning through the Government group therein, was alone competent to change the list of eight states in question. Further, he contended that the selection made by the Governing Body of criteria for determining the respective importance of the states members of the International Labour Organization was contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution. The selection should have been left to an independent body of experts. He was confident that steps would be taken, before the next triennial reconstitution of the Governing Body, to place this matter on a satisfactory basis.

Dr. Riddell concluded by calling attention to recent ratifications by Canada of various conventions of the International Labour Conference, and especially the ratification of the Conventions on Hours of Work in Industry, Weekly Rest, and the Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery as proof of the determination of Canada to carry out her obligations as a member of the Organization, notwithstanding certain disabilities arising under the Federal Constitution. Dr. Riddell mentioned also the resolutions which had been approved by the Canadian Parliament approving of the Conventions concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, the Marking of Weights on Heavy Packages Transported by Vessels, and the Protection Against Accidents of Dockers, with a view to their ratification.

"In Canada," he said, "the economic depression, as in other countries, has accentuated the problems of unemployment and low wages to such an extent that the feeling has grown that solution must be sought on a national scale under centralized authority. It has been considered that the application in Canada of a number of International Labour Conventions would not only provide nation-wide solutions of labour problems, but would serve to strengthen the efforts which are being made internationally to solve world-wide labour problems."

### Reply of the Director

Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, replied at length to the different points which had been raised in the discussion of his annual report. The debate, he said, had covered the whole of the economic and social field. It had had a breadth and a perspective which tended to create what might in the past have been a somewhat too European outlook.

*Facts and Theories.*—The upshot was that, in spite of undoubted progress in many directions, no one could pretend that the world had recovered anything like normality. He had made no attempt in his report to suggest any golden remedy; all he had done was to attempt to set down what was actually happening and to make a few tentative deductions from the facts. They were not all pleasant facts; they were not all easily reconciled to each other; they did not support any cut-and-dried theory; they did not fit into any single doctrinal explanation. But that was not a reason for not looking at them and trying to understand what they meant.

In so doing, one was inevitably forced to use certain expressions which tended to become misleading. "Planning," "orthodox methods" and "Liberal economy," words which often meant different things to different people, tended to be elevated into catchwords and slogans. What was essential was to get at underlying realities, remembering that because some remedies had been successful in certain cases it by no means followed that they were applicable everywhere, and conversely, that because they were not applicable everywhere it by no means deprived them of their validity in the cases where they had succeeded. The test one ought to apply to all these measures was the pragmatic test—Had they worked or had they not worked?

In the course of the discussion, the upholders of the self-adjusting system had made a number of rather sweeping statements. At the same time, the need for some regulation of the industrial process was not altogether denied. It might, perhaps, be established as a first elementary point that there must be some degree of planning, co-ordination or systematization—whatever one liked to call it. The question was, by what methods and by whom was the economy of the future to be organized on rational lines. Could it be left entirely to the initiative of private individuals or, failing that, did the intervention of the State necessarily imply the destruction of private enterprise? The further question was, what forms of organization were bad and obstructive to the economic process, and what forms could be justified as working



towards the general aims which both planners and anti-planners had in view—the happiness and welfare of mankind, based on a rising standard of living and an expanding volume of employment?

*Commercial Policy and Expansion.*—The first sphere in which the clash of opinions became apparent was that of commercial policy. Here the planners had certainly occupied nearly the whole field. The pure free trader seemed nowadays to be regarded as almost a prehistoric animal. But it did not follow that all or even most of the restrictive measures taken had been wise or profitable. Indeed, most speakers in the debate had agreed with the suggestion in his report that there could be no real recovery until a freer and broader flow of international trade was restored. It was now beginning to be realized that methods which might be individually justifiable might in the aggregate be pernicious.

What forms of positive action might contribute to loosening the shackles of trade? The main suggestion which emerged from the debate was the adoption of expansionist policies. Here there seemed to be a good deal of misunderstanding and confusion. Some speakers appeared to think that expansionist policy and currency devaluation were the same thing. It had even been suggested that his report advocated devaluation as a universal remedy for the depression. He had expressed no such view. Indeed, he entirely agreed with those who said that the world must finally get back to stabilization. He had, however, pointed out the fact that in many of the countries which had resorted to devaluation a distinct improvement of economic activity and employment had taken place. These results could not be attributed to devaluation alone. In itself it was no remedy. It was a temporary and emergency measure which could not be continued indefinitely. But in the case of many countries it was probably an indispensable first step towards applying measures for restoring adequate buying power on the home market and counteracting the withering effects of the deflationary process.

*Public Works.*—Next came the question of public works and other forms of expansionist policy. Some delegates had condemned public works as incapable of reviving economic activity and imposing a dangerous burden on the public finances. On the other hand, the Swedish Minister of Labour had come to the conclusion, as a result of his own practical experience, that State expenditure on public works, financed by loans, did counteract the forces making for depression during the earlier stages and strengthened the impulse towards revival. Sweden was not alone in having successfully adopted such measures; there were also the experience of Japan, Belgium, Argentina, Rumania and the United States of America.

Speaking generally, it could hardly be gained that public works carried with them three advantages. First, no one would deny that work was better than subsidized idleness; secondly, public works properly planned possessed an economic value which remained a permanent asset; thirdly, public works properly used restored large sums of money into circulation at a time when private borrowing was stagnant. It had been argued that to revive purchasing power with borrowed money was to mortgage the future. But if the operation were successful, as it had been in various countries, one of the first results was to improve the state of public finances. Monetary circulation was an essential adjunct of production and distribu-

tion, and unless they were in a healthy state the whole economic mechanism was out of gear. If by calling in the doctor a person succeeded in restoring his health, he had some chance of being able to pay the bill; if he died, his finances were apt to collapse altogether.

*State Intervention in Industry.*—There had been a good deal of controversy about the intervention of the state in industry. His report gave many examples of such intervention. While each of them must be judged separately, it was difficult to suppose that all of them had been unnecessary and harmful. Here, however, the restriction on liberty was most acutely feared. In his opinion, the assumption that all state interference in industry must logically lead to a complete state management of production could hardly be maintained. In countries which were previously mainly agricultural and which were building up their industrial structure from the bottom, it was natural that the state should play a very active part. But it was altogether improbable that the tendency towards closer integration of industry would result in any general system of state management in countries in which industry was already highly developed by the efforts of private enterprise. There was, in fact, room for a great variety of forms of planning in this field. Each case must be judged on its merits, but the principal test of merit was to be found in its social consequences.

Social legislation had hitherto been the classical form of state intervention. At the present state, however, social legislation was not enough. The problem had broadened out into finding the right formula for each country, and perhaps in some cases for individual industries, to allow social justice to keep pace with technical progress. The difficulty was not to foster production in the old industrial communities. There was no lack of brains or of equipment to multiply it indefinitely. The real problem was the human problem. The machine's power to produce was increasing faster than the demand for labour, and hence the Conference had witnessed the tragic spectacle of the unemployed youth pleading for action.

Unemployment as it now faced the world was not a problem which could be readily dismissed by appealing to the experience or the formulae of the past. It contained new elements and could only be solved by new measures. That was why new policies were being applied—not from any love of novelty or economic adventure, but under the pressure of dire necessity.

*Future Tasks of the Organisation.*—The debate had been rich in suggestions as to the immediate future tasks of the International Labour Organisation. First, reference had been made to what he might call its geographical expansion. The representative of the Government of Chile had proposed that a Conference should be convened under the auspices of the Organisation in Santiago de Chile, to discuss questions of particular interest to the American countries as they arose out of the work of the Organisation. That proposal had been supported by every delegate from Latin America as well as by the United States delegation.

He was gratified by the invitation extended to him by delegates from India and China to visit those countries. It had long been his desire to do so, and as soon as a suitable occasion presented itself he would not miss it.



References had been made to the representation of different nationalities on the staff of the Office. In these matters he was not a free agent, for he could not exceed the funds provided in the budget of the Organisation. The budget for 1936 which would be submitted to the Assembly of the League made provision for the creation of certain new posts, and if it were adopted it would be much easier for him to meet the legitimate wishes which had been expressed. In this connection, he would mention that in the last three years sixteen vacancies had occurred on the staff. Nearly all of these posts were formerly held by Europeans, but eleven of them had been allotted to extra-European countries.

*Ratification and Conventions.*—Proceeding, the DIRECTOR called attention to the steady progress of ratifications of International Labour Conventions, particularly by the extra-European countries.

*The Key to Social Progress.*—After referring again to the problem of population, and the prospect of a reopening of the avenues of emigration as trade improved, the DIRECTOR reaffirmed his reasons for believing that the industrial development of the East and the industrialisation of other countries which had hitherto been mainly agricultural were bound in the long run to be beneficial to the world. The solution of present troubles must be found in the expansion of the consumption of the masses throughout the world, rather than in the cutting down of the standards of living in the old industrial countries.

But (concluded the DIRECTOR) that can only be achieved by restoring not only the freer flow of goods but also the freer flow of capital. As Mr. Cemal Hüsnü said, the great need of the present time is to employ the capital now lying idle and to give buying power to those who lack it. That can only be done by returning to an international outlook. As Mr. Watanabe expressed it,

"the world's troubles cannot be cured by isolated national policies". Before we can emerge from the present depression, what is narrow and selfish and shortsighted in those policies has to be discarded. There must be a genuine and not a hypocritical desire for international co-operation. In the end it will be imposed by the logic of facts, which will induce nations not to plan against each other but with each other. That is not an inconceivable or even a very difficult ideal.

It can be realised as soon as the will to it exists. The world will then recover its sense of interdependence, which Mr. Yoshisaka very truly called the "key to social progress". That is the aim which this Organisation must hold steadily before it. Its object is not merely to prevent abuses, to reduce accident and disease in industry, to eliminate hardship and distress. It has a more positive task in making possible a freer and better life for all those engaged in industry and agriculture, in raising the standard of material comfort and in making available to all the opportunities for physical, intellectual and spiritual culture which have been won for us by the machine. But no nation can gain these benefits by its own unaided efforts. There is no autarkic road to a higher civilisation. It is only through international effort and understanding that the path lies to the greater happiness and prosperity of mankind. This Organisation was founded to that end. It has a long and arduous task before it. It offers no short cut to Utopia, but its growing strength and purpose are the best proof that its past labours have not been in vain and that a widening sphere of usefulness is opening out to it in the future.

The full texts of the Draft Conventions and of the recommendation adopted by the Conference follow:—

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL SCHEME FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF RIGHTS UNDER INVALIDITY, OLD-AGE, AND WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSURANCE

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Nineteenth Session on June 4, 1935, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another, which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts this 22nd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935:

### Article 1

(1) There is hereby established between Members of the International Labour Organ-

isation a scheme for the maintenance of rights in course of acquisition with and of rights acquired with compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance institutions (hereinafter called insurance institutions).

(2) References to Members in Parts II, III, IV and V of this Convention shall be construed as including only Members of the International Labour Organisation bound by this Convention.

### Article 2

(1) The insurance periods spent by persons who have been affiliated to insurance institutions of two or more Members shall, irrespective of the nationality of such persons, be totalised by each such institution in accordance with the following rules.

(2) For the maintenance of rights in course of acquisition the periods to be totalized shall be:

- (a) contribution periods;
- (b) periods in respect of which contributions were not payable but during which rights are maintained under the laws or regulations under which they were spent;

- (c) periods during which a cash benefit has been paid under an invalidity or old-age insurance scheme of another Member; and
- (d) periods during which a cash benefit has been paid under some other social insurance scheme of another Member, in so far as a corresponding benefit would, under the laws or regulations governing the institution which is totalising, maintain rights in course of acquisition.
- (3) For the purposes of:
  - (i) determining whether any conditions as to the qualifying period (minimum duration of liability to insurance) or the number of contributions prescribed for entitlement to special advantages (guaranteed minima) have been fulfilled;
  - (ii) the recovery of rights;
  - (iii) the right to enter voluntary insurance; and
  - (iv) the right to medical treatment and attendance;
 the periods to be totalised shall be:
  - (a) contribution periods; and
  - (b) periods in respect of which contributions were not payable but which are counted for the purpose of the qualifying period both under the laws or regulations under which they were spent and under the laws or regulations governing the institution which is totalising.
- (4) Provided that, where under the laws or regulations of a Member periods spent in an occupation covered by a special scheme are alone to be taken into account for the purpose of determining whether a claimant is entitled to certain advantages, the periods to be totalised for the purpose set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be restricted to periods spent under the corresponding special insurance schemes of other Members or, in respect of a Member with no special insurance scheme for the occupation concerned, to periods spent in that occupation under the insurance scheme applicable thereto.
- (5) Contribution periods and assimilated periods spent simultaneously with institutions of two or more Members shall be reckoned once for the purpose of totalisation.

#### Article 3

- (1) Each insurance institution from which on the basis of the totalised insurance periods the claimant is entitled to benefit shall calculate the amount of such benefit according to the laws and regulations governing the said institution.
- (2) Benefits or benefit components which vary with the time spent in insurance and are determined with sole regard to the periods spent under the laws and regulations governing the institution liable shall be payable without reduction.
- (3) Benefits or benefit components which are determined independently of the time spent in insurance and consist of a fixed sum, a percentage of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purpose, or a multiple of the average contribution, may be reduced in the ratio of the periods counted for the purpose of reckoning benefits according to the laws and regulations governing the institution liable to the total of the periods counted for the purpose of reckoning benefits according to the laws and regulations governing all the institutions concerned.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds.

(5) The apportionment of the cost of medical treatment and attendance is not regulated by this Convention.

#### Article 4

In cases in which the total of the insurance periods spent with the insurance institutions of a Member does not amount to twenty-six contribution weeks, the institution or institutions with which they were spent may decline to recognise any liability for benefit. Periods in respect of which liability for benefit has been so declined shall not be taken into account by any of the other institutions concerned when making the reduction permitted by Article 3, paragraph 3.

#### Article 5

(1) If a person who is entitled to benefit from the insurance institutions of at least two Members would but for this Convention be entitled to receive from any such institution in respect of periods spent with it a benefit greater than the total of the benefits to which he is entitled under Article 3, he shall be entitled to receive from that institution a complementary benefit equal to the difference.

(2) Where such complementary benefits are due from more than one institution, the total amount due to the beneficiary shall be the highest such benefit due from any one of them and the liability for this amount shall be apportioned among them in proportion to the complementary benefit which would have been due from each individually.

#### Article 6

Provision may be made by agreement between the Members concerned for:

- (a) the reckoning of benefits by a method which differs from that prescribed in Article 3 but gives a result which is at least equivalent on the whole to that given by applying the said Article, subject to the total of the benefits payable never being less than the highest benefits payable by any one insurance institution in respect of periods spent with it;
- (b) enabling an insurance institution of one Member to discharge its liability to the insured person and his dependants by paying to the insurance institution of another Member to which he has become affiliated the capital representing the rights in course of acquisition by him at the date at which he ceased to be affiliated to the institution, subject to the latter institution consenting thereto and undertaking to apply the capital for the purpose of crediting rights;
- (c) limiting the total of the benefits granted by the insurance institutions of the Members to the amount due on the basis of the totalised insurance periods from the institution governed by the most favourable laws and regulations.

#### Article 7

A claimant shall not be required to submit his claims for benefit to more than one of the insurance institutions to which he has been affiliated. This institution shall then



inform the other institutions mentioned in the claim.

#### Article 8

For the purpose of converting sums expressed in the currency of another Member, insurance institutions shall, when dealing with claims for benefit, adopt the relation between the two currencies which, on the first day of the quarter during which the claim was submitted, obtained on the principal foreign exchange market of the Member in the currency of which the sum is expressed: Provided that provision may be made for another method of conversion by agreement between the Members concerned.

#### Article 9

Any Member may decline to apply the provisions of this Part of this Convention in its relations with a Member the laws and regulations of which do not cover the risk in respect of which a benefit is claimed.

#### Article 10

(1) Persons who have been affiliated to an insurance institution of a Member and their dependants shall be entitled to the entirety of the benefits the right to which has been acquired in virtue of their insurance:

- (a) if they are resident in the territory of a Member, irrespective of their nationality;
  - (b) if they are nationals of a Member, irrespective of their place of residence.
- (2) Provided that any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds may be withheld from persons who are not nationals of a Member.

(3) Provided also that, for a period of five years from the first coming into force of this Convention, a Member may reserve the payment of any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds to the nationals of Members with which it has concluded supplementary agreements to that effect.

#### Article 11

(1) Pensions the right to which is maintained under Article 10 shall not be commuted for lump sums smaller than their capital value.

(2) Provided that the insurance institution liable for benefit may commute pensions the monthly value of which is inconsiderable for lump sums calculated according to the laws and regulations governing the said institution, subject to the said sums not being reduced on the ground of residence abroad.

#### Article 12

(1) The provisions of the laws or regulations of a Member permitting the reduction or suspension of benefit if the person concerned has concurrent rights to other social insurance benefits or is in employment involving compulsory insurance may be applied to beneficiaries under this Convention in respect of benefits payable under an insurance scheme of another Member or in respect of employment in the territory of another Member.

(2) Provided that provisions permitting reduction or suspension in the case of concurrent benefits in respect of the same risk shall not apply to benefits the right to which is acquired under Part II of this Convention.

#### Article 13

An insurance institution liable for benefit in virtue of this Convention may discharge in the currency of its own country its liability to all persons entitled to such benefit.

#### Article 14

(1) The authorities and insurance institutions of each Member shall afford assistance to those of other Members to the same extent as if they were applying their own laws and regulations relating to social insurance, and more particularly shall, at the request of an institution of any Member, carry out the investigations and medical examinations necessary to determine whether the persons in receipt of benefits for which the latter institution is liable satisfy the conditions for entitlement to such benefits.

(2) In so far as the Members concerned do not otherwise agree, the expenses to be repaid for assistance so afforded shall be an amount determined according to the scale of charges of the institution or authority which has afforded assistance or, in the absence of such a scale, the expenditure incurred.

#### Article 15

Any exemption from fees granted by the laws or regulations of a Member in respect of documents furnished to its authorities or insurance institutions shall be extended to the corresponding documents furnished in connection with the application of this Convention to the authorities and insurance institutions of any other Member.

#### Article 16.

With the consent of the competent central authorities of the Members concerned, an insurance institution liable for benefit to a beneficiary resident in the territory of another Member may, on terms agreed between the two institutions, entrust the insurance institution of the place of residence of the beneficiary with the payment of such benefit on its behalf.

#### Article 17.

Every Member which at the date of its ratification of this Convention has not established such a scheme undertakes to establish within twelve months from that date either:

- (a) a compulsory insurance scheme under which pensions are payable at an age not later than sixty-five to the majority of persons employed in industrial and commercial undertakings; or
- (b) a compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance scheme covering a substantial proportion of the persons employed in industrial and commercial undertakings.

#### Article 18.

(1) Each Member shall treat the nationals of other Members on the same footing as its own nationals for the purpose of liability to compulsory insurance and for the purpose of insurance benefits, including any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds.

(2) Provided that any Member may restrict to its own nationals the right to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds and granted solely to insured persons who have exceeded a prescribed age at the date when



the laws or regulations providing for compulsory insurance come into force.

#### Article 19.

The provisions of this Convention may be derogated from by treaties between Members which do not affect the rights and duties of Members not parties to the treaty and which make definite provision for the maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and of acquired rights under conditions at least as favourable on the whole as those provided for in this Convention.

#### Article 20.

(1) For the purpose of assisting Members in applying this Convention there is hereby established in connection with the International Labour Office a Commission consisting of one delegate for each Member together with three persons appointed respectively by the Government, Employees' and Workers' representatives upon the Governing Body of the Office. The Commission shall regulate its own procedure.

(2) At the request of one or more Members concerned, the Commission, which shall be guided by the principles and purposes of this Convention, shall make recommendations as to the manner in which it shall be applied.

#### Article 21.

(1) Where, prior to the coming into force of this Convention, a pension has not been awarded or the payment of a pension has been suspended on account of the residence abroad of the person concerned, the pension shall be awarded or the payment of the pension resumed in pursuance of the Convention as from the date of the coming into force thereof for the Member concerned.

(2) In applying this Convention account shall be taken of insurance periods prior to its coming into force if account would have been taken of such periods if this Convention had been in force during these periods.

(3) At the request of the person concerned claims settled before the coming into force of this Convention shall, unless they have been settled by the payment of a lump sum, be reviewed. Review shall not involve the payment of arrears of, or the refund of, benefits for the period prior to the coming into force of the Convention for the Member concerned.

#### Article 22.

(1) The denunciation of this Convention by a Member shall not affect the liabilities of its insurance institutions in respect of claims which matured before the denunciation took effect.

(2) Rights in course of acquisition which are maintained in pursuance of this Convention shall not lapse by reason of the denunciation thereof: their further maintenance during the period subsequent to the date on which the Convention ceases to be in force shall be regulated by the laws and regulations governing the institution concerned.

#### Article 23

The formal ratification of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for Registration.

#### Article 24

(1) This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International La-

bour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

(2) It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

(3) Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 25

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

#### Article 26

(1) A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

(2) Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 27

At the expiration of each period of five years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 28

(1) Should Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 26, above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

(2) This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 29

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN ON UNDERGROUND WORK IN MINES OF ALL KINDS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Nineteenth Session on June 4, 1935, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, which is the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention adopts, this 21st day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935:

### Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "mine" includes any undertaking, whether public or private, for the extraction of any substance from under the surface of the earth.

### Article 2

No female, whatever her age, shall be employed on underground work in any mine.

### Article 3

National laws or regulations may exempt from the above prohibition:

- (a) females holding positions of management who do not perform manual work;
- (b) females employed in health and welfare services;
- (c) females who, in the course of their studies, spend a period of training in the underground parts of a mine; and
- (d) any other females who may occasionally have to enter the underground parts of a mine for the purpose of a non-manual occupation.

### Article 4

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

### Article 5

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK TO FORTY A WEEK

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having met at Geneva in its Nineteenth Session on June 4, 1935,

Considering that the question of the reduction of hours of work is the sixth item on the Agenda of the Session;

### Article 6

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

### Article 7

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

### Article 8

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

### Article 9

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

### Article 10

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Considering that unemployment has become so widespread and long-continued that there are at the present time many millions of workers throughout the world suffering hardship and privation for which they are not themselves responsible and



from which they are justly entitled to be relieved;

Considering that it is desirable that workers should as far as practicable be enabled to share in the benefits of the rapid technical progress which is a characteristic of modern industry; and

Considering that in pursuance of the Resolutions adopted by the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Sessions of the International Labour Conference it is necessary that a continuous effort should be made to reduce hours of work in all forms of employment to such extent as is possible;

adopts, this 22nd day of June, 1935, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935:—

#### Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention declares its approval of:

- (a) the principle of a forty-hour week applied in such a manner that the standard of living is not reduced in consequence; and
  - (b) the taking or facilitating of such measures as may be judged appropriate to secure this end;
- and undertakes to apply this principle to classes of employment in accordance with the detailed provisions to be prescribed by such separate Conventions as are ratified by that Member.

#### Article 2

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 3

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 4

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

### TEXT OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION HOURS OF WORK IN

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having met at Geneva in its Nineteenth Session on June 4, 1935;

Considering that the question of the reduction of hours of work is the sixth item on the Agenda of the Session;

Confirming the principle laid down in the Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935, including the maintenance of the standard of living;

Having determined to give effect to this reduction forthwith in the case of glass-bottle works;

adopts this 25th day of June, 1935, the following Draft Convention, which may be cited as the

He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 5

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 6

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 7

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 8

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

### CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF GLASS-BOTTLE WORKS

Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works) Convention, 1935:

#### Article 1

1. This Convention applies to persons who, in glass works where bottles are produced by automatic machinery, work in successive shifts and are employed in connection with generators, tank furnaces, automatic machinery, annealing furnaces and operations accessory to the working of the above.

2. For the purpose of this Convention the term "bottles" includes similar glass articles produced by the same processes as bottles.



### Article 2

1. The persons to whom this Convention applies shall be employed under a system providing for at least four shifts.

2. The hours of work of such persons shall not exceed an average of forty-two per week.

3. This average shall be calculated over a period not exceeding four weeks.

4. The length of a spell of work shall not exceed eight hours.

5. The interval between two spells of work by the same shift shall not be less than sixteen hours: Provided that this interval may where necessary be reduced on the occasion of the periodical change over of shifts.

### Article 3

1. The limits of hours prescribed in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 2 may be exceeded and the interval prescribed in paragraph 5 reduced, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking,

(a) in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*; or

(b) in order to make good the unforeseen absence of one or more members of a shift.

2. Adequate compensation for all additional hours worked in accordance with this Article shall be granted in such manner as may be determined by national laws or regulations or by agreement between the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

### Article 4

In order to facilitate the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer shall be required:

(a) to notify, by the posting of notices in conspicuous positions in the works or other suitable place or by such other method as may be approved by the competent authority, the hours at which each shift begins and ends;

(b) not to alter the hours so notified except in such manner and with such notice as may be approved by the competent authority; and

(c) to keep a record in the form prescribed by the competent authority of all additional hours worked in pursuance of Article 3 of this Convention and of the compensation granted in respect thereof.

### Article 5

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided by this Convention.

### Article 6

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

### Article 7

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of

two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

### Article 8

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

### Article 9

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of the years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

### Article 10

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

### Article 11

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

### Article 12

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

## DRAFT CONVENTION LIMITING HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES (REVISED 1935)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Nineteenth Session on June 4, 1935, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention limiting Hours of Work in Coal Mines adopted by the Conference at its Fifteenth Session, which is the seventh item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that the proposals must take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 21st day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention (Revised), 1935:

### Article 1

1. This Convention shall apply to all coal mines, that is to say, to any mine from which only hard coal or lignite, or principally hard coal or lignite together with other minerals, is extracted.

2. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "lignite mine" shall mean any mine from which coal of a geological period subsequent to the carboniferous period is extracted.

### Article 2

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "worker" shall mean:

- (a) in underground coal mines, any person occupied underground, by whatever employer and on whatever kind of work he may be employed, except persons engaged in supervision or management who do not ordinarily perform manual work;
- (b) In open coal mines, any person employed directly or indirectly in the extraction of coal, except persons engaged in supervision or management who do not ordinarily perform manual work.

### Article 3

1. Hours of work in underground hard coal mines shall mean the time spent in the mine calculated as follows:

- (a) time spent in an underground mine shall mean the period between the time when the worker enters the cage in order to descend and the time when he leaves the cage after re-ascending;
- (b) in mines where access is by an adit the time spent in the mine shall mean the period between the time when the worker passes through the entrance of the adit and the time of his return to the surface.

2. In no underground hard coal mine shall the time spent in the mine by any worker exceed seven hours and forty-five minutes in the day.

### Article 4

The provisions of this Convention shall be deemed to be complied with if the period between the time when the first workers of the shift or of any group leave the surface and the time when they return to the surface is the

same as that laid down in paragraph 2 of Article 3. The order of and the time required for the descent and ascent of a shift and of any group of workers shall, moreover, be approximately the same.

### Article 5

1. Subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of this Article, the provisions of this Convention shall be deemed to be complied with if the national laws or regulations prescribe that for calculating the time spent in the mine the descent or ascent of the workers is to be calculated according to the weighted average duration of the descent or ascent of all shifts of workers in the whole country. In this case, the period between the time when the last worker of the shift leaves the surface and the time when the first worker of the same shift returns to the surface shall not in any mine exceed seven hours and fifteen minutes; provided that no method of regulation shall be permitted by which the hewers as a class of workers would on the average work longer hours than the other classes of underground workers in the same shift.

2. Any Member which, having applied the method laid down in this Article, subsequently applies the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 shall make the change simultaneously for the whole country and not for any part thereof.

### Article 6

1. Workers shall not be employed on underground work in coal mines on Sundays and legal public holidays:

Provided that this requirement shall be deemed to be complied with if the workers enjoy a rest period of twenty-four consecutive hours, of which at least eighteen fall upon the Sunday or legal public holiday.

2. National laws or regulations may authorize the following exceptions to the provisions of the preceding paragraph for workers over 18 years of age:

- (a) for work which, owing to its nature, must be carried on continuously;
- (b) for work in connection with the ventilation of the mine and the prevention of damage to the ventilation apparatus, safety work, work in connection with first aid in the case of accident and sickness, and the care of animals;
- (c) for survey work in so far as this cannot be done on other days without interrupting or disturbing the work of the undertaking;
- (d) for urgent work in connection with machinery and other appliances which cannot be carried out during the regular working time of the mine, and in other urgent or exceptional cases which are outside the control of the employer.

3. The competent authorities shall take appropriate measures for ensuring that no work is done on Sundays and legal public holidays except as authorized by this Article.

4. Work permitted under paragraph 2 of this Article shall be paid for at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

5. Workers who are engaged to any considerable extent on work permitted under paragraph 2 of this Article shall be assured either a compensatory rest period or an adequate extra payment in addition to the rate specified in paragraph 4 of this Article. The detailed ap-



plication of this provision shall be regulated by national laws or regulations.

#### Article 7

Lower maxima than those specified in Articles 3, 4 and 5, shall be laid down by regulations made by public authority for workers in work places which are rendered particularly unhealthy by reason of abnormal conditions of temperature, humidity or other cause.

#### Article 8

1. Regulations made by public authority may provide that the hours specified in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 may be exceeded in case of accident, actual or threatened, in case of *force majeure*, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery, plant or equipment of the mine as a result of a breakdown of such machinery, plant or equipment, even if coal production is thereby incidentally involved, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the mine.

2. Regulations made by public authority may provide that the hours specified in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 may be exceeded in the case of workers employed on operations which by their nature must be carried on continuously or on technical work, in so far as their work is necessary for preparing or terminating work in the ordinary way or for a full resumption of work on the next shift, provided, however, that this shall not refer to the production or transport of coal. The additional time so authorized for any individual worker shall not, except as specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, exceed half an hour on any day.

3. Regulations made by public authority may provide that the hours specified in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 may be exceeded to an extent exceeding half an hour in the case of the following grades:

- (a) workers whose presence is indispensable for the work of ventilation and pumping stations and of such compressed air stations as are necessary for ventilation;
- (b) underground store-men; and
- (c) winchmen and locomotive drivers and their indispensable assistants.

Provided that no worker in the above grades who is employed on operations which by their nature must be carried on continuously may be employed for more than eight hours per day exclusive of the time spent in the mine by that worker in reaching and returning from his place of work, it being understood that in each case this time will be reduced to the indispensable minimum.

Provided also that in the case of

- (a) underground store-men;
- (b) enginemen and men in charge of internal shafts who are engaged upon the transport of workers;
- (c) drivers of locomotives who are engaged upon the transport of workers; and
- (d) the indispensable assistants of the grades specified in clauses (b) and (c):

the limits of such extension shall be that fixed by the regulations of the public authority.

4. Regulations made by public authority may provide that the limit of hours specified in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7, and in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article may be exceeded in the case of workers whose presence is indispensable for the work of underground ventilation, pumping and compressed air stations but only to such extent as may be necessary to permit the periodical change-over of shifts, and time worked in virtue of this provision shall not be deemed to be overtime, so however that during any

period of three weeks no worker shall work more than twenty-one shifts of the length prescribed for his grade by paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 of this Article as the case may be.

5. In the case of mines in normal operation the number of persons coming under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall at no time exceed 5 per cent of the total number of persons employed at the mine.

6. Overtime worked in virtue of the provisions of this Article shall be paid for at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

#### Article 9

1. Regulations made by public authority may, in addition to the provisions of Article 8, put not more than 'sixty hours' overtime in the year at the disposal of undertakings throughout the country as a whole.

2. This overtime shall be paid for at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

#### Article 10

The regulations mentioned in Articles 7, 8 and 9 shall be made by public authority after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

#### Article 11

The annual Reports to be submitted under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace shall contain all information as to the action taken to regulate the hours of work in accordance with the provisions of Articles 3, 4 and 5. They shall also furnish complete information concerning the regulations made under Articles 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14 and concerning their enforcement.

#### Article 12

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, the management of every mine shall be required:

- (a) to notify by means of notices conspicuously posted at the pithead or in some other suitable place, or by such other method as may be approved by the public authority, the hours at which the workers of each shift or group shall begin to descend and shall have completed the ascent.

These hours shall be approved by the public authority and be so fixed that the time spent in the mine by each worker shall not exceed the limits prescribed by this Convention. When once notified, they shall not be changed except with the approval of the public authority and by such notice and in such manner as may be approved by the public authority.

- (b) to keep a record in the form prescribed by national laws or regulations of all additional hours worked under Articles 8 and 9.

#### Article 13

1. In underground lignite mines Articles 3 and 4 and Articles 6 to 12 of this Convention shall apply subject to the following provisions:

- (a) in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations, the competent authority may permit collective breaks involving a stoppage of production not to be included in the time spent in the mine, provided that such breaks shall in no case exceed thirty minutes for each shift. Such permission shall only be given after the necessity for



such a system has been established by official investigation in each individual case, and after consultation with the representatives of the workers concerned.

(b) the number of hours' overtime provided for in Article 9 may be increased to not more than seventy-five hours a year.

2. In addition, the competent authority may approve collective agreements which provide for not more than seventy-five hours' further overtime a year. Such further overtime shall likewise be paid for at the rate prescribed in Article 9, paragraph 2. It shall not be authorized generally for all underground lignite mines, but only in the case of individual districts or mines where it is required on account of special technical or geological conditions.

#### Article 14

In open hard coal and lignite mines Articles 3 to 13 of this Convention shall not be applicable. Nevertheless, Members which ratify this Convention undertake to apply to these mines the provisions of the Washington Convention of 1919 limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, provided that the amount of overtime which may be worked in virtue of Article 6, paragraph (b), of the said Convention shall not exceed one hundred hours a year. Where special needs so require, and only in such cases, the competent authority may approve collective agreements which provide for an increase of the aforesaid one hundred hours by not more than a further hundred hours a year.

#### Article 15

Nothing in this Convention shall have the effect of altering national laws or regulations with regard to hours of work so as to lessen the guarantees thereby afforded to the workers.

#### Article 16

The operation of the provisions of the Convention may be suspended in any country by the Government in the event of emergency endangering the national safety.

#### Article 17

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 18

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

2. It shall come into force six months after the date on which the ratifications of two of the following Members have been registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands and Poland.

3. Thereafter the Convention shall come into force for any Member six months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 19

As soon as the ratifications of two of the Members mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 18 have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the

International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 20

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of three years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 21

1. At the latest within three years from the coming into force of this Convention the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall place on the Agenda of the Conference the question of the revision of this Convention on the following points:

- (a) the possibility of a further reduction in the hours of work provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 3;
- (b) the right to have recourse to the exceptional method of calculation laid down in Article 5;
- (c) the possibility of modifying the provisions of Article 13, paragraphs (a) and (b), in the direction of a reduction of the hours of work;
- (d) the possibility of a reduction in the amount of overtime provided for in Article 14.

2. Moreover, at the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 22

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 20 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 23

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

## RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PERSONS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Nineteenth Session on June 4, 1935, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to unemployment among young persons which is the third item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation, adopts, this 25th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Unemployment (Young Persons) Recommendation, 1935:

The Conference,

Recalling that it has on several occasions drawn the attention of Governments to the economic measures that should be adopted as a remedy for the general depression, as a result of which large numbers of workers are unemployed;

Considering that this unemployment continues and affects a large number of young persons, whose involuntary idleness may undermine their characters, diminish their occupational skill, and menace the future development of the nations;

Considering that the Conference at its Eighteenth Session adopted a Draft Convention and Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed which apply to young persons among others;

Considering that many countries have adopted other measures to remedy a situation the gravity of which has rightly alarmed public opinion;

Recommends, in the light of the experience already gained in this field, that each Member should apply the following principles and should submit to the International Labour Office a report stating the extent to which, and manner in which, the said principles have been applied:

### SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

1. The minimum age for leaving school and being admitted to employment should be fixed at not less than 15 years, as soon as circumstances permit.

2. (1) Juveniles over the school-leaving age who are unable to find suitable employment should, where the organization of the school allows, be required to continue full-time attendance at school until suitable employment is available for them.

(2) For the purpose of this paragraph the term "suitable" refers primarily to the continuity of the employment and to future prospects therein.

(3) For the purpose of applying this paragraph there should be close co-operation between the education, placing and unemployment insurance authorities.

3. For the purpose of this Recommendation, "juvenile" means a person under 18 years of age.

4. In countries where compulsory education does yet not exist, it should be introduced as soon as possible in conformity with paragraphs 1 and 2.

5. Maintenance allowances should, if necessary, be granted to parents by the competent public authorities during the additional periods of education recommended in paragraphs 1 and 2.

6. The curricula for juveniles whose period of school attendance is prolonged by the application of the measures recommended above should be designed primarily to promote their general education, but should also provide general training for occupational activity.

7. (1) Measures should be adopted to encourage juveniles with the necessary aptitudes to attend secondary or technical schools beyond the minimum school-leaving age.

(2) Exemption from the payment of fees or the reduction of fees would be suitable methods of applying this principle.

8. Juveniles who are no longer in full-time attendance at school should, until they reach the age of eighteen, be required to attend continuation courses providing a combination of general and vocational education.

9. (1) Where such attendance is not compulsory for all juveniles it should at least be made compulsory for unemployed juveniles, who should be required to attend for a prescribed number of hours every day or, where this is not possible, for a prescribed number of hours every week.

(2) In districts in which there is a sufficient number of unemployed juveniles special courses should be organized for them.

(3) Measures should be taken to enable juveniles who have attended courses organized in accordance with the two preceding sub-paragraphs to continue similar instruction if possible after having found work.

10. Any unemployed juvenile unable to show good cause for his having refused to attend the course which he is required to attend in application of paragraph 9 may, under suitable circumstances, be temporarily disqualified, entirely or partly, for the receipt of unemployment benefit and allowances.

11. (1) There should be organized for unemployed persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five vocational training centres in which some provision is made for general education. Whether these centres are residential or non-residential should be decided according to circumstances.

(2) These centres should be organized in co-operation with employers' and workers' organizations.

12. (1) The programs of such centres should include, in addition to practical subjects, general courses of vocational and cultural interests.

(2) The persons responsible for giving the courses at such centres should be suitably remunerated and should be selected with special care, as far as possible from among qualified unemployed young persons.

13. Persons attending a course or centre organized in application of paragraphs 9 or 11 should be allowed supplementary grants to cover their travelling and other necessary expenses.

14. In the case of persons unable to secure employment on the termination of secondary, technical or higher studies measures should be taken:



- (a) to enable such persons to supplement their theoretical training by obtaining practical experience in industrial, commercial and other undertakings and in public administration, every precaution being taken to prevent such persons displacing regular workers;
- (b) to facilitate, by such methods as the provision of free courses and of study and research scholarships, their continued attendance at the institution where they terminated their technical or higher studies or at some other institution of general or vocational education;
- (c) to give such persons information concerning overcrowded occupations and to assist them to counteract prejudices which constitute barriers to their occupational readjustment.

15. Special measures should be adopted to train a qualified staff for educational, recreational, social service and employment centres for the young unemployed. It would be appropriate for such training to be given in special centres to which unemployed young persons with the necessary qualifications are admitted.

#### RECREATIONAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE YOUNG UNEMPLOYED

16. (1) Measures for promoting the general and vocational education of the young unemployed should be accompanied by measures to facilitate the useful and agreeable utilization of their spare time, such as the establishment of recreational centres, physical training centres, reading rooms, etc.

(2) Such centres should not be reserved for the exclusive use of the unemployed but should also, with a view to avoiding any systematic separation of employed and unemployed be open to young employed persons.

(3) Such centres should be under the supervision of a qualified person, but their activities should be arranged as far as possible by co-operation with and among the young persons themselves.

17. In districts where there is a sufficient number of young unemployed, measures should be taken to establish social service centres and hostels where they can obtain board and lodging at low cost.

#### ACTION BY TRADE ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

18. The public authorities should assist educational and other social services for the young unemployed organized by trade organizations and other associations.

#### SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT CENTRES

19. Where it is considered desirable to establish, for unemployed persons between the ages of 18 and 24 inclusive, employment centres, the principal object of which is not to give vocational training but to provide work under other than normal conditions of employment, adequate safeguards should be adopted to prevent these abnormal conditions resulting in abuses.

20. Attendance at employment centres should be strictly voluntary.

21. Every care should be taken to prevent centres, whether public or private, from becoming institutions for military training.

Privately organized centres should be under the supervision of public civil authorities.

22. No person should be admitted to an employment centre unless he has been medically examined and found physically fit for the work proposed for him.

23. The strictest hygienic conditions should prevail in all centres.

24. Special attention should be devoted to living conditions and discipline. The organization of the centres should as far as possible be such as to enable the young unemployed to govern themselves, particularly as regards discipline.

25. In order to enable the young persons to maintain regular contact with their families, centres should be as near to their homes as circumstances permit.

26. (1) The work programs of the centres should be such as to avoid competition by the centres with workers in normal employment.

(2) In so far as possible, the work provided should be appropriate to the age, sex, strength and occupation of the persons concerned.

27. The remuneration of young persons employed at centres should include a cash payment, in addition to board and, where these are provided, working clothes and lodging.

28. Persons employed at centres should be admitted to social insurance schemes and the contributions due in respect of them should be payable by the centres.

29. Where there is no general scheme of compulsory accident compensation insurance, centres should, unless directly organized by public authorities, which act as their own insurance carriers, cover their compensation liability by insurance.

30. (1) With a view to the inclusion in the programs of centres of adequate provision for general education, vocational training, games, sports and free time, the time spent on productive work should be considerably less than forty hours per week.

(2) Centres should have libraries.

31. (1) There should be detailed regulations for the training and selection of the staff of centres, and members of centre staffs should have a thorough knowledge of social questions generally and of the problems of youth in particular.

(2) The staff of centres specially organized for young women should consist chiefly of women.

(3) Intermediate posts should in all possible cases be reserved for persons in attendance at the centres who are found to be suitably qualified.

(4) These centres should be placed under the supervision of a qualified person, but their activities should as far as possible be regulated by co-operation with and among the young persons themselves.

32. (1) A central supervisory council should be instituted for the purpose of general supervision over the employment centre system.

(2) The central supervisory council should include representatives of the most representative organizations of workers and employers and of the public departments responsible for placing, public works, agriculture, public health, safety, education and for other aspects of the welfare of the young.

(3) Among these representatives there should be a certain number of women.



33. The central supervisory council or some other appropriate body should collaborate closely with the public employment exchanges with a view to placing in normal employment the persons attending the centres.

34. Measures should be taken to develop team spirit among the persons attending the centres and to encourage them to form co-operative working groups for employment on land settlement schemes, public works, handicrafts, etc.

#### SPECIAL PUBLIC WORKS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PERSONS

35. (1) Special public works should be organized to assist unemployed young persons and such works should as far as possible be adapted to the age and occupation of such persons.

(2) For young unemployed persons who have terminated secondary, technical or higher studies, such works should be adapted as far as possible to the training of such persons.

(3) In so far as they are appropriate and possible, the safeguards recommended for Special Employment Centres should also be applied to public works organized to assist unemployed young persons.

#### PLACING AND DEVELOPMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR NORMAL EMPLOYMENT

36. The national system of public employment exchanges should include special local and central arrangements for the placing of juveniles

37. Placing services for juveniles:

(a) should seek to place juveniles in suitable occupations as defined in paragraph 2 (2); and

(b) should either include a vocational guidance department or be co-ordinated with independent bodies for vocational guidance.

38. Employed should be required to notify the local placing service for juveniles of vacancies for juveniles and of any engagements of juveniles which they have made without recourse to the placing service.

39. Placing services for juveniles should be required:

(a) to supervise, in co-operation with vocational guidance services, apprenticeship committees and similar bodies, the results of the placings made, with a view to obtaining information likely to further the occupational prospects of juveniles; and

(b) to maintain close relations with all other public and private institutions interested in young persons and notably with the education authorities.

40. In the development of placing services for young persons of eighteen years of age and over, provision should be made whenever possible for assisting such persons in their occupational readjustment.

41. Measures should be taken to transfer to expanding occupations and to districts in which such occupations are carried on young persons who are without employment in districts where the principal industries appear to be in permanent decline.

42. Governments should conclude agreements for the purpose of facilitating the international exchange of student employees, that is to say, of young persons desirous of improving their occupational qualifications by a knowledge of the customs of other countries.

43. Present attempts to promote re-employment by a reduction in ordinary hours of work should be pursued with special vigour in respect of employment in which young persons engage.

#### STATISTICS

44. (1) Unemployment insurance institutions public employment exchanges, and other institutions which compile unemployment statistics should include in their statistics figures showing the extent of unemployment among persons below the age of twenty-five.

(2) These figures should be classified so as to show the distribution of such unemployment according to:

(a) sex;

(b) age, juveniles and other young persons being classified separately;

(c) occupation, persons who have never been in paid employment being classified separately and according to the occupation for which they have been trained or in which they have applied for employment.

45. For the purpose of supplementing such statistics, and in substitution for them where they do not exist, special enquiries should be made from time to time with a view to obtaining the above information and complementary information upon such matters as the length of unemployment and occupational history of the persons concerned

46. Where the general census returns include information concerning unemployment, the returns should be analyzed for the purpose of obtaining in so far as possible the information referred to in paragraph 44.

47. Until such time as the recommendation made in paragraph 1 is fully applied in the various countries, annual returns should be compiled showing the number of children still under the school-leaving age who during the year have been engaged in employment out of school hours. Such returns should be classified by sex, age group and occupation, and should give details of the days of the week and the seasons during which such employment was carried on, and the number and incidence of the hours of employment.

Following are the texts of two Resolutions of special importance adopted by the Conference:—

#### RESOLUTION ON THE MAINTENANCE OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE WORKERS.

The Conference,  
Having adopted a Draft Convention declaring its approval of the principle of the forty-hour week.

Considering that the application of this principle should not as a consequence reduce the weekly, monthly or yearly income of the

workers, whichever may be the customary method of reckoning, nor lower their standard of living.

Invites Governments:

(1) to take appropriate measures in order to ensure that any adjustment of wages and

salaries should be effected as far as possible by means of direct negotiations between employers' and workers' organizations concerned; and

(2) after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, to take or facilitate appropriate measures to enable either of the parties concerned, if agreement between them cannot be reached, to submit the dispute to bodies competent to

deal with wage questions, such bodies being set up, where they do not exist, for the purpose; and

(3) to furnish to the International Labour Office periodic reports upon the measures they have taken for the introduction of the forty-hour week and for the maintenance of the standard of living of the workers.

When submitted to the Committee, this text was adopted by 33 votes to 1.

## RESOLUTION RESPECTING UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PERSONS

(1) The Conference,

Having considered the problem of unemployment among young persons and having recommended Governments to apply a number of measures including in particular:

(a) the fixing at 15 of the minimum compulsory school-leaving age and the minimum age for admission to employment;

(b) the development of technical education; and

(c) the setting up of vocational guidance services attached to or in co-operation with the public employment exchanges;

Is of the opinion that these measures concern not only unemployed young persons but all young workers,

And requests the Governing Body to consider urgently the desirability of placing on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference:

(1) the revision of the Conventions fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (1919), to employment at sea (1920), to employment in agriculture (1921) and to non-industrial employment (1932) with a view to raising the age from 14 as laid down in those Conventions to 15, and

(2) the question of vocational guidance apprenticeship and technical education of young workers.

The Conference invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office:

(1) to submit to its unemployment Committee the reports referred to in the preamble of the Recommendation and to ask the Governments of the countries which have sent in such reports to send experts to the meeting of the Committee;

(2) to submit to an early Session of the Conference of Labour Statisticians that part of the Recommendation dealing with statistics with a view of facilitating its application.

Considering that the measures recommended should be applied also to unemployed young agricultural workers; considering that in any case such workers will not receive adequate and effective protection until the fundamental question of unemployment insurance in the case of agricultural workers is settled, the Conference, having regard to the resolution on unemployment among agricultural workers adopted at its Eighteenth Session, invites the International Labour Office urgently to pursue the necessary enquiry with a view to adopting international regulations regarding an effective system for the prevention of agricultural unemployment and a special system of unemployment insurance or assistance in agriculture.

## "Safest Mill in Canada Contest"

The final report on the contest conducted by the magazine, *Pulp and Paper of Canada*, for the six-months period ending December 31, 1934, awarded the trophy for Class A to the Wayagamack Division of the Consolidated Paper Corporation. Class A mills consist of all those having over 200 employees, while Class B mills have 200 or less employees.

At a safety rally held at the St. Maurice Division of the Consolidated Paper Company at the time the presentation of the trophy was made, R. Collins, Mill Manager, reviewed the accident experiences of the mill, stressing the wonderful improvement that had been effected since 1930 when intensive safety work was instituted. In 1929 the mill employees lost over \$20,000 in wages due to accidents, in 1934 they lost but \$2,000. This enormous saving to the men, he stated, had been ob-

tained by the whole-hearted co-operation of every person in the mill.

Trophies have been awarded annually by *Pulp and Paper of Canada* for the past nine years. The purpose of the contest is to create a "safety complex" in the industry that will make pulp and paper mills safer places to work in. The reports of the contest show the number of accidents in connection with the work of each competing mill; the days of lost time, the total payroll hours of exposure to risk, and the points gained or lost by the contestants.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Employers' Association of Manitoba was held recently in Winnipeg. Featuring the report of the secretary, were observations concerning such matters as spreading employment, wages and hours, industrial accidents, industrial disputes, etc.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JUNE, 1935

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Crop conditions in the Maritime Provinces were very promising and farm produce abundant. Loggers were still cutting and pulpwood peeling was brisk. Large quantities of lumber were being shipped to the Old Country, and sawmills were working night and day shifts. Fishing was fair, for although lobster packers were experiencing a dull season, with returns much below those of last year, the salmon run was at its height and cod and haddock were plentiful. The majority of mines in the New Glasgow area operated three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked five days. Manufacturing was not very busy, except in the iron and steel group, where several large orders for structural steel had been received. Sugar refineries and wood products were also busy. Building construction was slack, but highway work was continuing under government contract, and shipbuilding and repairs were active. Transportation and trade were fair. No change was reported in the Women's Division, the usual placements in domestic service being made.

Farming in the Province of Quebec showed little change, except at Montreal, where improvement was noted. River drivers were in demand at Rouyn; less elsewhere logging was quiet. Manufacturing showed no noteworthy variations, the situation being generally quiet throughout the province. Some building construction was in progress, particularly at Hull, but few orders were received at Montreal under this heading, although the call for common labourers was good. Road construction, also, was under way and more was expected to be undertaken shortly. Transportation was active at Quebec. Trade increased slightly. Many requests for cooks and domestic help were listed in the Montreal Women's Section and placements were effected.

The demand for farm help in Ontario was very good, a number of offices reporting that the call for experienced men exceeded the supply. There was also considerable casual work available in the fruit growing districts for berry and cherry pickers. Logging was quiet, being hampered in some districts by strikes. Sawmills, however, were busy. Mining also was dull, only the large producers running as usual. No marked change was

registered in manufacturing. Factories in the majority of cases were busy. Some slackness was reported in the textile and iron and steel group, which appeared to be seasonal only. Building construction in many centres was mainly confined to alterations and erection of residences, but more skilled tradesmen were employed this year than last year and prospects were brighter. Highway and airport construction continued as relief work. Trade was rather dull. In the Women's Division the shortage continued of cooks and cooks-general. A number of women were placed as berry pickers, also some in factories, while various other orders for institutional help and casual workers were also received.

The crop situation in the Prairie Provinces was reported to be most favourable, with general weather conditions ideal for excellent growth and very little damage, as yet, from grasshoppers. Logging was quiet in Manitoba but busy in Alberta, although there was no call for men. Mining also showed little activity. Manufacturing was only fair. Building construction, likewise, was inactive and building tradesmen unemployed. Highway construction continued as a relief measure. Trade was dull, with collections slow. There was a good demand for farm domestics, with a scarcity of suitable applicants, but a marked increase in the placement of charwomen in city work.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia, few helpers being required as yet in the fruit industry, owing to the lateness of the season. Logging was somewhat slack, labour difficulties considerably hampering this industry. Saw and shingle mills, however, were working fairly steadily. Mining continued active, especially in the Northern Interior. Fishermen were hoping for a good return with the opening of the sock-eye fishing season near at hand. Little new building construction was in evidence, but National Defence camps and provincial highways as relief centres provided employment. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert, but longshoremen had resumed work there. A strike, however, in Vancouver delayed loading operations in that port. Waterfront workers were kept busy at Victoria. The demand for house-workers was large, but the supply limited, as many applicants either refused domestic work or were inexperienced.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MAY, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1 was 9,270, the employees on their payrolls numbering 915,792 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 1,755 having an aggregate membership of 164,320 persons, 15·9 per

cent of whom were without employment on June 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1935, as Reported by the Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,270 firms throughout Canada, there was a considerable expansion in employment at the beginning of June, in which most industrial groups shared. The payrolls of these employers were enlarged from 893,088 on May 1 to 915,792 at the beginning of June, or by 22,704 persons. The crude index at the latest date stood at 97·6, as compared with 95·2 in the preceding month, and 96·6 on June 1, 1934. On the same date in the thirteen preceding years, the index (average 1926=100) was as follows: 1933, 80·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8; 1927, 107·2; 1926, 102·2; 1925, 95·6; 1924, 96·4; 1923, 98·5; 1922, 90·3 and 1921, 87·7. Although the advance on June 1, 1935, provided work for many persons, it was smaller than the average increase indicated between May and June in the years since 1920, so that the index, after adjustment for seasonal variation, declined from 97·4 on May 1 to 95·1 at the latest date.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs considerably exceeding the average seasonal gain noted on June 1 in the last fourteen years. The favourable movement extended to practically all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, local and railway transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand,

shipping and stevedoring was slackier, and there were temporary losses in highway construction owing to the closing of certain unemployment relief camps.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Improvement was indicated in all of the five economic areas except Ontario, where there was a minor contraction; firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employed the greatest number of extra workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Gains that exceeded the average increase between May 1 and June 1 in the last fourteen years were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 661 employers with a combined working force of 72,427 persons, as compared with 69,437 on May 1. This increase was very much larger than that reported on June 1 of last year, when employment generally was in rather smaller volume. Manufacturing registered heightened activity at the latest date, particularly in the lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper and animal food divisions. Construction and coal-mining also afforded greater employment, but transportation and logging were seasonally slackier.

*Quebec.*—Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in logging, mining and services. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone, textile, iron and steel, mineral product, non-ferrous metal and

vegetable food factories reported the greatest improvement, while leather plants showed a falling off in personnel. The general gain indicated by the co-operating establishments did not provide work for so many persons as were added to the payrolls on the same date of last year; the index, however, was then nearly three points lower. Statements were tabulated from 2,209 firms employing 257,837 workers on June 1, 1935, or 11,165 more than in their last monthly report.

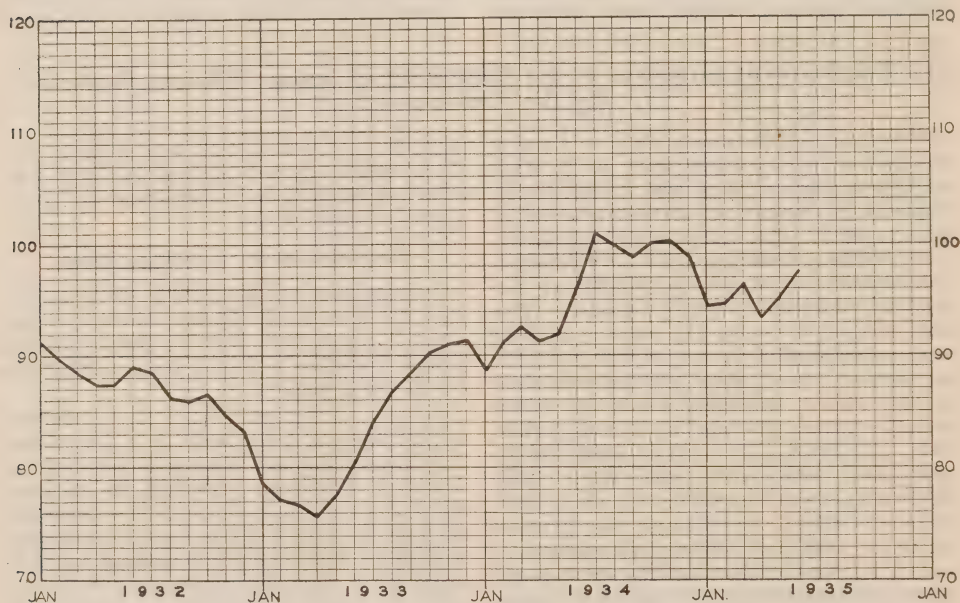
*Ontario.*—There were considerable increases in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction, services and trade on June 1, 1935, but the temporary release of large numbers of

June in 1934, when important advances had been indicated. This was the first report since July, 1933, in which activity in Ontario was at a lower level than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, but as already stated, it was expected that the contraction in employment would be temporary.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Construction (especially railroad construction and maintenance), transportation and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food, lumber, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and pulp and paper industries showed the greatest advances in the factory employment group. The firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 116,247 persons, as against

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



men from the unemployment relief camps offset these gains, with the result that there was a small decline in employment in the province as a whole. The payrolls of the 4,094 co-operating establishments aggregated 388,720 employees at the latest date; as compared with 388,963 on May 1, this was a loss of 243 persons. Within the group of factory employment, the tendency was generally upward except in textiles and iron and steel, in both of which the falling-off was seasonal in character. The general index of employment stood at 101.6 on June 1, as compared with 101.7 on May 1, 1935, and 104.4 at the beginning of

110,869 in the preceding month. Rather smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1934, and the index then was lower by nearly three points.

*British Columbia.*—An aggregate payroll of 80,561 was employed by the 969 reporting firms, which had 77,147 employees at the beginning of May. This increase considerably exceeded the average gain on June 1 in the years since 1920, being also much larger than that noted on the same date in 1934, when the index of employment was lower than at the first of June of the present year. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy ex-



pansion on the date under review; within this group, the improvement was most pronounced in edible animal, lumber and vegetable food factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, logging, transportation and construction recorded heightened activity.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

The trend was upward in six of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made: Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while declines were noted in Quebec City and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. Employment in all these centres, except Quebec, was in greater volume than at the same date of last year.

*Montreal.*—Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,299 co-operating firms employed 130,353 persons, an increase of 1,305 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and mineral products, reported increases, and construction and trade were also busier. On the other hand,

transportation was slacker. The index, at 87.2, was slightly higher than in June, 1934, when the indicated gains were on a much larger scale.

*Quebec.*—On the whole, there was a contraction in Quebec City; this was chiefly due to losses in manufacturing, while construction was brisker. Statements were tabulated from 166 establishments having 12,567 workers, as against 12,697 in the preceding month. Advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was two points higher.

*Toronto.*—Returns were furnished by 1,382 employers in Toronto with 118,969 persons on their payrolls, compared with 117,439 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were reductions in iron and steel and textile factories, but the trend was upward in food, fur, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and some other industries. Transportation and construction also afforded more employment. The general index was higher than on June 1, 1934, when the indicated expansion had been on a smaller scale.

*Ottawa.*—Manufacturing reported moderately heightened activity of a general character, while construction and trade also showed

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921.....	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922.....	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923.....	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924.....	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
June 1, 1932.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
June 1, 1933.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1.....	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
April 1.....	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1.....	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1.....	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1935.....	100.0	7.9	28.2	42.4	12.7	8.8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



improvement. The gain was rather greater than that noted at the beginning of June of last year; the index was then slightly lower. A combined working force of 13,333 employees was recorded on June 1, 1935, by the 172 co-operating firms, who had had 13,035 on their staffs in the preceding month.

*Hamilton.*—Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, where 270 employers reported 29,914 workers on their paylists, as compared with 28,883 at the beginning of May. This increase was larger than on June 1 in any other year since 1922, except 1933. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, notably in textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants, while transportation and construction were also rather more active. Employment was brisker than on the same date a year ago, when a smaller advance had been reported.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Employment in the Border Cities showed a seasonal decrease on June 1, for which data were received from 166 firms with 16,727 employees, or 1,334 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while there were only slight

general changes in the other groups. A decline had also been registered on June 1, 1934, but employment was then in lesser volume.

*Winnipeg.*—An aggregate working force of 37,125 persons was indicated by the 443 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 36,499 employees on May 1. This increase was decidedly larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was several points lower. Most of the gain recorded on the date under review was in manufacturing, food, iron and steel and other factories showing heightened activity; the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were slight.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing and construction reported gains in Vancouver, the advance in the former taking place mainly in food and lumber factories. Statements were tabulated from 401 employers with 30,588 workers in their employ, as compared with 29,598 on May 1. A much smaller increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, and the index was then lower by over ten points.

Index numbers for cities are given in Table 2.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922.....	87.0	.....	95.7	.....	.....	.....	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923.....	96.6	.....	99.3	116.7	99.6	.....	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924.....	97.4	.....	94.1	108.2	87.5	.....	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925.....	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	.....	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	96.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	98.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1.....	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1.....	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1.....	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1.....	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1935	14.2	1.4	13.0	1.5	3.3	1.8	4.1	3.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

**Employment by Manufacturing Industries**

There was a strongly upward movement in manufacturing, which extended to most of the industries so classified, and to the five economic areas, with the result that factory employment showed an advance considerably exceeding the average gain recorded between May and June 1 in the years 1921-1934. Statements were tabulated from 5,523 manufacturers employing 494,194 operatives, as compared with 480,145 in the preceding month. The crude index rose from 95.6 on May 1 to 98.4 at the latest date; this was higher than in any other month since June 1, 1931, while the seasonally adjusted index, at 95.4 (or half a point higher than in the preceding month) was also at its highest point in forty-eight months.

Gains were registered on June 1, 1935, in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric current, textile, tobacco and mineral product industries. The increases in lumber were greater than in any other month since June 1, 1930; those in iron and steel and textiles, though comparatively small, were

interesting because the trend of employment in these industries has usually been unfavourable at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The only declines at the latest date were in leather and musical instrument factories, and were of a minor character in both cases.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—There were further and more pronounced increases in the number employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statistics were tabulated from 300 firms employing 22,753 persons, as compared with 20,961 in the preceding month. This advance was smaller than that reported on June 1, 1934, but the index was then some five points lower.

*Fur and Fur Products.*—There was an upward trend in employment in fur factories, 58 of which enlarged their payrolls from 1,781 persons at the beginning of May to 2,071 on June 1. A rather smaller gain had been indicated on the same date last summer, when activity was at a lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this group showed a moderate falling-off in the

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1921.....	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922.....	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923.....	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924.....	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925.....	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926.....	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927.....	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1.....	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1.....	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1.....	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	81.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1.....	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1935.....	100.0	54.0	2.9	5.9	2.3	10.3	11.5	2.8	10.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



latest month, which, however, was slightly larger than that indicated in the same month last year; the index then stood at 99.9, compared with 108.1 on the date under review. The working forces of the 284 co-operating employers totalled 21,999 persons, as against 22,124 in the preceding month. There were losses in footwear factories in Quebec, while the tendency was upward in Ontario.

*Lumber and Products.*—Continued, seasonal improvement took place in lumber mills, and there were also gains in container, furniture and other wood-using factories. Returns were compiled from 806 manufacturers in the lumber group having 39,643 workers on their staffs, compared with 35,219 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement on June 1, but Quebec and Ontario showed the largest increases; the general advance was greater than in any other month since June 1, 1930. Smaller additions to staffs

were made on the same date last year, and the index then was a few points lower.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Expansion was noted in this group at the beginning of June when 1,888 persons were added to the forces of the 431 co-operating manufacturers, who had 28,463 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning, sugar and syrup, flour and cereal, bakery and confectionery and other vegetable food establishments reported improvement, which occurred mainly in Ontario. A smaller increase had been registered on June 1, 1934, when the employment index was fractionally lower than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—All branches of this group showed heightened activity, that in pulp and paper establishments being most pronounced. The index number stood at 96.7, compared with 93.6 at the beginning of June of last year; the gains then recorded, however, were rather larger. An aggregate pay-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1923=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	June 1, 1935	May 1, 1935	June 1, 1934	June 1, 1933	June 1, 1932	June 1, 1931	June 1, 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	54.0	98.4	95.6	93.2	80.0	86.0	99.4	113.6
Animal products—edible.....	2.5	120.6	111.1	115.8	110.4	106.3	112.3	116.9
Fur and products.....	.2	99.0	84.8	86.5	87.1	86.0	102.9	98.9
Leather and products.....	2.4	108.1	108.8	99.9	91.7	90.5	91.2	88.6
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	112.0	113.4	105.9	100.1	98.3	99.2	88.4
Lumber and products.....	4.3	75.6	67.2	71.1	56.4	64.2	84.0	109.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.4	68.1	56.3	61.9	45.8	51.3	72.1	105.6
Furniture.....	.7	72.4	70.9	73.1	66.5	77.4	101.8	112.0
Other lumber products.....	1.2	101.6	98.2	98.2	81.4	93.3	106.8	118.3
Musical instruments.....	.1	27.4	29.0	30.4	22.9	31.3	53.4	64.5
Plant products—edible.....	3.1	98.9	92.6	98.3	93.5	96.9	102.2	106.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.4	96.7	93.4	93.6	85.7	88.3	97.5	110.9
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	86.7	81.6	84.5	72.6	72.8	86.9	108.6
Paper products.....	.9	109.7	108.0	105.7	97.1	99.1	100.5	106.7
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	105.5	104.1	101.7	99.4	105.3	110.4	115.4
Rubber products.....	1.3	91.3	91.2	96.3	76.2	86.4	96.8	118.0
Textile products.....	10.5	112.4	111.9	109.8	93.6	98.9	101.3	102.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	127.3	124.2	125.6	102.4	107.0	102.8	97.3
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	90.3	85.8	91.0	74.1	80.4	81.5	86.1
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.8	127.6	128.3	125.8	107.4	108.5	98.7	86.2
Silk and silk goods.....	1.1	512.7	508.9	491.8	367.3	374.6	314.4	268.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.1	117.9	117.1	118.4	101.3	108.6	107.6	106.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	101.0	102.9	94.2	84.6	91.9	100.0	105.1
Other textile products.....	1.1	94.3	95.2	96.7	79.2	81.0	90.5	101.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.7	115.5	109.7	107.0	102.5	112.4	115.1	126.3
Tobacco.....	.9	104.1	94.1	99.7	98.2	107.1	105.7	113.5
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	130.1	130.4	116.6	107.9	119.7	128.9	146.4
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	118.8	111.8	121.4	100.2	78.8	107.0	138.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	131.0	130.6	123.5	111.1	114.1	119.0	120.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.9	77.9	69.4	73.5	51.9	83.1	111.3	130.3
Electric current.....	1.5	111.9	109.0	107.9	112.1	117.4	124.2	139.7
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	108.1	106.0	103.5	84.0	109.9	134.7	158.2
Iron and steel products.....	12.4	88.2	86.0	77.1	61.7	69.4	92.2	115.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.4	104.0	98.7	92.2	53.4	58.8	97.3	122.8
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	90.1	88.7	78.9	62.8	78.6	98.1	126.8
Agricultural implements.....	.6	61.8	61.2	47.0	33.5	27.4	36.4	75.4
Land vehicles.....	5.7	86.9	89.1	78.8	68.4	73.8	94.3	114.6
Automobiles and parts.....	2.2	145.8	154.6	117.7	75.0	86.3	99.7	138.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	64.2	69.1	61.0	50.6	65.4	87.5	122.6
Heating appliances.....	.5	97.4	94.3	88.1	70.0	76.5	103.5	113.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.5	76.0	72.1	63.8	46.4	66.0	125.4	162.8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	92.9	92.7	79.7	61.2	74.3	90.6	115.9
Other iron and steel products.....	1.7	83.7	80.2	79.1	63.4	75.3	92.1	111.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.1	121.3	119.0	111.0	81.0	78.4	116.6	128.0
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	134.6	129.3	134.5	121.9	123.3	127.0	149.1
Miscellaneous.....	.6	123.5	118.7	112.5	97.8	97.5	108.6	113.6

\* The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



roll of 58,443 workers was reported by the 581 establishments whose statistics were compiled; these had employed 56,490 in the preceding month.

*Rubber Products.*—Fifty-two rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 11,638 persons, or 13 more than in their last return. Employment was in lesser volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when a large increase had been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—Contrary to the unfavourable movement usually noted in the early summer, there was an improvement in the textile industries on the date under review, chiefly in cotton and knitting mills. Most of the advance occurred in Quebec. On the other hand, garment and headwear factories were seasonally slack. Data were received from 982 firms employing 96,196 persons, as against 95,901 in the preceding month. A reduction had been reported on June 1, 1934; the index was then some three points lower than at the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Activity in this group showed an advance, according to 167 employers whose staffs were enlarged from 14,389 in the preceding month to 15,145 at the beginning of June in the present year. Tobacco manufacturing in Ontario absorbed most of the extra workers. A downward movement was indicated on June 1, 1934, when the index was lower by 5.7 points.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further improvement was noted in building material plants, 198 of which employed an aggregate working force of 8,605 persons, or 888 more than on May 1. The index stood at 77.9; this was a few points higher than that recorded on June 1, 1934, when a rather greater increase had been made. Quebec reported the bulk of the gain, in which factories producing all kinds of building materials shared.

*Electric Current.*—A general advance as compared with May was shown in electric current plants, in which activity was higher than on the same date in 1934. The 99 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 241 workers to 14,009 at the beginning of June, 1935.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Greater activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 108 of which enlarged their payrolls by 263 employees to 11,840 on the date under review. A gain had also been recorded on June 1, 1934, when employment was at a lower level.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There was a further increase in the iron and steel group, mainly in the crude, rolled and forged, mach-

inery, heating appliance, iron and steel fabrication and wire divisions, while automobile and other vehicle factories were slacker. Though comparatively slight, the general advance is interesting because it reverses the trend in employment usually shown in this group at the beginning of June. Returns were tabulated from 839 manufacturers employing 113,557 persons, compared with 113,342 on May 1. Improvement was noted in all provinces except Ontario, that in the Maritimes being greatest. Larger gains had been made on June 1, 1934, but the index was then many points lower.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—These industries reported heightened activity according to 155 firms employing 19,225 persons, compared with 18,847 in the preceding month. The increase took place mainly in Quebec and Ontario. More extensive improvement had been recorded at the beginning of June of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group; these were larger than those indicated on June 1, 1934, when the index number was practically the same as at the latest date. An aggregate payroll of 13,617 persons was reported for June 1, 1935, by the 122 co-operating employers, who had 13,077 workers on May 1.

*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.*—production in the manufacturing establishments listed under this heading showed an increase, 202 workers having been added to the forces of the 107 firms whose returns were tabulated and who employed 5,470 at the beginning of June.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps increased to some extent, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Returns were received from 284 firms employing 26,681 persons, or 495 more than on May 1. Reductions had been indicated on June 1, 1934, and the index, at 75.0, was then many points lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 96.0.

### Mining

*Coal Mining.*—Employment in the Western coal fields showed little general change, while there was an advance in the Maritime Provinces. Statements were compiled from a total of 99 operators with 22,487 employees, or 256 more than at the beginning of May. The index was higher than on June 1, 1934, when a decline had been recorded.

**Metallic Ores.**—A further gain was shown in metallic ore mines, mainly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; 153 employers enlarged their staffs from 25,011 workers on May 1, to 25,693 on the date under review. A similar increase had taken place at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then over 40 points lower than on June 1, 1935.

**Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).**—According to data received from 79 firms in this group, they employed 6,336 persons, or 510 more than in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than on the same date of last year, when larger additions to staffs had been reported by the co-operating firms.

### Transportation

**Street Railways and Cartage.**—An increase was registered in local transportation on June 1, when 198 companies added 286 employees to their payrolls, bringing them to 24,390. Additions to staffs had also been noted at the beginning of June, 1934, but the index was then fractionally lower than on the date under review.

**Steam Railways.**—Improvement was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 101 co-operating employers enlarged their personnel from 55,544 in the preceding month to 55,999 on June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported seasonal reductions, while there were increases in the remaining provinces. Employment was at a slightly lower level than on June 1 of last year, when more extensive gains had been recorded.

**Shipping and Stevedoring.**—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, partly offset by increases in Quebec and Ontario. Statistics were received from 96 firms with 13,907 employees, as compared with 15,007 in the preceding month. An advance had been noted on June 1, 1934; the index then, at 83·6, was the same as at the date under review.

### Communications

Improvement was indicated on telegraphs and telephones. The 85 companies and branches reporting had 20,962 persons on their paylists at the beginning of June, or 424 more than on May 1. Employment was at a slightly higher level than on the same date a year ago, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

### Construction and Maintenance

**Building.**—An aggregate staff of 21,829 was reported by the 666 contractors furnishing

statistics, who had 19,023 workers on May 1. Activity increased in all provinces, the largest gains being in Quebec and Ontario. The general advance was greater than in any other month since June 1, 1931. Building generally was more active than on the same date of a year ago, or of 1933.

**Highway.**—The 338 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 53,994 persons in their employ, or 3,128 fewer than at the beginning of May. This decline occurred wholly in Ontario, where large numbers of men were temporarily released from unemployment relief camps; employment in the other economic areas increased. Activity was decidedly greater at June 1, 1934, when very large increases had been indicated.

**Railway.**—Continued important advances were registered by the track departments of the railways, whose employment was brisker than at the beginning of June of 1934 or 1933. The working forces of the 34 co-operating employers totalled 29,077 persons, as against 23,109 in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that noted in any other month since June 1, 1931. The most noteworthy gains were in the Prairie Provinces, but all provinces reported improvement.

### Services

Hotels and restaurants showed a seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded improved conditions. Statements were compiled from 458 firms employing 25,630 workers, as compared with 25,082 on May 1. The index, at 118·5, was some three points higher than on the same date in 1934, when greater seasonal advances had been made.

### Trade

Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 1,156 establishments employed 94,613 persons, or 453 more than in their last return. A larger increase had been noted on June 1, 1934, when the index was over three points lower. Most of the advance on the date under review took place in wholesale establishments.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

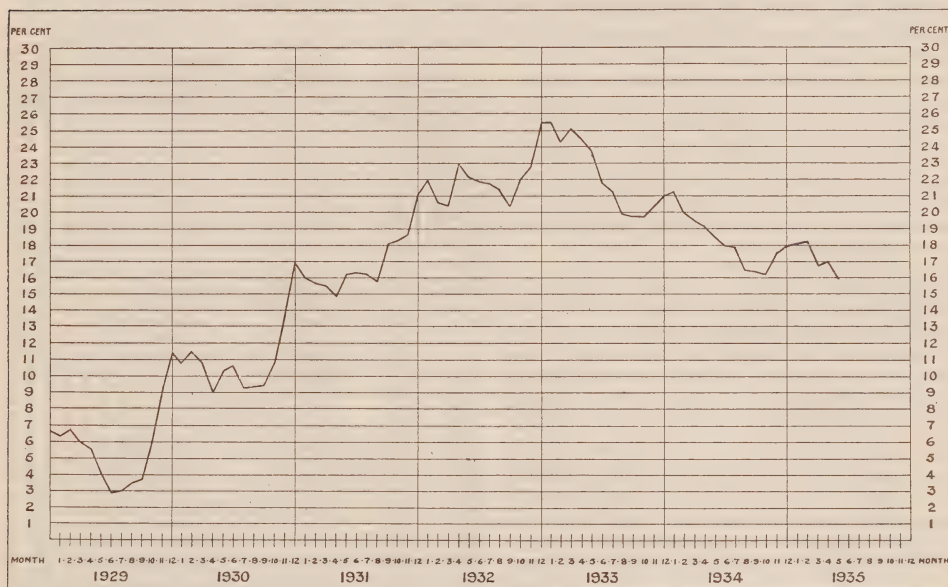


## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1935

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades, or who are idle on account of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

factor in the advancement recorded. Gains in employment, on a smaller scale, were registered from British Columbia while conditions in Manitoba were but nominally better. In Quebec, however, activity declined slightly, the garment trades showing pronounced curtailment from April, which was in some measure offset by the improvement recorded in the building and construction trades and in transportation. In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia also the trend was toward a reduction in the employment volume available though the changes were quite small. All provinces with the exception of New Bruns-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Activity among local trade union members at the close of May tended favourably, both when compared with the previous month and May a year ago, as evident from the returns tabulated from a total of 1,755 labour organizations with 164,320 members. Of these, 26,078 or a percentage of 15.9 were without work on the last day of the month in contrast with 17.0 per cent in April and 18.5 per cent in May of last year. The New Brunswick situation showed improvement of nearly 5 per cent from April, the pulp and paper industry accounting chiefly for this better movement while in Ontario where expansion of about 4 per cent was noted increases in building and construction operations were the determining

wick reflected a higher level of activity during May than in the corresponding month of last year, Nova Scotia with a gain of about 6 per cent showing the most pronounced expansion, the coal mines of the province absorbing a considerably greater number of workers. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan employment increased by about 4 per cent, Ontario showing a 3 per cent gain and Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec advances of lesser degree. In New Brunswick the declines recorded were but of minor importance.

Each month the records of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately. Considerably more work was



afforded Toronto members during May than in the previous month, while in Regina the gains reported were of moderate proportions, Vancouver showing a slightly better employment level. Conditions in Halifax, however, were distinctly unfavourable, marked increases in slackness being shown from April and declines in activity, on a much smaller scale, were noted in Saint John, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton. Compared with the returns for May last year Edmonton and Toronto unions indicated substantial recovery during the month reviewed. Regina also showed noteworthy gains and Montreal and Winnipeg moderate advancement. Employment for Vancouver members, however, declined slightly from May a year ago and in Halifax and Saint John activity was nominally retarded.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1929, to date. It will be noticed that the curve remained at a level in May below that of the preceding month, showing a better employment volume during the month reviewed. The trend from May a year ago was also favourable, the projection being downward, though the divergence was greater than in the previous comparison and indicative of improvement on a somewhat larger scale.

Employment in the manufacturing industries showed a falling off during May from the previous month, an outstanding feature in the adverse situation being the inactivity registered in the Quebec garment trades. Much slacker conditions also prevailed for glass, jewellery and leather workers, and among metal polishers and fur workers the curtailment evident was noteworthy. Cigarmakers and hat and cap workers registered moderate recessions in activity, and iron and steel, and textile and carpet workers, and bakers and confectioners decreases of less than one per cent. On the contrary, there was a substantial rise in employment afforded general labourers, wood and brewery workers, and advances, on a smaller scale, were recorded by papermakers and printing tradesmen. For May reports were tabulated from 478 unions in the manufacturing industries, comprising a membership of 52,644 persons, 15.9 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 13.5 in April. The level of activity showed little change from May of last year, though the tendency was toward retarded employment, the percentage of idleness for that month standing at 15.6. In this comparison wood and fur workers, general labourers, metal polishers and cigarmakers all were afforded a much better volume of work during the month reviewed, and improve-

ment of much lesser proportions was reflected by iron and steel, textile and carpet, and brewery workers. Among printing tradesmen slight expansion was noted. Of the declines, the most important was shown in the garment trades, though among glass and jewellery workers whose combined membership was quite small, pronounced increases in slackness were recorded. Noteworthy curtailment was evident also among hat, cap and leather workers and papermakers, while bakers and

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.0	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
May, 1919.....	4.7	3.4	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.4	4.9	3.6
May, 1920.....	4	5	4	0	1	2	1	5	2
May, 1921.....	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
May, 1922.....	12.1	3.1	16.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
May, 1923.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
May, 1924.....	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
May, 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.9	3.0	4.9
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
May, 1929.....	9.9	5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	27.3	26.2	22.8	29.2	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.3	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	13.4	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	22.1	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	22.5	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.9
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.2	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	15.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	11.1	9.0	24.6	18.9
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Feb., 1935.....	6.4	8.2	22.3	20.0	15.1	11.8	13.3	21.1	18.2
Mar., 1935.....	6.6	8.2	20.7	17.2	14.4	12.0	15.7	20.8	16.7
April, 1935.....	5.2	13.1	20.7	16.6	14.5	9.8	20.8	17.7	17.0
May, 1935.....	5.9	8.4	22.2	12.9	14.1	10.2	21.8	17.2	15.9

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and mill workers	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove makers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Transportation and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	4.1	....	2.8	3.6	2.4	5.6	1.2	1.5	....	0	0.7	3	7	0	2.6	1.6	7.3	2.5	6.0	0	8.7	1.6	8.0	1.8	4	0	0	2.3	1.1	0	2.6	3.6
1920	0	....	1.2	3.2	4.8	9	1.2	1.5	....	12.2	1.1	0	2.6	0	2.6	5.4	3.9	5	1.5	2.9	1	4.3	1.1	2.0	1.5	1	1	1	1.3	0	2.2	2.4
1921	34.9	27.7	11.0	13.0	8.5	3.7	4.0	3.5	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
1922	0	....	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
1923	0	....	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
1924	0	....	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
1925	0	....	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
1926	0	....	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
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1942	1.5	1.8	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
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1944	1.5	1.8	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
1945	1.5	1.8	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
1946	1.5	1.8	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
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1962	1.5	1.8	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....	5.6	43.5	5.0	64.4	....	17.9	26.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	1	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
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1964	1.5	1.8	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	....																							



confectioners reported declines on a smaller scale.

In coal mining, activity was slightly retarded during May from the previous month, though conditions were considerably better than in May a year ago according to the reports forwarded from 52 unions, embracing 15,749 members. Of these, 2,438 or 15.5 per cent were idle at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 14.9 in April and 22.2 in May, 1934. Alberta unions alone were responsible for the drop in employment noted from April, Nova Scotia and British Columbia members showing slight increases in activity. Compared with the returns for May last year Nova Scotia miners indicated a decidedly better situation during the month reviewed, while in British Columbia there was noteworthy curtailment in employment, and conditions in Alberta remained almost unchanged though the tendency was less favourable.

Extensive revival in building and construction operations was apparent at the close of May, the 204 organizations making returns with a membership aggregate of 18,295 persons showing that 8,319 or 45.5 per cent were unemployed as compared with a percentage of 61.1 in April. Conditions were also substantially better than in May last year when 63.7 per cent of the members reported were idle. All tradesmen participated in the total advancement noted from April, carpenters and joiners showing gains involving the greatest number of members, though the percentage increases recorded by tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers were more pronounced, but their membership was small. Electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, and bridge and structural iron workers also were much busier than in April, and gains on a smaller scale, though noteworthy, were registered by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stonecutters, and steam shovelmen. As in the previous comparison a favourable employment movement was indicated in every group of trades when compared with May, 1934, carpenters and joiners showing the most important gains. Recovery on a large scale was also apparent among electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers reported noteworthy improvement from May a year ago, and moderate increases were shown by painters, decorators and paperhangers. Among bridge and structural iron workers and steam shovelmen the expansion recorded was small.

The level of employment for transportation workers during May was slightly higher

than in either the previous month or May a year ago, the same degree of change being shown in both comparisons. Reports for May were tabulated from 768 unions in the transportation industries, with 54,812 members, 4,906 of whom were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 9.0 as compared with 9.9 per cent in both April, 1935, and May, 1934. Steam railway employees, whose returns involved about 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were slightly better engaged than in April. Among teamsters and chauffeurs fair-sized increases in activity were recorded, navigation workers also reflecting somewhat better conditions. Street and electric railway employees showed practically no variation in the volume of work accorded from April. When a comparison is made with the returns for May of last year, steam and street and electric railway employees were slightly more active during the month reviewed. Some increase in slackness, however, was apparent among navigation workers, and the trend of employment for teamsters and chauffeurs was nominally adverse.

Retail shop clerks with 5 associations reporting 1,825 members during May, indicated an unemployment percentage of 13.3 in contrast with percentages of 11.5 at the close of April and 6.6 in May last year.

The situation for civic employees showed little variation during May from either the previous month or May, 1934, the 75 organizations making returns with a membership total of 7,600 persons showing an unemployment percentage of 1.9 as contrasted with 1.7 per cent in April and 1.8 per cent in May last year.

Minor improvement in conditions was reported in the miscellaneous group of trades during May from the preceding month as shown by the reports received from 127 unions covering a membership of 4,190 persons. Of these, 634 were out of work at the end of the month, a percentage of 15.1 as compared with 15.9 per cent in April. Theatre and stage employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen all shared slightly in this better trend, while among hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers the percentage of idleness remained the same in both months. Activity was very slightly restricted in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole from May a year ago when 14.7 per cent of the members reported were idle. A less favourable situation obtained for hotel and restaurant employees during the month reviewed, and among theatre and stage employees and barbers a small drop in available work was noted. On the other hand, stationary engineers and firemen were somewhat better engaged than in May, 1934, and



gains of lesser importance were shown by unclassified workers.

Extensive increases in employment were reflected by fishermen during May, the 3 unions furnishing reports with 558 members showing an unemployment percentage of 3.4 as contrasted with 47.4 per cent in April. Slight improvement was indicated from May of last year when 4.3 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Among lumber workers and loggers activity subsided slightly during May from the preceding month, and curtailment of somewhat larger proportions was evident from May a year ago. This was shown by the reports

received from 3 unions with an aggregate of 632 members, 58 of whom or 9.2 per cent were without employment on the last day of the month as contrasted with 8.2 per cent of inactivity in April, and 6.1 per cent in May, 1934.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

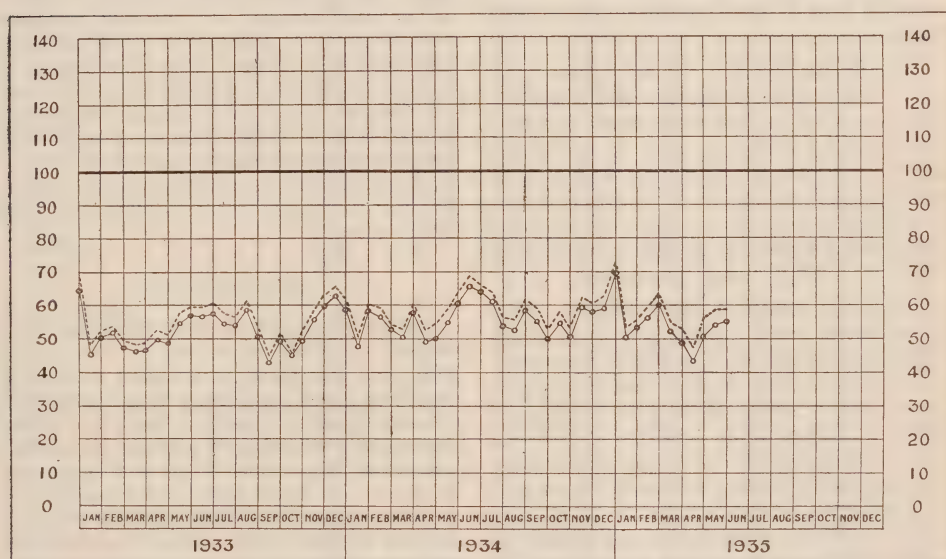
### (3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1935

During the month of May, 1935, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase of almost 12 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with those of the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 27 per cent was reported

in all other groups considerably lowered the total number recorded. This loss was largely due to a heavy reduction in the highway division of construction and maintenance, where the greater part of relief work was effected, although fairly heavy declines were

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



in comparison with the average daily placements effected in May a year ago. All groups, except farming and mining, registered gains over April, the highest being in construction and maintenance, services, logging and trade, and the largest decline in farming. When compared with May last year, increases were shown in farming and trade, but fewer place-

also shown in services and manufacturing. Other changes were nominal only.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1933, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations

being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose about 3 points during the first half of the period, but remained practically stationary during the latter half of the month. At the end of May both levels were about 5 points below those recorded at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 59.0 and 59.1 during the first and the second half of May, 1935, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 58.9 and 63.8 during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review was 54.4 and 55.3, as compared with 54.7 and 60.5 during May a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1935, was 1,234, as compared with a daily average of 1,133 in the preceding month and with 1,667 in May, 1934.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,091, in comparison with 2,184 in April and with 2,714 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1935, was 1,147, of which 681 were in regular employment and 466 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,027 in the previous month. Placements during May a year ago averaged 1,565 daily, consisting of 904 placements in regular and 661 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 30,429 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,672 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 17,032, of which 12,536 were of men and 4,496 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 11,640. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 20,324 for men and 10,523 for women, a total of 30,847, with applications for work numbering 52,251, of which 38,215 were from men and 14,036 from women. Reports for April, 1935, showed 27,183 positions available, 52,397 applications made and 24,641 placements effected, while in May, 1934, there were recorded 43,338 vacancies, 70,548 applications for work and 40,688 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1925, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (5 months).....	76,835	51,978	128,813

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during May, were over 1 per cent better than in the preceding month but over 26 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 4 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a loss of nearly 28 per cent in comparison with May, 1934. Except for nominal gains in manufacturing and farming, all industrial divisions showed losses in placements when compared with May a year ago. The only declines of importance, however, were in construction and maintenance, services and logging. During the month there were 680 placements under construction and maintenance and 442 in services. Of the latter, 310 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 244 of men and 108 of women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of May, positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were over 14 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 17 per cent above April and nearly 20 per cent in excess of May, 1934. Except for a small decline in transportation, increased placements were reported in all industrial divisions over May of last year, the most important gain being in services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 44; logging 42; construction and maintenance 179; and services 701, of which 514 were of household workers. There were 268 men and 88 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1934
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,224</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>237</b>
Halifax.....	442	53	486	403	123	280	706	120
New Glasgow.....	210	3	235	219	173	39	393	101
Sydney.....	572	0	652	572	56	516	291	16
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>992</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>268</b>
Chatham.....	57	13	65	58	44	14	139	8
Fredericton.....	101	13	93	98	89	9	87	97
Moncton.....	329	3	340	330	109	221	96	62
Saint John.....	505	0	529	505	114	391	486	101
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>5,213</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>8,301</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>2,406</b>
Chicoutimi.....	259	0	400	259	222	37	43	.....
Hull.....	242	21	801	283	240	22	361	176
Montreal.....	2,747	334	4,425	2,426	1,494	416	1,670	1,172
Quebec.....	1,078	478	1,485	1,118	599	164	445	626
Rouyn.....	87	3	146	84	78	6	41	58
Sherbrooke.....	479	6	672	536	412	64	127	199
Three Rivers.....	321	38	372	508	223	63	40	175
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>13,776</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>25,756</b>	<b>13,365</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>46,141</b>	<b>12,871</b>
Belleville.....	258	0	504	254	195	59	300	1,070
Brantford.....	138	11	269	136	88	49	1,915	115
Chatham.....	278	0	303	279	30	249	621	340
Fort William.....	511	0	513	511	401	110	472	282
Guelph.....	85	30	154	130	51	23	635	394
Hamilton.....	595	53	1,086	582	249	280	2,630	276
Kingston.....	426	10	449	408	314	94	514	895
Kitchener.....	110	0	272	114	53	55	1,398	231
London.....	1,484	38	797	1,521	1,319	142	2,296	1,033
Niagara Falls.....	125	12	154	136	50	63	2,168	285
North Bay.....	294	0	314	290	254	36	521	286
Oshawa.....	752	0	830	739	104	635	484	610
Ottawa.....	1,047	46	1,846	1,023	666	332	1,803	1,034
Pembroke.....	248	0	313	248	138	110	20	244
Peterborough.....	126	16	121	134	56	49	399	209
Port Arthur.....	1,461	0	1,430	1,430	970	460	649	629
St. Catharines.....	213	16	292	193	93	100	2,307	193
St. Thomas.....	193	10	212	181	70	111	614	271
Sarnia.....	256	4	264	256	99	157	509	157
Sault Ste. Marie.....	275	1	734	283	204	69	310	580
Stratford.....	87	0	317	88	62	26	363	149
Sudbury.....	420	50	1,306	392	315	77	789	376
Timmins.....	516	0	998	514	250	264	1,132	242
Toronto.....	3,273	437	11,538	2,930	1,094	1,640	19,785	2,506
Windsor.....	605	44	740	593	213	380	3,507	464
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,077</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>14,799</b>	<b>1,936</b>
Brandon.....	169	12	197	160	154	6	830	109
Winnipeg.....	1,908	20	3,267	1,911	1,365	546	13,969	1,827
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,182</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>1,029</b>
Estevan.....	155	0	164	153	88	65	35	69
Melfort.....	70	0	70	70	70	0	0	50
Moose Jaw.....	490	52	516	503	283	200	451	139
North Battleford.....	99	9	90	92	73	19	17	51
Prince Albert.....	131	17	178	109	68	41	124	60
Regina.....	507	3	645	513	368	145	599	269
Saskatoon.....	287	17	339	279	218	61	449	205
Swift Current.....	126	26	153	117	95	22	139	68
Weyburn.....	147	4	127	125	57	68	3	63
Yorkton.....	170	8	264	168	50	118	94	55
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,824</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>1,760</b>
Calgary.....	698	15	1,455	705	631	74	3,744	540
Drumheller.....	215	0	496	207	149	58	263	105
Edmonton.....	984	2	1,691	993	855	135	4,363	886
Lethbridge.....	635	23	778	620	179	441	925	130
Medicine Hat.....	292	0	287	294	146	148	154	99
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>2,559</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5,077</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>2,389</b>
Kamloops.....	134	3	301	141	118	14	119	454
Nanaimo.....	117	0	131	111	107	4	130	469
Nelson.....	215	1	253	213	68	145	23	81
New Westminster.....	126	1	188	125	54	71	167	84
Penticton.....	112	7	166	128	75	28	70	85
Prince Rupert.....	111	0	121	110	32	78	137	20
Vancouver.....	529	15	2,593	603	320	221	2,655	1,048
Victoria.....	1,215	0	1,324	1,215	95	1,120	234	148
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>30,847</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>52,251</b>	<b>30,429</b>	<b>17,032</b>	<b>11,640</b>	<b>80,760</b>	<b>23,492*</b>
Men.....	20,324	251	38,215	20,396	12,536	7,698	68,245	19,090
Women.....	10,523	1,732	14,036	10,033	4,496	3,942	12,515	4,402

\*596 Placements effected by offices since closed.



## QUEBEC

There was an increase of over 1 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during May when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 6 per cent higher than in April and nearly 24 per cent above May, 1934. The improvement over May of last year was nearly all attributable to increased placements under construction and maintenance, as small gains in services and logging were nearly offset by declines in mining and trade, and the changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 95; logging 225; farming 58; construction and maintenance 1,187; trade 94; and services 2,362, of which 2,023 were of household workers. During the month 1,709 men and 1,559 women were placed in regular employment.

## ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during May, were nearly 38 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 44 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 41 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a loss of nearly 45 per cent in comparison with May, 1934. A large reduction in relief placements on highway construction was mainly responsible for the decline from May of last year, supplemented by losses in services and manufacturing. The only gains of importance were in logging and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 506; logging 1,188; farming 732; transportation 98; construction and maintenance 5,244; trade 519; and services 4,547, of which 2,625 were of household workers. There were 5,857 men and 1,481 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## MANITOBA

Employment offices in Manitoba were notified of over 9 per cent less vacancies during the month of May than in April and nearly 21 per cent less than in May, 1934. Placements also were over 8 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 23 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Reduced placements under construction and maintenance, logging and services accounted for the decline from May, 1934, as with the exception of a moderate gain in farming, small

changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 275; construction and maintenance 901; and services 805, of which 662 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 1,174 of men and 345 of women.

## SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during May, was nearly 9 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 5 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 7 per cent less than in April, but over 6 per cent above May, 1934. Farm placements were considerably higher than in May of last year, but the increase in this group was partly offset by declines in construction and maintenance and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 49; farming 842; construction and maintenance 311; trade 52; and services 844, of which 565 were of household workers. There were 1,012 men and 358 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## ALBERTA

During the month of May, orders received at employment offices in Alberta were over 14 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 3 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 18 per cent when compared with April and of 5 per cent in comparison with May, 1934. Placements in farming and services were higher than during May of last year, but these gains were partly offset by losses in construction and maintenance and logging. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 61; farming 957; transportation 71; construction and maintenance 1,041; and services 629, of which 450 were of household workers. There were 1,617 men and 343 women placed in regular employment.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during May called for 9 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 41 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. A large reduction in relief placements on highway construction was responsible for the decline from May of last year, but small losses were also reported in manufacturing and logging. All

other groups showed small to moderate improvement, the largest gain being in services. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 168; mining 54; construction and maintenance 1,561; and services 681, of which 384 were of household workers. During the month 655 men and 214 women were placed in regular employment.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 17,032 placements in regular employment, 8,159 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,301 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,254 journeying to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 46 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Vouchers for transportation were granted in Quebec during May to 13 bushworkers who were conveyed to employment in the Pembroke zone on certificates secured at Hull. Transfers at the reduced rate from Ontario centres during May totalled 975, all of which were for provincial points. This movement was largely of bushworkers, Port Arthur despatching 754, Fort William 118, and Sudbury 53, to situations within their respective zones. In addition, Port Arthur shipped 36 mine workers, 5 hotel employees, 2 cooks, one restaurant kitchen girl, one fisherman, and one town housekeeper to employment in the territory covered by that city office, and Fort William 2 mine workers and one hotel waitress within its own zone. The one remaining certificate was granted at Pembroke to a highway foreman going to Timmins. In Manitoba 46 certificates for reduced transportation were issued during May, 13 provincial and 33 inter-provincial. The former were granted at Winnipeg to 12 farm hands and one hotel waitress

going to employment within the same zone. The transfers outside the province were also effected by the Winnipeg office, which was instrumental in the despatch of 17 bushworkers, 4 saw mill labourers, 3 farm hands, 3 cooks, one mechanic and one town domestic to the Port Arthur zone, and of 4 farm hands to Saskatchewan agricultural areas. Benefiting by the reduced rate in Saskatchewan during May, 7 persons proceeded to employment within the province. These received their certificates at the Regina office, included among whom were one laundry checker going to Prince Albert, 2 farm hands to Saskatoon, one town housekeeper to Moose Jaw and 2 farm hands and one teacher within the Regina zone. The labour movement in Alberta during May was to provincial points and comprised the transfer of 235 persons. Of these, 228 travelled from Edmonton, one farm hand each going to the Drumheller and Calgary zones and 109 highway construction workers, 44 steamship employees, 21 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 12 building construction workers, 12 mine workers, 6 saw mill workers, 5 hotel employees, 4 Dominion Parks employees, 3 bushmen, 2 restaurant workers, 2 bridge carpenters, one garage mechanic, one blacksmith, one fire ranger and one labourer to various sections of the Edmonton zone. In addition, from Calgary 4 farm hands were carried to Drumheller, one farm housekeeper to Edmonton and 2 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The Vancouver office was responsible for all transfers at the reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during May, which numbered 25. Proceeding to Penticton were 4 mine workers; to Nelson 2 musicians and one hotel cook; to Kamloops 2 mine workers and one farm hand; to Prince Rupert one saw mill engineer; and to centres within the Vancouver zone 10 mine workers, one farm hand, 2 hotel workers and one telegraph lineman.

Of the 1,301 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May, 685 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 603 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 11 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During May, 1935

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May, 1935, was lower by 23·7 per cent than in April, 1935, but was higher by 58·9 per cent than in May, 1934, a comparison of greater significance. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorizations amounted to \$4,799,285, as compared with

\$6,292,152<sup>1</sup> in the preceding month, and \$3,019,761 in May, 1934.

So far this year, the value of building authorized in each month has been higher than in the same month of 1934, while in

<sup>1</sup> Revised to include figures from Charlottetown, which arrived too late for inclusion in the April report.



each of the last four months, the total has also exceeded that for the corresponding month of 1933. The cumulative total for the first five months of the present year is higher than in the period January-May of any of the last three years. The improvement is partly due to the granting of construction permits for public buildings in several centres as an unemployment relief measure, but the movement in general building operations has also been much more favourable than in the last few years. In comparison with earlier years of the record, from 1920 to 1931, however, the value of building authorizations continues low. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials during the elapsed months of the present year, at 81.7 per cent of the 1926 average, was lower than in the same period of any preceding year for which building statistics for the 61 cities are on record, with the exception of 1932 and 1933.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 400 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$1,373,000 and for more than 2,300 other buildings estimated to cost nearly \$3,260,000. In addition, engineering projects, having an estimated cost of \$119,152, were authorized in four cities, viz., Brantford, Guelph, Moose Jaw and Calgary. In April, authority was given for the erection of some 350 dwellings and 1,800 other buildings, valued at approximately \$2,500,000 and \$3,200,000, respectively, while there was also an engineering project estimated to cost approximately \$8,000.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with April, 1935, that of \$84,150 in Saskatchewan being the most pronounced. The remaining provinces showed declines in this comparison, that of \$1,366,111 or 38.8 per cent in Ontario being greatest.

As compared with May, 1934, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases, of which those of \$806,451 or 191.5 per cent in Quebec and \$785,583 or 57.5 per cent in Ontario were most noteworthy. In New Brunswick, there was a decline of \$18,876 or 33.1 per cent, while no report for May was received from Prince Edward Island.

Of the four largest cities, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement as

compared with last month and also with the same month of 1934; Montreal registered a loss as compared with April, 1935, but an increase over May of last year. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Quebec, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Kingston, Kitchener, Oshawa, Ottawa, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, North Vancouver and Victoria showed increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with either the preceding month or the same month of 1934.

*Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1935.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities in May and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1926 = 100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926 avge. = 100)
1935.....	\$ 4,799,285	\$19,486,105	32.5	81.7
1934.....	3,019,761	7,999,917	13.3	83.0
1933.....	2,065,372	6,726,695	11.2	75.2
1932.....	5,488,845	19,312,720	32.1	78.8
1931.....	12,115,291	50,356,550	83.9	83.6
1930.....	20,321,160	66,792,498	111.2	95.5
1929.....	24,185,738	96,792,675	161.2	99.4
1928.....	27,515,522	79,285,027	132.0	95.8
1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	104.1	96.1
1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	100.0	101.3
1925.....	15,520,435	50,983,833	84.9	103.1
1924.....	14,807,589	46,544,689	77.5	111.3
1923.....	18,937,638	57,946,608	96.5	111.1
1922.....	19,527,061	54,040,922	90.0	107.9
1921.....	14,460,878	41,530,750	69.2	134.4
1920.....	13,082,015	47,640,916	79.3	144.7

The aggregate for the first five months of 1935 was very substantially greater than in the same period in 1934 or 1933, being also slightly higher than in the months January-May, 1932; the increase over last year was 243.6 per cent. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, as already mentioned, was lower than in 1934, and all other years since 1920, except 1932 and 1933.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, June, 1935, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was some further improvement in employment, on the whole, between April 15 and May 20, the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment showing an increase of 14,000.

The industries in which an improvement was recorded included building, public works contracting and certain ancillary trades, general engineering, the cotton, hosiery and tailoring industries, some of the food manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand there was a large increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, mainly in Yorkshire and the Midlands, and there was also a decline in employment in motor vehicle building, steel melting, rolling, etc., the linen industry, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and musical instruments etc. manufacture.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at May 20, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15·6, as compared with 15·7 at April 15, 1935, and with 16·2 at May 14, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at May 20, 1935, was 13·1, as compared with 13·5 at April 15, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·5, as compared with 2·2. For males alone the percentage at May 20, 1935, was 17·9 and for females, 9·5; at April 15, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 17·9 and 9·7.

At May 20, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,641,969 wholly unemployed, 314,775 temporarily stopped, and 88,008 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,044,752. This was 292 more than a month before, but 45,629 less than a year before. The total included 1,630,572 men, 65,120 boys, 293,662 women, and 55,398 girls. There was an increase of 10,375 between April 15 and May 20, in the total number of juveniles, under 16 years of age, on the registers, due to the registration of boys and girls who left school at Easter.

The persons on the Registers included 923,231 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 761,061 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 218,766 insured per-

sons (including 21,904 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,694 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at May 20, 1935, was 2,113,996.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment decreased 1·5 per cent from April to May and pay rolls decreased 3·2 per cent, marking the first recessions to be reported since November 1934. Employment normally declines in May, decreases having been reported in 10 of the preceding 16 years. An important factor in depressing the levels of employment and pay rolls in May 1935, were strikes in the automobile and lumber industries.

Gains in employment over the month interval were shown in 37 of the separate 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and gains in pay rolls were reported in 33 industries.

The declines in employment and pay rolls from April to May were less pronounced in the durable goods group of industries than in the nondurable goods group. Employment decreased 0·6 per cent in the durable goods group and pay rolls declined 2·8 per cent, while in the nondurable goods group decreases of 2·2 per cent in employment and 3·9 per cent in pay rolls were reported.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' preliminary index of factory employment for May 1935, (81·2) is 1·6 per cent lower than the May 1934, index (82·5). The index of factory pay rolls is 68·5 (preliminary) or 2·1 per cent above the May 1934, index (67·1).

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In May reports were received from 23,434 establishments employing 3,685,772 workers whose weekly earnings were \$76,514,338. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—Gains in employment were shown in May 1935, in 13 of the 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The only industries in which employment declines were reported were wholesale and retail trade,

metalliferous mining, and hotels. Gains in pay rolls were shown in 10 of the 17 non-manufacturing industries for which data are available.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.**—Reacting from the marked expansion reported in retail trade establishments in April, recessions in employment and pay rolls were shown in May. Reports received from 54,367 establishments employing 844,972 workers in May 1935, indicated that employment decreased 1·7 per cent over the month interval. In the general merchandising group, which is composed of department, variety, and general merchandise stores and mail-order establishments, employment decreased 3·2 per cent while in the remaining 50,854 retail establishments a decrease of 1·2 per cent was reported. Gains in employment were shown in several lines of retail trade, among which were dealers in automotive products, lumber and building materials, and furniture and household goods. Employment in the group of apparel stores showed a sharp decline and retail food stores showed fewer employees in May than in the preceding month.

Employment in wholesale trade establishments decreased 0·8 per cent from April to May. This percentage change was based on reports supplied by 16,742 establishments employing 293,361 workers in May. Sharp declines in employment were shown in the packing and shipping of fruits and vegetables. Firms engaged in the wholesale leaf tobacco trade also showed pronounced declines. The group of wholesale grocery establishments showed practically no change in number of workers over the month interval while the dry goods and apparel group showed a decline of 1·8 per cent.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES.**—Each of the 3 public utility industries surveyed showed small gains in employment from April to May. The electric light and power and manufactured gas industry showed an increase of 0·8 per cent, telephone and telegraph 0·4 per cent, and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance 0·3 per cent.

**SERVICE INDUSTRIES.**—Each of the service industries surveyed, with the exception of hotels, showed gains in number of workers from April to May. Employment in brokerage firms increased 1·9 per cent., laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported gains of 1·3 per cent each, and small gains were reported by banks and insurance. The hotel industry reported 0·9 per cent fewer employees in May than in the preceding month.

**MINING.**—Four of the 5 industries in the mining group showed gains in employment from April to May. The quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reported a seasonal

expansion of 9·4 per cent. Employment increased 1·8 per cent in anthracite mining and 1·6 per cent in the crude-petroleum producing industry.

The bituminous coal mining industry showed a slight recovery from the pronounced decreases of the preceding month, employment increasing 1·4 per cent and pay rolls 9·1 per cent. In the metalliferous mining industry the decrease of 3·5 per cent in employment was due primarily to strikes in lead and zinc mines in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—Further expansion was shown in the private building construction industry from April to May, employment increasing 11·2 per cent and pay rolls increasing 15·3 per cent. These gains exceed the increases reported in May in any of the four preceding years for which data are available. The changes in May 1935, are based on reports supplied by 10,274 contractors employing 84,692 workers, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest May 15 totalled over \$2,000,000. These workers were employed in private building projects not aided by PWA funds. Increases in employment were generally reported in the localities for which data are available.

The Industrial Health Research Board of Great Britain has recently published the results of a survey on "The Performance of Weavers under Varying Conditions of Noise."

In its summary and conclusions the report states:—

"The two experiments (with two groups, each consisting of ten weavers), clearly show that excessive noise has some effect upon weavers, which handicaps them in the performance of their normal daily work. This effect is not a temporary one, occurring only in the initial stages of exposure to noise, but has been shown to exist in individuals who have for years been accustomed to excessive noise as a normal accompaniment to their work. In view of this, it may be doubted whether complete immunity from the inimical effects of excessive noise can ever be acquired so long as normal hearing is retained, and the development of partial deafness appears to be the only effective protection which the individual can acquire. Tolerance of noise can be established in some measure, but chiefly in the psychological sense. Thus it is possible to become so accustomed or acclimatized to noise that consciousness of its subjective effects—irritation, annoyance, distraction—ceases or becomes much less acute, but some of its effects remain and are revealed only by objective measurement. Excessive noise is to the human organism very much as excessive friction is to the machine; it wastes energy."



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924 provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district, or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and

hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of June, 1930, p. 652. The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for



governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours,

and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

The Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:

#### DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

##### *Contract in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

A contract was awarded recently by the Department of Immigration and Colonization to the Muir Cap & Regalia Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, for uniform caps, which contract contained the "B" labour conditions above referred to.

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

Contracts were awarded during the month of June, 1935, by the Department of Indian Affairs, containing the "B" labour conditions above referred to, as follows: to Grant, Holden, Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., for the manufacture of trousers; to Bates & Innes, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont., for the manufacture of kersey cloth and tweed; and to the Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Ltd., Hespeler, Ont., for the manufacture of serge.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### *Contract in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

A contract was awarded recently by the Department of the Interior to the Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., for tents and tarpaulins, which contract contained the "B" labour conditions above referred to.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

Contracts were awarded recently by the Department of Justice, containing the "B" labour conditions above referred to, as follows: to J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B., for the manufacture of blue prison cloth; and to Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., for the manufacture of helmets.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

Contracts were awarded recently by the Department of Mines, containing the "B" labour conditions above referred to as follows: to Grant, Holden, Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., for tents; to J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont., for tent flies; and to the Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., for camp equipment.

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of an Armoury for the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Smith Bros. & Wilson Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$161,555.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos journeymen.....	\$ 85	8
Asbestos improvers.....	0 62½	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 67½	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 50	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 10	8
Bricklayers' mortar mixers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Caulkers.....	0 78½	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 60	8
Compressor operator.....	0 58½	8
Coppersmiths.....	0 75	8
Electricians (wiremen).....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Engineers—Elec. hoist.....	0 60	8
Engineers—Hoisting steel.....	1 00	8
Engineers—Road roller.....	0 75	8
Floor layers—hardwood.....	0 50	8
Floor polishers—hardwood.....	0 50	8
Lathers—wood.....	0 75	8
Lathers—metal.....	1 00	8
Mastic floor layers.....	0 75	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Paving asphalt layers.....	0 50	8
Paving asphalt rakers.....	0 60	8
Paving cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Paving cement labourers.....	0 45	8
Pipe layers.....	0 56½	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 62½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Powdermen.....	0 50	8
Roofers—patent.....	0 55	8
Roofers—sheet metal.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster with team only.....	0 80	8
Tile setters.....	1 12½	8
Tile setters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Hoisting engineers—1 drum.....	0 75	8
Hoisting engineers—2 drums.....	0 90	8
Marble setters.....	1 00	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workmen are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Armoury for the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. F. Byers & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 12, 1935. Amount of contract, \$206,934.00.

A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$ 65	8
Asbestos insulation workers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Fireman—Stationary.....	0 45	8
Hoist engineers—steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist engineers—gasoline.....	0 55	8
Excavator, bear cat and gas shovels.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Lathers, wood.....	0 65	8
Linoleum layers, waxers and polishers.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 90	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Roofers, slate and tile.....	0 60	8
Roofers, composite.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Shinglers.....	0 70	8
Stonecutters.....	0 75	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 50	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 85	8
Drill rumers.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of an administration building at the Permanent Force Barracks, Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., of Calgary, Alberta. Date of contract, June 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$156,035.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 80	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 70	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	0 90	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Cement mixer operators, gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Cement mixer operators, steam.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 60	8
Hoist engineers—1 drum.....	0 65	8
Hoist engineers—2 drums.....	0 80	8
Excavator, bear cat and gas shovel Steam shovel engineer.....	0 75	8
Steam shovel crane man.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 90	8
Reinforcing steel rod man.....	0 50	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 85	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Lathers.....	0 06	8
	(sq. yd.)	
Marble setters.....	0 95	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Roofers, sheet metal.....	0 80	8
Roofers, patent.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Stonecutters.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 67½	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of a Gas Operated Steam Steel Boiler, Hot Water Storage Tank, Gas Operated Hot Water Heater, Piping, Fittings, Valves, etc., in Barrack Block No. 2, Permanent Force Barracks, Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractors, Anderson Plumbing Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, June 11, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,140.00. The same fair wages schedule was used in this contract as in the one immediately above mentioned.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of June, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Ankle boots.....	A. E. Wry-Standard Ltd., Amherst, N.S.
Ankle boots.....	The Acton Shoe Co., Acton Vale, P.Q.
Hand towels.....	Stauffer Dobbie Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
L. W. shirts and drawers.....	Jos. Simpson Sons Ltd., Tor- onto, Ont.
L. W. shirts and drawers.....	Schofield Woollen Mills Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.
Camp cooking ranges.....	Galt Stove & Furnace Co., Preston, Ont.
Drab chevrons.....	William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Socks.....	Burritt's Rapids Woollen Mills, Burritt's Rapids, Ont.
Arm embroidery badges.....	Madame Raoul Vennat, Mont- real, P.Q.
Household soap.....	Royal Crown Soaps Ltd., Calgary, Alta.
Battleship linoleum.....	Dominion Oilcloth and Lino- leum Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab serge.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
White flannel.....	Paris Winney Mills Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.
Razor sets.....	Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge pantaloons and trousers.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Earthenware bowls, plates, cups and saucers.....	Sovereign Potters Ltd., Ham- ilton, Ont.
Braces.....	W. A. Brophy Co., Ltd., Tor- onto, Ont.
Canvas shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of June, 1935, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons, Ltd., London, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	J. A. Mayer, Montreal, P.Q.
Stamping machines, etc.....	Machine Works Ltd., Mont- real, P.Q.
Letter box locks.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Re-modelling, etc.)*

Construction of a warehouse, etc., for the Hydrographic Survey of Canada, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Luney Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, May 21, 1935. Amount of contract, \$42,540.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers (erectors and riveters).....	0 90	8
Engineers, steam (hoisting steel).....	0 90	8
Engineers, gasoline.....	0 50	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Roofers, patent.....	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 65	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Reconstruction of a wharf at Keewatin, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. Macaw & Macdonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 15, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,889.91. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver runner.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 50	8
Steel erectors.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a public building at Amherst, N.S. Name of contractors, Rhodes, Curry Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, June 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$126,482.00, and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 60	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Boilermakers.....	0 55	8
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators—gas.....	0 45	8
Derrick and hoist engineers—gas or electric (other than on steel erection).....	0 55	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 60	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Hollow metal workers—erectors.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 55	8
Linoleum layers, waxers, polishers.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 55	8
Marble setters.....	0 75	8
Mastic floor layers:		
Kettlemen.....	0 45	8
Finishers, rubbers and spreaders.....	0 60	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors.....	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Roofers—slate and tile.....	0 60	8
Roofers—composite.....	0 45	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 80	8
Steam shovel cranimen.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 45	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Stonemasons.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 65	8
Tile setters.....	0 75	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Gagetown, N.S. Name of contractors, Walter F. Lutz, Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, May 16, 1935. Amount of contract, \$8,245.00, and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8





Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator—Steam...	\$0 60	8
“ “ Gas.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Boiler makers.....	0 70	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Welders.....	0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steam fitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Fort McMurray, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Dussault, Fort McMurray, Alberta. Date of contract, May 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$7,200.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete finishers.....	\$0 55	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 45	8
Concrete layers.....	0 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	0 80	8
Metal lathers or wood.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 40	8
Common labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver team and wagon.....	0 50	8
Truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a barracks for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Edmonton, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. Harold G. Macdonald, Edmonton, Alberta. Date of contract, May 23, 1935. Amount of contract, \$248,944.00, and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 80	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 67½	8
Boilermakers—Shop rate.....	0 70	8
Erection and installation.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator—Gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist engineers—Electric and gas.....	0 50	8
1 drum.....	0 60	8
2 drum.....	0 90	8
Drill runners.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 85	8
Fireman—Stationary.....	0 45	8
Hollow metal workers, erectors.....	0 75	8
Kalamain iron workers, erectors.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 75	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Linoleum layers, waxers and polishers.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble setters and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Mastic floor-layers—		
Spreaders and layers.....	0 90	8
Rubbers and finishers.....	0 75	8
Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors.....	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 05	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Powdermen.....	0 55	8
Roofers, slate and tile.....	0 80	8
Roofers, composite.....	0 80	8
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel crane-men.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 50	8
Stonecutters.....	1 00	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo machine operators.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters' helpers.....	0 60	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging Grandoon Flats Miramichi Bay, N.B. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 25, 1935. Amount of contract approximately \$66,150.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, May 23, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,800.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Donnacona, Portneuf Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction



Co., Ltd., Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, June 7, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$31,115.70. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 15, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,225.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in the Bay of Quinte, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 17, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,935.05. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at the eastern entrance to the Harbour at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, June 12, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,614.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel from Lake St. Pierre to Fisherman's Village Baie St. Francois, P.Q. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 27, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,840.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

### *Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies, etc.)*

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Boissevain, Manitoba. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, May 30, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,112.00. The "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were inserted in this contract.

### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of June, 1935, for different manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Blanket straps.....	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Leather gloves.....	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Riding boots.....	Eagle Shoe Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

## FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC AND CERTAIN PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN MANITOBA

UNDER the authority of section 11 of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba, 1916 (Consolidated Amendments, 1924, chapter 99—as amended, 1934, chapter 13, and 1935, chapter 17) the provincial Minister of Public Works has approved a schedule effective June 15, 1935, establishing the minimum rate per hour and the maximum working hours applicable on public works for building construction under contract and on private works as described in the Act.

"Private Works," as defined by the Act "means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition, or the repairing at a cost of all work done irrespective of the number of contracts made exceeding one hundred dollars, of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town which has a population exceeding two thousand, or any other portion of the Province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Coun-

cil, but shall not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant thereof if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any, and if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property and shall not include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month."

### Fair Wage Schedule

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15, 1935, on "Public Works" and on "Private Work."

"Winnipeg and Environs" means Winnipeg and within a radius of thirty miles.

"Other than Winnipeg and Environs" means all portions of the province outside said radius of thirty miles.

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week	Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week
Minimum rates per hour				Minimum rates per hour			
Asbestos workers—	\$	\$		(b) Engineers in charge of machines of double or single drums.....	.75	.65	48
(a) Journeymen.....	.70	.70	44	(c) Firemen.....	.50	.45	48
(b) Improvers.....	.60	.60	44	Operators of gas or electric engines (when exclusively engaged on the work) used for running compressors, concrete mixers over $\frac{1}{2}$ yard capacity, or other machines.....	.50	.45	48
Asphalters—				Painters, decorators, paper-hangers and glaziers.....	.70	.65	44
(a) Finishers.....	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	Plasterers.....	1.00	.90	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing, heating material..	.45	.45	48	(b) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material, including the making of putty and operation of machinery).....	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Blacksmiths.....	.65	.60	44	Plumb'gs.....	.90	.80	44
Bricklayers.....	1.00	.90	44	(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)..	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Helpers—				Roofers (felt and gravel)—			
(a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar.....	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	(a) Man in charge.....	.60	.55	48
(b) Attending on or at scaffold.....	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	(b) Roofers.....	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	.75	.75	44	Sheet metal workers.....	.70	.65	44
Carpenters.....	.75	.70	44	Steamfitters.....	.90	.80	44
Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)...	.60	.55	48	(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)..	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen).....	.85	.75	44	Stonecutters.....	.90	.80	44
Labourers—				Stonemasons (general).....	1.00	.90	44
(a) Skilled.....	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	Helpers—			
(b) Unskilled.....	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	(1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar.....	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Rule—That at least 25% of the men employed on any contract be paid the rate for skilled men.				(2) Attending on or at scaffold.....	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Lathers (Metal, Wood)—				Teamsters.....	.49		54
(a) Metal lathers.....	.75	.70	44	(b) Teamsters with teams..	.70		54
(b) Wood lathers.....	.70	.65	44	Terrazo workers—			
Linoleum floor layers.....	.60	.55	48	(a) Layers.....	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
Marble setters.....	.95	.95	44	(b) Machine rubbers (while so engaged only).....	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)..	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	(c) Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above).....	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Mastic floor spreaders and layers.....	.85	.85	48	Truck drivers.....	.40	.40	48
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers.....	.55	.55	48	(b) Combined rate truck and driver.....	1.40	1.25	48
Mastic floor kettlemen.....	.45	.45	48				
Mosaic and tile setters.....	.90	.90	44				
(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)..	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	48				
Operating engineers on construction—							
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	.85	.75	48				

N.B.—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be

paid the city schedule rate, excepting where other definite agreements are made.

The growth and activities of "self-help" organizations in the United States have been reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, (October, 1934, page 910 and April 1933 page 363). A recent survey made by the Division of Self-Help Co-Operatives Federal Emergency Relief Administration, outlines the history and organization of Self-Help Co-operatives. This study shows that up to August 1, 1934, a total of \$1,100,715 had been granted to 147 "self-help" co-operatives in the United States with an active membership at that time of about 20,000. Since each member had on an average of three dependents,

nearly 80,000 people were sharing in the earnings of these groups; furthermore, since the membership keeps changing, in the course of a few months many more than 80,000 people were getting some benefits from the co-operatives. Only about one-half of the funds granted had been used, and the greater part of this went for tools, machines, and equipment. For every dollar of the government's money that the co-operatives spent their reports show that they gave their members anywhere from 42 cents to \$13.10 worth of goods and services—\$2.25 on an average.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest. Certain other agreements are outlined on pages 628 and 633.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

IROQUOIS FALLS, STURGEON FALLS, ESPANOLA, SAULT STE. MARIE AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS.

The agreement which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1934, page 701, with wage increase noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1148, has been renewed from May 1, 1935 to May 1, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Following a conference in July 1934, the company announced its intention of maintaining the 6 hour day at least until May 1, 1935, in its operating mills. The wage rates for 1935 to 1936 are the same as in effect prior to May 1935 except for an increase of one cent per hour for grindermen.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

MONCTON, N.B.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 600.

This agreement came into effect May 1, 1934, to remain in effect until May 1, 1935, and from year to year until notice. Under this clause the agreement continues until May 1, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. For work out of Moncton, a 9 hour day is optional with the men, but only 4 hours on Saturdays.

Overtime: all time worked after 6 p.m. on eight hour days and after 1 p.m. on Saturdays

to be paid at time and one half rates until midnight; double time for work after midnight and for work on Sundays and five specified holidays; work on Labour Day, treble time.

Minimum wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 70 cents per hour.

Apprentices limited to one apprentice for from one to five journeymen and one additional apprentice for from six to ten journeymen; apprentices employed at the time the agreement was signed are exempted. All future apprentices to be registered with the New Brunswick Examining Board and with the union.

Provision is made for arbitration of any disputes which cannot be settled between the parties.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION LOCAL No. 30.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1935, to Feb. 29, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only journeymen sheet metal workers and registered apprentices recognized by the union to be employed. If no members available, other qualified journeymen may be employed who are to join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40 hour week. Where three shifts are worked, 8 hours pay for 7 hours work, where the overtime shifts equal at least two thirds of the regular shift. If work cannot be done during the day, straight time to be paid for night work.

Overtime to be worked only in case of emergency and then to be paid at time and one half rates to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and on Saturdays after 5 p.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wages for journeymen sheet metal workers in shop or on job: 75 cents per hour.

A joint arbitration committee is provided for the settlement of disputes, and no strike or lockout to occur before a dispute has been referred to this committee for settlement.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE EXCAVATING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE NATIONAL UNION OF SHOVELMEN AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, DISTRICT No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from June 12, 1935 to May 1, 1936 and thereafter until notice.



Employers may choose men from the union's list or employ them direct, but always subject to the approval of the union's representative. Employers agree not to rent their own or any other contractor's shovels or excavators or cranes unless union men are employed thereon under union regulations.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; but if both parties agree to work a shorter day, payment may be made on hourly basis.

Overtime: time and one-half for overtime after 8 hours and for repairing on Sundays and holidays; if ordered to dig or move machine on these days, double time.

Firemen will receive the same time as engineers, plus one and a half hours for raising steam and greasing. Oilers straight time, overtime pay plus one hour for having machine ready before working time.

Wage rates: shovel engineers \$48.40 per 44 hour week or \$1.10 per hour; crane engineers, material rehandling and pile driving \$39.60 per 44-hour week or 90 cents per hour; shovel firemen \$28.60 per 44-hour week or 65 cents per hour; shovel oilers \$24.20 per 44-hour week or 55 cents per hour.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS SECTION OF THE TORONTO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCALS No. 2 (BRICKLAYERS) AND No. 26 (STONEMASONS).

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1934, page 787, was renewed without change from March 1, 1935 to March 1, 1936.

Hours and the wage rate are unchanged with a 40-hour week and wages 90 cents per hour.

REGINA, SASK.—REGINA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND TILE SETTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 1, REGINA.

Agreement to be in effect from May 31, 1935 to March 1, 1936.

No members of the union from outside locals to be brought in unless the local union cannot supply sufficient journeymen.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. except Saturdays, time and one-half; after 7 p.m. and work on Saturday afternoons and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons: \$1 per hour. Foremen to be paid at least 10 cents per hour extra.

Any recognized firm in business for one year employing five journeymen may employ one

apprentice, but not more than two apprentices to be allowed to work on one job unless 20 or more bricklayers are employed on it.

In case of any dispute, a joint committee to be appointed. Any settlement reached by this committee is to be binding. No strike or lockout to occur before a dispute has been brought before this committee.

### Construction: Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING AND DRYDOCK COMPANIES AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from June 12, 1935 to June 12, 1936 and thereafter until 30 days notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available and no discrimination to be shown any employee belonging to the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week, except for second and third shifts for which hours are limited to 40 per week. The third shift (from 12.30 a.m. to 8 a.m.) to be paid for 9 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time also for work on statutory holidays. When the second and third shifts do not last for three nights or more for any employee, these shifts to be paid at overtime rates.

Wages: anglesmiths, boilermakers, electric welder, chippers and caulkers, riveters, shipfitters, drillers and tappers, 83 cents per hour, \$6.64 per day; acetylene welders and acetylene burners 76 cents per hour, \$6.08 per day; holder-on, drilling out rivets, punch and shearman 70 cents per hour, \$5.60 per day; reamers and countersinkers 65 cents per hour, \$5.20 per day; rivet heaters 63 cents per hour, \$5.04 per day; ironworkers' helpers 62 cents per hour, \$4.96 per day; passer boys 42 cents per hour, \$3.36 per day; passer boys over the age of 21 years 50 cents per hour. (These wage rates are an increase of 5 per cent over the rates previously in effect.)

For all dirty work and work in confined places full of gas from rivet fires and torches, time and one quarter of regular wages to be paid; the foreman, shop steward and committee to decide if work is to be so classed.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP OPERATING COMPANIES AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARINE ENGINEERS OF CANADA, COUNCILS NOS. 6 AND 7.

Agreements in effect from January 1, 1935, to May 1, 1935, continue until either party

gives 60 days' notice of desire to negotiate changes.

Hours on duty in port or at sea, or partly in port and partly at sea, in vessels requiring three or more engineers not more than 8 per day except in exceptional circumstances. For duty in port, only 4 hours on Saturday. One day off in the week as far as possible, in some cases 4 days per month, except local night vessels where two days per month only are provided. If not possible to have the day off in any week, the day will be added to annual holidays. Two weeks vacation each year with pay after a year's service.

In case of necessity of any vessel sailing without the full complement of crew, the wages of the absentee to be equally divided between the men who perform his duties, a substitute to be procured as early as possible.

*Canadian Pacific Railway Company, re B. C. Coast Service, Victoria*

Basic minimum wages per month vary according to the steamships on which employed: chief engineer \$200 to \$285; second engineer \$145 to \$190; third engineer \$120 to \$160; fourth engineer \$125 to \$150; junior engineer \$115. From these rates, a reduction of 12 per cent was in effect from January 1 to May 1, 1935, changing to a 10 per cent deduction from May 1, 1935.

*Canadian National Steamship Company Ltd. re B.C. Coastal Trade*

Basic minimum wages per month according to the vessel on which employed: chief engineer \$200 to \$285; second engineer \$150 to \$190; third engineer \$125 to \$160; fourth engineer \$125 to \$150; fifth, sixth and seventh engineers \$120; juniors \$115. From these basic rates, a reduction of 12 per cent was in effect January 1 to May 1, 1935, and from this date a reduction of 10 per cent only.

Provision is made for assisting continuous employment by disrating engineers when necessary, in order of seniority, with provision being made for junior engineers during the winter season in other services, when possible.

In case of any dispute, the engineers' committee to meet officials of the company in order to reach an agreement; if this is not successful an arbitrator agreeable to both parties to be appointed.

*Canadian National Railway, re Tug Boats operated from Port Mann, B.C.*

Basic minimum wages per month on the specified tug boats: chief engineer \$190 to \$210; second engineer \$135 to \$155; from which

a reduction of 12 per cent was in effect January 1 to May 1, 1935, which was changed to a 10 per cent reduction from May 1, 1935.

Provision is made for arbitration of disputes which cannot be settled between the parties.

*Canadian National Railway re Barge and Ferry Service Vessels operated on the Okanagan Lake.*

Minimum basic wage rates; chief engineers \$160 to \$190 per month; second engineer \$135 to \$145, from which a reduction of 12 per cent was in effect from January 1 to May 1, 1935, and of 10 per cent only from May 1, 1935. The hours are not specified in the agreement for these vessels, but for all work in excess of 10 hours per day, running time, or in the examination and overhaul of their engines, engineers to be paid *pro rata* for all hours worked.

*VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF TRANSPORT WORKERS OF VICTORIA AND THE VICTORIA RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES ASSOCIATION.*

Agreement to be in effect from August 20, 1934 to August 20, 1935, and thereafter subject to notice.

The unions will be advised of the arrival of vessels and preference to be given to union members in employing men.

Straight time to be paid for work between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Any work at any other time and all work on Sundays and holidays to be paid at overtime rates; for working through meal hours, time and one half until released.

Basic wage rates in the Port of Victoria to be governed by the rates prevailing in the Port of Vancouver (81 cents per hour dock, 85 cents, ship, for straight time and \$1.22, dock, \$1.28, ship, for overtime, effective in Vancouver from November 1, 1934, *LABOUR GAZETTE* November 1934, page 1062). Ten cents per hour extra to be paid cranemen, double winch drivers, donkey drivers, hatch tenders, siderunners, holdmen and winch drivers working on lumber and piled from water for all work on certain specified cargoes. Twenty cents per hour extra to boom men and sling men working on lumber and piled from water; bulk salt same as Vancouver rate; high explosives and for damaged cargo \$1.20 straight time, \$1.80 overtime; for salvage work on a stranded vessel \$1.50 per hour straight or overtime.

When ordered out to work and no work is given, men to be paid one, two or three hours' time according to the time of day they are called out. If called out to work and it



lasts for less than two hours in any day, at least two hours' pay to be given. When called out and work not provided at specified time, one half time to be paid for waiting time except when delay is due to a shortage of men; half hourly rates also for travelling time.

**PORT ALBERNI AND DISTRICT, B.C.—A CERTAIN STEVEDORING COMPANY AND THE ALBERNI DISTRICT WATERFRONT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Agreement to be in effect from February 14, 1935 to February 13, 1936, when it may be renewed or revised as agreed upon, 60 days notice of any change to be given. A conference on revision of the wage scale may be secured by either party on 60 days notice.

Members of the union to be given preference in employment but the company reserves the right of selecting its own employees, work to be divided as equally as possible between all

gangs and between individuals as far as possible.

Hours not to exceed 12 per day, except by agreement on the job and in such case at double the wage rates, except that to finish a ship for sea 13 hours may be worked at ordinary rates if agreed to by the gang.

Hourly wage rates for hold men and sling men working on lumber 85 cents straight time and \$1.28 overtime; hatch tenders, side runners and double winch drivers working on lumber, hold men working with logs and hatch tenders, hold men, sling men and double winch drivers 95 cents for straight time and \$1.38 overtime; hatch tenders, side runners, double winch drivers and boom men \$1.05 straight time and \$1.48 overtime.

A minimum of 2 hours' pay for any work done on any job. If called to work and none provided, a minimum of two hours' pay at half rates; half time rates to be paid also for waiting time on the job.

There are at the present time 341,451 families on the relief rolls in New York, according to a report recently published by Mayor La Guardia's committee on Unemployment Relief. In its recommendations and conclusions the report states:—

"Independence and the will to work must be maintained if the men and women on relief are not to become permanently unemployable. In order to do this there should be a minimum of interference with the family whose primary need is a job. The allotment of relief should be in cash so that after it is granted the management of it is given over entirely to the recipient. Men and women should be encouraged to secure part-time and odd jobs by being permitted to retain part of such earnings to raise the inadequate family budgets now allowed."

Increasing popularity of employee representation plans for collective bargaining in the steel industry is indicated by preliminary results of an industry-wide survey just completed by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The survey reveals active support of such plans by 89.1 per cent of the employees in the operating divisions of 101 companies which employ more than 90 per cent of the total number on the steel company payrolls. The survey covers the entire year 1934. A limited survey made last summer showed that employee representation plans at that time

were supported by 86 per cent of the employees of 35 companies. Despite the fact that 1934 was a year in which relations between employers and employees in many industries were unsettled, the steel industry's employee representation plans are shown by the survey to have settled 15,665 questions in a quiet and orderly manner.

During the month of June there were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board 4,325 accidents, as compared with 4,734 during May, and 4,886 during June a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 23, as compared with 17 in May, and 29 in June last year. The total benefits awarded in June amounted to \$428,365.88, of which \$343,445.59 was for compensation and \$84,920.29 for medical aid. This brings the total benefits awarded during the half year ending June 30 to \$2,724,875.91, as compared with \$2,061,064.26 during the corresponding period of 1934, and \$2,438,642.97 in the second half of 1934.

During the first six months the accidents reported numbered 27,429, as compared with 25,016 for the same period last year and 29,714 for the last half of 1934. The fatal accidents for the six months' period were: 1935, 130; first half 1934, 120; second half, 156. The average daily benefits awarded during the half year were \$18,165, and the average number of cheques issued daily, 869.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget was little changed from that of the previous month, there being a slight increase in the cost of foods and a fall in the cost of fuel, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was somewhat lower, continuing the decline which commenced in May.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.54 at the beginning of June as compared with \$7.52 for May; \$7.38 for June, 1934; \$6.84 for June, 1933; \$11.10 for June, 1930; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.49 for June, 1914. Changes in the cost of individual commodities were small and advances were more numerous than the declines. The most important of the former occurred in the cost of beef, pork, lard, eggs and evaporated apples, while the principal decrease was in the cost of butter. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$15.95 at the beginning of June as compared with \$15.97 for May; \$15.78 for June, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.44 for June, 1930; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (The post war peak); and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower owing chiefly to a seasonal fall in the cost of anthracite coal. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 71.5 for June as compared with 72.3 for May. The decrease was due mainly to lower prices for farm products, chiefly grains, livestock and dairy products, and for certain non-ferrous metals, chiefly copper and silver. Comparative figures for the index number for certain previous dates are 72.1 for June, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93.4 for June, 1930; 105.3 for June, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.4 for June, 1914.

In the grouping according to chief component materials the vegetable products group declined 2.8 per cent, due mainly to lower prices for grains and milled products; the animal products group 1.2 per cent, because of lower quotations for live stock and dairy products; and the non-ferrous metals group 1.5 per cent, due mainly to declines in the prices of silver and copper. Other groups in this classification were little changed. In the group-

ing according to purpose consumers' goods were down less than half of one per cent, while producers' goods declined 1.7 per cent.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for

(Continued on page 704)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1931	June 1933	June 1934	May 1935	June 1935
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	76.8	83.0	70.2	63.2	60.4	69.8	76.2	76.0	57.8	44.0	44.6	47.8	49.6
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.2	55.6	54.2	42.6	35.0	33.0	41.2	48.2	48.6	32.0	23.8	26.8	28.0	28.0
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.1	27.9	27.7	22.5	19.1	19.1	21.8	24.5	24.1	17.8	11.8	11.9	12.6	12.9
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.0	36.3	38.4	30.7	29.3	31.4	30.3	31.2	31.9	26.3	21.3	21.6	21.4	21.7
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.1	37.7	40.4	32.7	31.3	30.7	26.3	31.2	30.8	22.8	15.7	20.0	20.4	21.3
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.4	69.6	72.2	58.8	53.6	56.0	51.8	55.0	54.4	46.0	30.2	36.0	39.0	39.2
Bacon, break-																			
fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.6	50.7	55.8	48.2	41.3	42.6	35.7	39.6	40.3	29.9	20.2	29.2	30.5	30.1
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	73.8	76.4	45.8	44.0	48.6	43.6	44.0	42.8	30.4	25.4	25.8	30.4	31.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	25.8	44.8	56.0	33.5	35.2	36.0	35.1	35.6	23.8	19.2	22.3	22.0	22.6	22.6
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	25.0	38.7	50.1	30.8	31.7	31.9	32.3	31.1	31.7	19.8	15.3	18.6	18.6	19.0
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	51.6	71.4	88.8	81.0	69.0	69.6	70.8	72.0	72.0	64.8	54.6	58.8	61.8	61.2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	52.4	92.0	119.4	65.0	71.4	74.8	79.8	81.2	69.6	47.4	41.8	44.6	49.8	46.6
Butter, cream-																			
ery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	31.2	51.7	66.8	38.0	42.0	41.3	43.8	44.7	38.7	27.6	23.9	25.3	28.6	26.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	33.5	40.4	36.8	29.8	28.6	33.2	33.2	32.6	23.5	19.3	19.9	20.1	20.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.4	30.5	38.2	30.6	26.1	31.6	32.6	33.2	32.6	23.5	19.3	19.9	20.1	20.0
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	144.0	123.0	103.5	114.0	115.5	115.5	93.0	82.5	87.0	88.5	88.5	88.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	68.0	84.0	64.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	54.0	49.0	33.0	30.0	32.0	34.0	34.0
Rolls Oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	40.5	50.0	28.0	28.0	28.5	32.0	31.0	31.0	25.0	23.5	25.0	26.0	26.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.8	23.0	33.6	21.0	19.6	21.8	21.0	20.6	20.4	18.6	16.0	15.6	15.8	15.8
Beans, hand-																			
picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	34.4	24.0	17.4	17.8	15.6	17.8	24.0	19.0	12.4	8.0	9.2	10.4	10.6
Apples, evapor-																			
ated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.1	22.8	29.2	21.1	24.1	19.8	21.5	21.5	20.9	17.2	14.8	14.8	15.1	16.0
Prunes, med-																			
ium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.3	17.6	27.5	18.3	19.7	15.8	13.3	13.6	16.4	11.8	11.3	12.7	12.3	12.4
Sugar, granula-																			
ted.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.0	43.6	90.4	50.0	31.2	31.6	32.0	28.4	27.2	24.8	31.6	28.0	25.6	26.0
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	20.4	42.0	24.0	14.6	15.0	15.2	13.6	13.0	12.0	10.4	13.6	12.6	12.6
Tea, black.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	14.5	16.5	13.8	13.7	18.0	17.9	17.9	15.1	13.8	10.2	12.6	13.1	13.0
Tea, green.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.2	13.9	16.9	14.9	15.0	18.0	17.9	17.9	15.1	13.8	10.2	12.6	13.1	13.0
Coffee.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	11.1	15.2	13.7	13.5	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.3	12.3	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.4
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	53.6	60.7	216.9	36.6	45.7	100.7	51.7	43.7	90.4	33.7	34.4	40.0	25.5	25.9
Vinegar.....	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.0	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>16.92</b>	<b>11.16</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>11.06</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>11.10</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>7.54</b>
<b>Starch, laundry</b>	<b>1/2 lb.</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Fuel and light.....</b>		<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.81</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.57</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>9.37</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>14.27</b>	<b>20.36</b>	<b>26.81</b>	<b>21.74</b>	<b>20.53</b>	<b>21.31</b>	<b>20.97</b>	<b>21.18</b>	<b>21.44</b>	<b>18.36</b>	<b>15.41</b>	<b>15.78</b>	<b>15.97</b>	<b>15.95</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-29	12-65	17-04	11-43	10-30	11-24	10-61	10-89	11-12	8-41	7-11	7-56	7-69	7-61	7-61
Prince Ed. Island.....	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	7-23	15-08	10-28	9-50	10-39	9-77	10-04	10-42	7-95	6-75	7-26	7-30	7-31	7-31	7-31
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	6-96	12-51	16-24	11-46	10-29	11-28	10-66	10-74	10-89	8-40	7-18	7-51	7-67	7-65	7-65
Quebec.....	5-15	5-04	6-33	6-87	6-84	12-51	15-99	10-41	9-54	10-54	9-85	10-04	10-14	7-53	6-23	6-78	6-88	6-81	6-81
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-11	12-74	17-12	10-85	10-08	11-17	10-78	10-80	11-03	8-04	6-79	7-46	7-34	7-51	7-51
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-06	12-45	16-83	11-30	9-80	10-27	10-45	10-54	10-88	7-81	6-60	6-85	7-34	7-59	7-59
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	7-88	12-74	16-47	11-53	10-03	10-56	10-85	11-21	11-21	7-64	6-70	7-09	7-41	7-50	7-50
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-14	13-15	17-12	11-16	10-02	10-56	10-73	11-21	11-40	8-07	6-57	7-15	7-37	7-53	7-53
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-13	13-65	18-18	12-68	11-48	11-81	11-87	12-32	12-46	9-36	7-63	8-06	8-33	8-39	8-39

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breast, not sliced, per lb.	Breast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>49.3</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>47.8</b>
1—Sydney.....	27.2	22.7	19.7	16.3	14.4	12.7	19.7	22.4	18.9	27.2	29.5	46
2—New Glasgow.....	24.3	19	17.7	13.7	11.7	9.5		20	19.1	26	29.8	47.5
3—Amherst.....	20	18	14	12	10			19	16.3	25	32.1	45
4—Halifax.....	26.6	19.6	22.2	13.2	12.5	8.5		20.4	19.8	28.9	32.7	47.2
5—Windsor.....	25	20	20	15	12	12		18		29.5	31	50
6—Truro.....	21	18.3	15.7	12	9.3	10		20	22.8	30.4	34.4	50.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	23	20	16.8	13.7	12.7	13		22	17.5	29	32.6	42.5
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>48.0</b>
8—Moncton.....	24.6	19.3	16.8	13.4	11.4	13		22	18.9	29.3	32.6	46.6
9—Saint John.....	27	18.9	20.4	15.8	11.4	12.1	22.6	21.7	18.7	26.8	30.1	49.9
10—Fredericton.....	26.9	20.6	21.5	13.7	10.7	10.5	17.7	22	21.5	28.7	31.7	50.5
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	20.5	15	12	12		20	21.7	30.3	34.2	45
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>51.7</b>
12—Quebec.....	23.5	21.4	19	14.4	9.9	8	21.1	19	20	29.2	33.1	45.6
13—Three Rivers.....	18.7	18.5	16.4	12.2	8.5	9.4	22	17.4	17.2	31	33.2	52.3
14—Sherbrooke.....	25.8	21.1	24.5	15.2	10.5	10.3	22.7	19.4	19.3	26.2	29.1	52
15—Sorel.....	20	18.7	17.7	11	8.8		17.5	16.7	19	27.5	33.7	50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.6	16.1	16.6	12	8.6	10	20.5	16	16.8	30.2	34.4	50.8
17—St. Johns.....	21	20.7	18.7	13.7	9	10		19.3	17	29.7	32.5	53.7
18—Theftford Mines.....	16	15	15.3	12.7	7	10	18	15	18.5	26.7	32.5	55
19—Montreal.....	28.7	22.4	24.2	13.1	10.2	5.6	22	20.2	19.7	29.6	32	53.9
20—Hull.....	23.4	20	20.9	13	9.1	8.1	22.7	20.9	19.8	29.8	32.2	51.6
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>50.3</b>
21—Ottawa.....	28.3	23	23.5	15.8	10	11.5	23.4	21	18	30.1	33.2	50.4
22—Brockville.....	26	23	19.5	14.2	11.2	7		21	18	31.7	33.2	49.8
23—Kingston.....	25.3	21.1	19.7	14.2	10.7	10.6	18.7	21.8	18.5	27	30.7	47.9
24—Belleville.....	21	18	18.7	13	9.5	13	21	20	20	30.9	32.4	47.6
25—Peterborough.....	27.2	22	19.2	14.5	11.8	13.9	23.9	21.7		27.7	30.8	48
26—Oshawa.....	26.7	22	18.5	14	12.2	12.9	21.5	23	20.3	29.2	33.1	49.6
27—Orillia.....	26.2	22	20	14	13.2	15	24	25	21	30.8	32.4	48
28—Toronto.....	27.3	22.7	20.8	14	13	13.5	21.6	22.1	19.2	31.6	35.6	52.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	28.3	23.3	20.7	16.8	10.5	15.9		22.5	18.2	30.1	33	51.5
30—St. Catharines.....	25.3	22.3	18.7	13.5	11.2	13.5	19	23.8	19	28.3	30.3	50.9
31—Hamilton.....	26	22.4	22	15.3	13.2	16.4	21	22.4		28.1	31.6	50
32—Brantford.....	26.1	22.6	19.4	15.1	11.2	15.2		24	22.5	29.7	32.8	51.5
33—Galt.....	27.8	24.1	20.1	16.2	12.6	17.3		25.1	19	30.6	33.6	49.9
34—Guelph.....	25	21.8	19.2	14.4	13	14.5		20.7	22.5	28	31.1	51.2
35—Kitchener.....	25.1	22.7	17.7	15.2	12.5	14.6	21.5	21.1	18	28.4	31.2	49.6
36—Woodstock.....	27.1	23.3	18.8	14.8	11.1	14.4	20	22.7	21	29.6	31.5	51.5
37—Stratford.....	28.3	24	17.7	16.2	13.3	15		23		29.4	32.5	50.8
38—London.....	27.5	22.9	19.9	15.3	11.9	14.1	20.9	23.9	21.8	28.5	31.9	51.4
39—St. Thomas.....	26.3	22.6	19.8	15.1	12.1	13.7	25	24.6	20.5	28.7	31.2	49.6
40—Chatham.....	25.4	23.2	20.7	15.2	12.2	16.4		23.2	20	30	33.4	50.7
41—Windsor.....	24.6	21.4	19.2	14.7	11.5	13.7	23.3	22.9	20	28.2	30.4	52.8
42—Sarnia.....	25	21	20.3	16	14.2	16.2	22.5	21	20.3	28.7	31.7	51.3
43—Owen Sound.....	24.2	20	17.7	15	11.4	15		19	18	31.6	35.9	47.7
44—North Bay.....	27.5	23.5	20	15	11.2	15		22.5	20.3	30	32.3	50.7
45—Sudbury.....	22.8	20.2	15.8	12.8	10.5	14.2	22.5	23.8	18.2	29.1	32.3	48.3
46—Cobalt.....	25	22	14	12				22		33	35.6	50
47—Timmins.....	27.4	23.6	19.8	16	11.8	16.9		25.6	20.9	31.6	34.5	53.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	24.8	20.8	18.2	13.8	10.5	14.5	24	22.8	19.7	29.6	31.8	51.3
49—Port Arthur.....	26	20.3	19.7	15	12.5	13.3	23.5	24.7	21	34.3	36.9	51
50—Port William.....	25	21.5	16.5	13.6	13.1	16.2	25	25	20.7	31.9	36.3	50.8
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>50.8</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	25.8	20.2	19.4	13.4	11.1	11	20.1	23.9	18.2	30.7	33.6	50.9
52—Brandon.....	23.5	17.5	17.5	14	11.2	13.2	20	18.5	18	34.6	35	50.7
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>
53—Regina.....	24.3	19	17.7	12	9.2	10.5	16.4	19.2		33.9	38.5	49.6
54—Prince Albert.....	22.3	18.7	16.7	14	10.5	11	21	21.7		33.3	33.5	48.6
55—Saskatoon.....	22.9	18.9	16.9	12.9	9.7	11.4	20.2	17.8	17.9	33.5	38.9	46.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	27	22	19.3	14	10.1	13.1	19.7	19	20	32.6	36.1	50.8
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>45.4</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.3	19.3	16.7	13	10.8	13	18.7	17	17.4	29.7	34.8	47
58—Drumheller.....	20	18	12	10	9.1	10	20	20		26.8	30.2	43.3
59—Edmonton.....	20.5	16.5	14.6	10.2	9.1	11.1	20.3	18.6	18.2	29.9	33.3	43.1
60—Calgary.....	25.5	20.7	17.7	13.4	10.9	13.8	22.7	21.3	18.3	33.8	35.9	48.6
61—Lethbridge.....	23.5	18.7	15.7	12	9.5	10.7	17.5	17	20	26.4	29	45
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>46.9</b>
62—Fernie.....	24.5	20	16	13.5	12.5	14.5	21.5	21	21	31.8	35.5	46.2
63—Nelson.....	26.5	21	21	16	12.5	16	24.5	23.5	21.2	29.4	34.2	48.3
64—Trail.....	25.3	22	18.7	14.8	12.7	15.3	26.7	23.7	20.7	34.9	37.7	47.6
65—New Westminster.....	27	23.5	19.5	14.8	14.4	13.7	25	23.5	23	32.4	35.1	45.5
66—Vancouver.....	28.9	24.1	20.4	14.3	14	15.1	25.2	22.1	21.4	33.5	37.7	48.2
67—Victoria.....	29.9	24.6	22	14.7	14.5	16.3	23.7	23.6	20.8	32.3	36	45.3
68—Nanaimo.....	28.2	25	19.5	15.5	13.6	17	26.2	22.5	22.5	33.5	37.5	46.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.5	18.5	17.5	12	10.7	14	25	22	21	34.2	37.1	48

a. Price per single quart higher.

b. Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1935

Fish								Eggs				Butter			
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boned, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		
17-7	22-3	15-3	13-7	48-2	17-5	17-2	22-7	15-5	22-6	19-0	10-2	23-3	26-3		
12-2	20-8	15-0		44-1	12-7	15-4	16-3	16-0	26-3	22-4	10-0	25-9	29-7		
9-3	17-5			43-8	12-7	14-6	15-3	15-3	28-7	24-4	12-13	23-5	28-3		
15	25	15		45	12-9	15	15-2	15-5	24-7	21-5	10-11	25-7	29-6		
				50	12-4		15	15-5	22-7	20	7c	27-6	31		
				40	12-5		17	16-1	27-1	21-5	11-8a	25	30-2		
					13		16	17-5	26-7	22		28	30		
	20	15		41-7	12-7	16-7	16-4	16-2	28	24-7	8	25-7	29-7		
18				45	12-3		16-3	15	21	17-4	8-9	25-4	29-3		
12-6	22-2	13-5		47-1	13-1	15-6	19-4	15-2	26-0	19-6	9-9	25-8	29-0		
13-7	20-8			41	13-7	14-7	17-1	16-1	24-7	21	9-10	27	29-3		
11-5	22-2	13-5		50-6	12-6	14-2	23-5	14-9	25-9	21-2	10	25-4	29-2		
12-7	23-7			56-7	14-6	18	22-2	16-9	27-5	21-1	10	25-7	30		
				40	11-4		14-7	13		15	10	25	27-5		
13-0	23-0	19-0	8-2		16-1	16-0	16-8	14-9	23-6	20-0	8-4	20-9	23-9		
10	21-7	20				14-4	15-3	15-1	24-3	20-8	9	21-2	24-4		
15	23-5					18	19-1	15-2	22-9	19-6	9b	21	23-6		
			8-3		20		20-1	15-4	25-1	21-6	9b	20-9	24-2		
							14	15	23	20		20	23-1		
							16-6	15-1	22	18-1	7b		24-7		
					15	15	14	15	24-4	20-7	7		22-8		
14	23-7	18	8		13-2	16-5	13-7	13-8	18-7	16	8	19-8	24-3		
							21-6	14-3	26-2	22	9-10	23-5	25-1		
							16-5	14-9	25-7	21-2	9	20	22-6		
	22-9	16-9	9-0	57-5	16-9	16-7	25-4	15-0	21-9	18-9	10-6	23-4	25-9		
	26-7	21			21	16-7	24-7	14-4	23-3	21	10	22-5	23-5		
					15-7		25	14-8	19-5	18	9		24-3		
	20	18-3			16-2	16-5	19-2	13-3	21-1	19-1	10	21-4	24-8		
					18		20-1	14-7	18-9	17	8	25-3	25-3		
							22-5	15-1	18	15	10	22-2	25-2		
		18					24-8	14-8	21-5	20-8	11b	23	25-4		
		15			16-5		24-8	15-4	19	16-7	10	24-5	27-2		
					19	16-5	27-7	14-2	27-4	20	12	22	26-4		
							30-2	15-5	22-6	15-3	11	23	26-7		
					15		30-4	14-9	23-8	22	11	23-2	25-8		
					15	15	31	14-6	23-4	21-2	11-5a	23	26-3		
					14-2		24-4	14-6	20-9	18-1	11	24-5	24-9		
					20	14	26-1	14-9	19-7	16-7	11	22	25-5		
		18			14		27	14-5	22	18-9	10	24-3	25-4		
							21	14-5	20-3	17-8	11	23-5	25-5		
							23-4	15	19	16-7	10		25-4		
						20	27-5	15-3	19-4	16-6	10	23-5	25-4		
					15	15	30-6	14-7	20-9	19-7	10	23-7	25-1		
					15		30-4	15-5	19-1	17-4	10	25	26-9		
	25				15	15	25-3	15-2	17-4	15-5	10	23-8	25-7		
					18	20	27-3	14-2	21-5	18-4	12	23	24-4		
							30-9	14-7	21-9	18-6	10	24	24-9		
							25-5	14-7	18-2	15	10	23-5	26-2		
							20	15	26		12	24	26-7		
					17	17	17-5	15-3	24-6		12	22	26-1		
				60	17-5		20-7	15	27-6		10b		28-4		
				50	18		19-9	15-8	26-8	24-4	12-5a	25	27-7		
	20	17-7	9	62-5	20-7	19-7	29-7	15	24-7	24-3	11	22	25-8		
		13-6					28-8	16-9	25-1	21-7	11		27-3		
		13-5			17-5	15-5	25-9	16-8	24-7	21-2	11		27-4		
20-5	23-3	13-9			21-7	15-6	22-8	15-6	21-6	17-3	9-1	19-8	24-7		
	24-1	15-3			21-7	16-2	26-1	15	23-9	19-1	10	20	24-7		
20-5	22-5	12-5			15		19-4	16-1	19-2	15-5	7-1-9-1	19-6	24-6		
22-8	23-8	12-6	13-5		22-5	18-2	21-8	15-2	19-3	16-1	9-8	20-9	25-7		
21-9	23-1	15			25	17-8	22-2	15-2	20-6	17	10	21-7	26		
23-7	24	11-3	12		20	19	18-6	15-3	18-3	14-6	9	20-4	26-9		
20-7	23	9-2			20	17-8	21-8	15-1	20	16-3	10	18-9	23-5		
25	25	15	15		25-1		24-4	15	18-2	14-7	10	22-5	26-5		
21-5	21-8	14-2	15-0		23-1	18-4	23-1	15-6	18-7	14-7	10-0	21-0	25-3		
23-5	23-5				25		20-1	17	16-5	12	10		25-2		
	20		12			18	22-3	17-2	15-7	13-3	10	21-5	26-4		
20	21-8	18-5	15		21-2	18-5	20-8	15-6	19-7	15	10	21	24-9		
22-8	23-6	13				18-7	29-1	15	21-8	17-4	10	20	26-1		
19-5	20	11-2	18		23	18-5	23	13-2	20	16	10	21-3	23-9		
18-2	21-3		17-7		22-2	19-3	26-3	16-1	24-2	20-0	11-3	25-4	27-8		
23	25	19			23-5	22	32-5	18-5	25	21	10	25	27-2		
21	23-5	15			23-5	20-7	23	16-2	27-2	22-3	12-5a	24	27		
21-3	23-7	19			24	22	25-7	17-3	26-6		12-5a	25	28-6		
17-5					20	19	24-7	14-7	21-3	18-7	10	26	27-3		
13-7	17-3				20-7	17-1	23-6	14-7	21-9		10	25	27-5		
12-4	17-1				21-2	17-6	24-3	15-4	23-4	18-8	10-12-5	26-7	27-7		
							31	15-6	23-2	18-7	10a	26-3	29-5		
						16-5	25-4	16-2	25	20-5	14-3a		27-9		

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2 1/2's per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>5.9a</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.5	7.3	15.5	3.5	5.1	6.7	13.1	10.7	12.7	10.8
2—New Glasgow.....	18.9	6-6-7	14	3.7	5.1	7.1	12.3	10.6	12.1	10.7
3—Amherst.....	18.4	6-7	13	3.7	5.1	8	13.5	10.7	12.5	10.3
4—Halifax.....	19.4	4-6-7	16	3.7	5.2	8-8	13.3	11.2	12.8	11.4
5—Windsor.....	17.7	6-7	17	3.9	5.2	8	12.3	12.7	12.3	10.7
6—Truro.....	20	6-7	13-6	3.8	5.1	8-3	13.2	11.3	13.1	11.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.1	6-7	15	3.5	4-6	8-4	13.6	10.6	11.8	11.4
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>
8—Moncton.....	19.7	7.3	15.7	3.7	5.1	8-8	12.8	11.7	12.3	11.4
9—Saint John.....	19.4	6-6-7	16	3.6	5.1	6-9	12.4	10.3	12.1	10.1
10—Fredericton.....	19.8	6-7	15	3.6	5.1	7-3	12.9	10.1	12.8	10.7
11—Bathurst.....	19.3	6-7-7-3	13	3.6	4-8	6-8	11.7	12.7	11.3	11.3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>
12—Quebec.....	18.7	4-7-5	14.1	3.4	5.1	6.6	10.5	8.8	12.8	10.3
13—Three Rivers.....	18.2	4-7-5-3	13	3.5	4-7	6-6	11.9	9.4	12.9	10.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	18	4-7	12.5	3.4	5.1	7-4	11.7	9.6	12.5	11.3
15—Sorel.....	16.5	.....	14.3	3.2	5	6-1	10.1	9.4	13.1	10
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.1	4	13.5	3.3	6	6-8	11.1	9.2	13.1	10.8
17—St. Johns.....	16.3	4-5-3	13	3.2	5	7	10	8.4	13	12
18—Thetford Mines.....	18.8	4	13	3.5	5	5-1	11	9.8	12.2	10.2
19—Montreal.....	18.5	4-7-6	14	3.6	5	7-5	9-9	9.3	11.5	10.8
20—Hull.....	18.1	4-7-5-3	12.6	3.4	5.1	6-3	10.4	9	11.8	9.5
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>
21—Ottawa.....	17.3	6-7-3	15.2	3.6	5	8-4	10.8	9.5	12.1	10.8
22—Brockville.....	16.6	5-3	12.7	3.3	5.2	8	11.9	9.6	12.8	10.3
23—Kingston.....	16.8	5-3	13.6	3.1	4.9	8-9	10.1	9.6	11.7	9.9
24—Belleville.....	19	4-7	12.6	3.1	4.9	7-9	10.8	9.7	11.8	10.1
25—Peterborough.....	17.1	5-3-6-7	14.7	3.1	4.8	9-1	10.4	9.6	11.8	10.4
26—Oshawa.....	19.8	5-3-6-7	12.5	3.2	5	9	10.5	9.7	12	10.6
27—Orillia.....	20.7	5-3	15.2	3.1	4.6	7-9	10.4	10.3	12.4	10.9
28—Toronto.....	22.1	5-3-6-7	15.4	3.4	4.9	8-6	10.5	9.9	11.5	10.4
29—Niagara Falls.....	19.7	5-3-6-7	15.3	3.2	4.8	9-2	11.1	10	12.2	11
30—St. Catharines.....	19.9	5-3-6-7	15.3	3.2	5	8-6	11.3	9.8	11.9	11.2
31—Hamilton.....	24	5-3-6-7	15.3	3	5	8-3	9-9	9.9	12	10.8
32—Brantford.....	19.2	5-3-6-7	15	3.2	5	9-5	10.5	9.8	12.1	10.3
33—Galt.....	22.6	5-3-6	14.8	3	4.9	9-2	10.3	10.6	12.5	10.5
34—Guelph.....	18.4	5-3-6	15	2.7	5	9-2	10.8	9.8	12.1	10.6
35—Kitchener.....	20.4	5-3-6	15.1	2.9	5	8-7	9-9	9.9	11.3	10.4
36—Woodstock.....	19.7	4-7	.....	2.7	4.7	8-5	9.7	10.7	13.3	11.3
37—Stratford.....	18.7	5-3-6	15	2.7	5	9-5	11.5	10.2	12.3	10.8
38—London.....	19.9	5-3-6	14.8	2.9	4.8	8-5	10.3	10.2	12.2	10.6
39—St. Thomas.....	20.6	4-7-5-3	13.9	2.9	5.5	10-2	11.9	10.3	12.4	11.5
40—Chatham.....	18	4-4-7	13.6	3.1	5	8-3	11.2	10.5	12.9	11.3
41—Windsor.....	17.6	5-3-6-7	13.5	3	4.6	8-2	10.4	9.7	11.6	10.4
42—Sarnia.....	19.8	5-3	14.2	2.7	5.3	7-6	11.5	10.4	12.6	10.9
43—Owen Sound.....	18.3	5-3	13	2.7	4.8	9-2	12	10.2	12.5	10.7
44—North Bay.....	20	5-3-6	13.5	3.3	6	8-1	11.2	10	12.8	11.5
45—Sudbury.....	18	6	12.6	3.6	5.5	7-6	13.1	9.8	12.7	10.2
46—Cobalt.....	20	6-7	.....	3.8	5.7	9	10	10.3	12.8	12.2
47—Timmins.....	18.8	5-6	12.7	3.7	5.5	9-3	12.2	10.1	12.1	10.9
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18	5-3-6-7	12	3.5	5	13-7	10.6	10.6	12.9	11.2
49—Port Arthur.....	19.3	4-7-6	14.6	3.4	5.3	11-3	10	12	12.6	10.6
50—Port William.....	19.4	4-7-6	14	3.5	6	8-1	10.8	10.4	13.2	10.8
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	23.5	5-6-7	12	3.4	5.4	9	10.4	11.9	13.1	12.5
52—Brandon.....	22.4	5-3-6-2	.....	3.5	5.8	10	11.1	12.7	14.3	13.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>
53—Regina.....	20.5	4-8-5-6	10	3.2	5.6	9.7	10	13.8	14.2	13.1
54—Prince Albert.....	22.6	4-8	12	3.2	5	8-3	11	13.7	14.2	14.2
55—Saskatoon.....	19.7	5-3	.....	3.4	5.1	9-1	10	12.7	13.6	13.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.2	5-6	10	3.2	5.3	9-3	11.6	13.7	14.2	13.7
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.7	.....	.....	3.6	.....	7.1	10.9	12.7	13.6	13.7
58—Drumheller.....	23.7	6	15	3.6	5.3	8-6	11.9	12.6	15.6	14.5
59—Edmonton.....	20.7	6-7b	15	3.4	6.1	7-3	9.4	12.5	14.2	13.6
60—Calgary.....	25.2	5-6	16	3.2	5.8	7-9	11.1	13.2	14.4	13.7
61—Lethbridge.....	23	6-7	.....	3.4	6	8-9	10.8	12.3	15	13.8
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>
62—Fernie.....	23	.....	13	3.7	6	6-2	9	12.9	13.5	14
63—Nelson.....	22.3	8-3	16.7	4	5.7	6-4	8.6	12.4	14.5	13.7
64—Trail.....	20.5	8	15	3.6	5.9	6.8	7.9	11.9	14	13.5
65—New Westminster.....	21.5	6-7.5	19.3	3.7	6.1	5-2	7.1	11.9	12.8	11.4
66—Vancouver.....	23.6	6-7.5	16	3.8	6.8	5-4	7.5	11.6	12.5	11.2
67—Victoria.....	23.2	7.5	19.3	3.9	5.6	6-2	8.2	12.3	12.7	12.3
68—Nanaimo.....	25	7.5	.....	4.1	6.5	6	8	12	11	11.9
69—Prince Rupert.....	21.5	7.5-8.3	15	4.1	6	5	7-6	12.3	12.3	13.1

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
5-3	6-4	.778	16-7	25-5	16-0	12-4	16-6	15-6	58-5	21-5	55-1	42-9
5-2	7-2	.662	14-7	20-0	14-3	12-4	16-2	15-6	61-0	20-8	55-0	41-8
5	6-9	.706	15-8		13-8	12-2	16	15-3		20-4		39
5-2	7-5	.669	15		12-7	12-4	15-4	14-2	6-5	21-1	52	40-3
5-1	7-2	.706	12-7			11-5	15-4	15		20		4
5-7	7-2	.593	14-5		16-2	12-9	17-3	17-4		21-4		3
5	7-3	.733	17			12	17	16		21		4
5-2	7-1	.564	12-9	20	14-6	13-4	16-3	15-7	57	20-7	53	5
5-1	7-6	.467	10			13-9	15-2	15	50	20-6	60	6
5-1	7-2	.478	12-1		14-2	12-8	15-2	14-7	55-2	20-4	57-6	7
5-3	7-6	.506	12-1		14-2	12-7	15-4	15	55	21-4	55	8
5-2	6-7	.459	12-3		14-1	11-3	14-3	14-1	61-7	20-7	58-7	9
5-1	7-6	.53	11-3		15	13-3	15-8	14-8	49	20-6	59	10
4-8	7	.417	12-6		13-5	14	15-3	15		19		11
5-1	6-8	.580	13-0	28-0	14-2	12-4	16-2	14-4	59-6	21-9	60-0	12
5	6-1	.446	12-1		13	12-4	16-1	14-4	75c	22-3		13
5-9	7-4	.522	12-1	25	16-8	12-3	15-9	15-1	55	21-6	58-5	14
5	7-2	.659	13-8	30	15	12-3	16-7	14-8	50	23-9	59	15
4-7	7-7	.549	12-1		13-5	12-8	15-8	14	50	21-2		16
5	7-2	.543	11-2	30	13-7	12-2	16-2	14	50	20-6	59-5	17
5-2	5-7	.539	12-2		14	12-5	16-7	14	60	21	65	18
5	6-9	.663	14-6		14-2	12-7	16-8	13-1	60	25		19
5-5	6-7	.661	13-7	29-8	13-7	11-6	16-5	14-1	86-2	21-3	59-8	20
5	6	.638	15-2	25	14-2	12-5	15-3	15-9	50	20-3		
5-0	6-3	.664	15-0	25-1	15-4	12-4	16-8	16-0	58-2	21-1	56-3	21
5	6-8	.736	17-1	31	14-3	12-4	15-9	17		21-3	61-8	22
5	8-6	.70	15	30	14-5	10-6	17-2	15		20-8	62-5	23
5	6-5	.69	14-8	25	14-7	11-7	16-1	15-4	49	20-3	55-2	24
5-1	4-5	.645	13-6	27-5		13	16-9	15-3	49-7	19-2	48	25
5-3	7-4	.50	10-4	22-5	15	12-6	15-3	15	65	21	61	26
4-8	7	.631	14		13	16-7	16	16	65	21-3	63	27
4-8	5-2	.498	12-4	30	15	12-5	16-2	15-2	58	20-7	55-7	28
5-3	6-4	.60	13-7	20		11-5	16-2	15-9	61-7	19-8	59-8	29
5-3	7-4	.614	13		13	12-6	16-8	16		22-2	55	30
5-4	7-6	.591	13-1		13	12-9	16-1	15-7	65	20-4		31
4-9	6-8	.609	14-8	25	12-5	11-8	16-9	15-6		19-7		32
4-9	7-9	.567	12-5			12-8	16-8	15-3	55	20-5		33
4-6	7-6	.583	13-9			12-5	16-8	16-5	50	20-5	60	34
5	8-2	.51	13-4	20		11-9	17-8	15-6		21-2	52	35
4-9	7-1	.525	13	25		12-5	16-5	16		21-1	65	36
5	3-9	.507	14	15		11-8	15	14-7		20-3		37
4-7	5-4	.494	10-6	25		13-3	17-2	15-6		22-4	60	38
4-7	3-9	.54	11-5	30		11-4	15-7	15		20-3	54-7	39
5	5	.544	12-1			13-2	16-7	15-1	59	21-7		40
4-3	5-8	.658	13-9			12-7	16-6	15-2		21-2	58	41
4-2	7-3	.64	13-7			11-1	16-4	15		22		42
5	5-14	.514	11-2			12-8	16-6	15-8		19-7		43
5	5-4	.49	11			12-7	17	15d	50	21-7	57-5	44
5-3	5-7	.767	21		15	12-7	18	18		20-5	54	45
5	6-4	.811	17-8		13-8	12-2	17	18-4	63-7	20-8	56-2	46
5	6-7	.87	22-5		20	13-3	18-7	16-7	65	21-7	53-5	47
5-5	6-3	1-12	25		20	13	18	18	64	21-8	49-5	48
5	5-2	.796	17-8		19	12-5	19	16-5	57	22	55	49
5-1	6-1	1-08	21-8		15-6	13-2	17	18-2	54-8	22-8	49-4	50
5-5	5-5	1-08	22-2	25	13-5	12-8	17-5	16-8	57	23-7	48-3	51
5-8	6-2	1-055	21-1		13-5	13-9	17-3	16-2	59-7	21-4	50-2	52
5-8	5-8	.85	17-4		13-6	11-7	16-8	15-8	57-6	20-5	47-5	53
5-8	6-5	1-26	24-8		13-3	16-1	17-7	16-5	61-8	22-2	52-8	54
6-1	6-0	1-288	23-8		17-7	12-4	17-4	16-8	61-9	23-1	54-1	55
6-3	6	1-31	25		22-5	13-9	18-1	16-2	62-7	22-9	51-3	56
6	6-7	1-18	20		17-3	12-5	19	17-7	63-8	24-2	57-7	57
6-1	5-7	1-26	25-2		16	11-4	15-3	16-1	61-6	22-6	52-7	58
5-8	5-7	1-40	25		15	11-7	17	17-2	61-3	22-6	54-8	59
5-9	5-5	1-297	22-6		16-9	12-5	17-7	16-6	60-9	23-7	53-1	60
5-9	6-2	1-36	25		17-3	12-6	17-9	17-2	57-6	24-3	54-7	61
6-1	5-7	1-53	27		16-5	12-4	17-6	15-6	66	25-1	54-2	62
6	5-2	.898	18-5		16-8	11-4	17	15-8	60-4	23	51-3	63
5-6	5	1-48	17-7			11-4	17	16	59-6	22-2	50-2	64
5-7	5-3	.767	15			13-5	18-5	18-2	60-7	24	55	65
5-9	5-5	1-112	23-4		20-5	11-9	16-4	14-8	55-8	21-8	49-8	66
5-7	5-7	1-26	25		20	14	17-5	16-7	58-3	23-3	55	67
6-4	8-2	1-278	26-2		22-5	11-4	17	14-6	61	23-2	54-8	68
7-1	5-7	1-18	25		20	13-5	17-3	15	56-7	22-7	48-3	69
5-5	4-8	.866	15-6		15	11-1	15-4	14-1	53-6	22-1	46-7	70
5-5	4-6	.936	20		22-5	11-4	15-5	14-5	51-4	20	44-5	71
5-4	5	1-03	24-8		20	10-9	15-7	13-2	54-1	21-4	48-4	72
6	5	.868	23-7		25	11-7	15-7	14-7	53-3	20-4	50	73
5-5	5-1	1-48	27		18-7	10-9	16-9	15-2	58	21	51	74

c. In June issue printed 16.8 instead of 61.8.

d. In June issue printed 50 instead of 14.5.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal United States' stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14-150</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>13-500</b>
1—Sydney.....	6.8	6.4	38.8	48.4	18.7	13.9	2.5	44.7	46.4	12.1	4.9	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.5	6.2	41.2	46.6	19	9	2.9	40	33.6	11.7	5	
3—Amherst.....	6.6	6.2	48.3	50	16	8.5	3.4	40	35	11.6	5	
4—Halifax.....	6.2	6.1	47	47.7	23	10.4	3.4	40		13.4	5	13-50
5—Windsor.....	6.5	6	35	47.5	16.5	9.5	2.5		40	11	5	
6—Truro.....	6.7	6.4	40.6	48.6	17.2	10.5	3	43.8	34.8	12.1	5.2	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown	6.1	5.8	45	48	16.8	15.7	2.5	43.4	39	13.2	5	13-90
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15-250</b>
8—Moncton.....	6.2	6	43.2	49.3	18	10.4	3	45.8	39	12.4	5	
9—Saint John.....	6.6	6.2	40.2	45.1	15.7	10.1	3.4	41	37.8	11.9	5	15-25
10—Fredericton.....	6.7	6.5	44.8	48.2	16.3	11.4	2.8	38.3	35.5	11.8	5	
11—Bathurst.....	6.8	6.7	39.7	45	17.5	10.7	2.8	40	37.5	12.7	5	
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>13-500</b>
12—Quebec.....	5.9	5.8	36.5	58.2	19.8	15.5	3	40.4	60	10.3	4.7	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.2	5.9	36.1	61.4	22.2	14.6	3.9	49	50	10.7	4.4	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.9	5.9	33.5	51.7	19.2	12.3	2.8	49.8	52.7	10.4	4.7	15-00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	6	5.8	35.7	49	19	10.6	2.9	40	60	10	4.8	12-50-13.00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.9	5.8	41.2	48.2	18	13.2	3.3	46	48	10	4.6	12-25
17—St. Johns.....	6	6	34	44.6	21.5	12	2.8	43.3	50	10	4.6	
18—Theftford Mines.....	6.1	5.7	36.2	51.8	23.1	12.1	2.9	44	47.5	10	4	
19—Montreal.....	5.8	5.7	39.6	54.2	21.4	13.3	3	45.4	51.5	10.2	4.7	12-50-12.75
20—Hull.....	6.1	5.7	37.2	54.8	21.6	12.3	2.8	41.5	50	10	4.1	14-00-14.50
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>13-597</b>
21—Ottawa.....	5.9	5.9	37.4	55.3	20.3	12.7	2.7	48	51.4	10.2	4.8	14-00-14.50
22—Brookville.....	6	5.9	36.4	57.9	17.5	11	2.6	40	42.5	10.4	4.7	14-50
23—Kingston.....	5.9	5.8	34.7	51.8	17.3	12.3	2.8	41.4	46	10	4.4	14-00
24—Belleville.....	6.3	6.1	37.5	51.6	18.8	12.3	2.6	36.9	53.3	10.7	4.9	13-00-13.25
25—Peterborough.....	6.1	5.9	40.8	48.6	19.5	13.4	2.5	38.7	49	10.6	4.9	14-00-14.25
26—Oshawa.....	6.2	6.1	47.2	53.4	21.5	13.1	2.7	39	52	10.5	4	13-25
27—Orillia.....	5.9	5.7	38.3	55.2	23.5	11.8	2.7	39.7	47.2	10	4.3	13-50
28—Toronto.....	5.8	5.7	42.7	52.5	19.6	12.1	2.5	46.9	47.5	9.9	4.6	12-50-12.75v
29—Niagara Falls.....	6	6	37.4	54.8	21.4	13.2	2.4	45	55	10	4.4	11-50-12.50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	6	39.5	56.6	21.6	12.9	2.6	43.6	50	10.5	5	12-50g
31—Hamilton.....	6	5.9	38.5	51.7	22.2	11.5	2.5	40.4	52.8	9.9	4.6	12-00
32—Brantford.....	6.4	6.3	41.2	55.8	20.6	12.2	2.5	42.2	50	10.1	5.3	13-00-13.25
33—Galt.....	6.3	6.2	34.8	50.1	19.8	13.2	2.6	43.3	53.7	10.6	5.1	13-25-13.50
34—Guelph.....	6.1	6.1	37.3	52.4	19.4	12.8	2.6	40	50	10.4	4.8	13-25-13.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.1	6.1	31.6	57.7	18.8	12.6	2.6	36.5	47.5	10	4	13-50
36—Woodstock.....	6.1	6	38	57.5	19.5	11.1	2.7	41	49	10.7	4.7	12-50
37—Stratford.....	6.5	6.6	40.6	56.9	19.3	12.5	2.7	43.1	51.7	11.2	5.2	13-00
38—London.....	6.1	6.1	40	56.9	15.3	12.7	2.4	40	41.7	10.2	4.6	14-00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.7	6.4	42.4	55.6	18.2	12.7	2.6	47.3	53.7	10.4	5	13-50
40—Chatham.....	5.7	5.7	36.1	50.6	17	12.4	2.3	39	60	10	4.5	14-50
41—Windsor.....	6.1	6	35.8	53.8	16.6	12.2	2.3	40	50	10	4.2	12-75-14.00
42—Sarnia.....	6.3	6.3	38	56.9	18	12.2	2.5	37.8	50	10.4	4.8	13-75
43—Owen Sound.....	6.2	6.2	43.7	55.5	22.3	11.8	2.8	42.5	43.7	10.8	4.7	14-00-14.25
44—North Bay.....	6.7	6.7	47	60	20	15	2.9	45	50	12.7	4.5	14-00-15.75
45—Sudbury.....	6.4	6.3	34	65	23.5	15.2	2.5	40	60	15	4.7	16-25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.2	7	38.3	56.7	21.7	15	2.7	40		13	4.2	
47—Timmins.....	7.2	7.2	32.5	63.3	23	15.5	3	42.2			5	18-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	6.7	31.3	56.7	18.3	15	2.6	42.5	50	12.7	4.7	14-50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.6	6.4	35.5	56.7	23.4	15.7	2.8	43.3	55	11.2	5.1	15-75-16.00
50—Fort William.....	7	6.8	40.6	54.8	23.4	14.2	2.7	44	56	13	4.4	15-75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>20-000</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	7.1	7.2	34.9	49.3	20.9	14.2	3.1	35.9	52.6	11.8	5.8	18-50
52—Brandon.....	7.3	7.2	34.2	52	23.8	14.7	2.9	38	51.7	14	4.8	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
53—Regina.....	6.9	7.4	32.7	51.4	20.4	18.3a	3.4	46.7	60	13.3	5	
54—Prince Albert.....	7.4	7.1	33.4	50	22.7	21.2a	3.8	44.8	50	14	5.8	
55—Saskatoon.....	7.1	7.1	31.9	50.1	21	20.4a	2.7	39	60	14	5.8	
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.3	7.6	37.9	55.5	23	20a	3.8	43.3			5	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.2	6.8	32	48	23.4	20a	2.9	40			4.5	
58—Drumheller.....	7.1	7	32.2	48.7	25.5	18.5a	3.5	37.5			4.6	
59—Edmonton.....	7.2	7.3	34.5	50.6	22.1	16.6a	3.3	38.5	47.5	14.4	5.1	
60—Calgary.....	6.9	7.2	31.6	46	19.6	15.7a	3.4	40	55	13.5	4.6	
61—Lethbridge.....	6.9	7	34	48.3	21	15a	3.5	37.5	45	15	4.4	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	
62—Fernie.....	7.9	7.3	36.2	48.7	21	20a	3.5	50	50	13.7	4.7	
63—Nelson.....	7	6.4	34	48.8	25.4	21.2a	3.7	47	60	13.1	4.4	
64—Trail.....	7.3	7.2	35	46.7	21.3		3.5	45	50	11	4	
65—New Westminster.....	6.1	6	31	43.9	17.2	21.1a	2.9	52	50	11.2	5.3	
66—Vancouver.....	5.9	5.9	36.1	46.1	22.8	21a	2.7	45	60	10.7	5	
67—Victoria.....	6.9	6.3	35.2	46.4	22.2	20.5a	3	46.1	52.5	11.2	4.9	
68—Nanaimo.....	6.2	6	39	46.7	21.8	21.2a	2.8	50	50		5	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.3	6	34	50.6	22.6	21.8a	3.3	45	55	11.2	5.8	

a Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch. p Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-50, according to condition and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord		Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
9-300	11-862	9-759	11-551	7-306	8-613	7-419	27-4	9-8	22-288	16-077	
7-860	9-875	7-000	8-000	5-500	6-500	6-500	29-8	9-7	21-417	14-500	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				30-3	10	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1
5-75-6-50	9-00	5-00	6-00				30-3	9-8	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	2
6-85-9-50	10-50						28-4	9-8	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
8-00-10-25	10-50	9-00-11-00	10-00-12-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	30	9-7	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	4
							30-3	9-6	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5
9-00							30-3	9-6	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	0-00	27-8	10	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	7
10-344	11-417	7-000	8-500	5-500	6-500	7-500	28-8	9-6	22-125	17-125	
9-75-11-75g	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	g	30-8	9-3	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	8
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00	28-1	9-7	18-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	9
9-00-11-00	11-00						27-4	9-5	25-00	18-00	10
9-25							28-7	10	18-00	15-00	11
9-150	11-500	10-599	11-934	8-068	9-068	8-250	23-3	9-9	19-833	13-688	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-6	9-6	20-00-28-00		12
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	26-1	9-6	16-00-25-00	10-00-18-00	13
9-25	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	25	9-6	20-00-26-00	78-00-22-00	14
							20-6	9-6	14-00x-15-00	1-00z-10-00	15
	11-50	10-33c	11-67c	8-67c	10-67c	6-50c	20-8	10	16-00-22-00	12-00-16-00	16
							20-5	9-7	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
8-00-8-50	11-00	12-00-13-33	13-33-14-67c	8-00c	9-00c	12-00c	24-2	9-1	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
							25-5	9-3	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	19
10-25							24-6	9-2	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	20
9-964	11-567	10-406	12-273	8-417	10-689	8-896	25-9	9-5	23-375	17-143	
10-25	12-25-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	5-00	26-2	9-2	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
7-50-8-50	13-25						23-8	9-1	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
8-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	10-00	24-8	9-2	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
9-00-12-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	24-2	9-8	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
9-50	12-00	9-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	25	8-9	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25
10-50	11-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00	23	9-5	18-00-30-00	12-00-18-00	26
9-75	12-00	9-00	10-00				24-8	9-7	20-00-24-00	12-00-20-00	27
10-50	10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	25-7	9-3	25-00-32-00	18-00-20-00	28
7-50g	10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	25	8-9	18-00-28-00	13-00-20-00	29
9-00	9-75	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	26	9-4	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30
11-00	11-00		15-00		13-00	8-25c	25-6	9-6	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	31
10-00	11-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	24-5	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	32
9-00-9-50	10-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00		25	9-5	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	33
10-50	11-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		24-7	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	34
8-00-11-00	11-00						24	8-9	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	35
10-50	11-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	14-00		24	10	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00	36
11-50	10-50-11-50		12-00c		9-75c		24-2	9-3	22-00-32-00	16-00-24-00	37
10-00-11-00	10-25-11-50		12-00-16-00c		12-00c	8-00c	25	9-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	38
8-50-9-00	10-00						23-8	9-1	17-00-25-00	14-00-17-00	39
8-00	10-00-10-50		16-00-18-00		12-00-14-00	12-00-16-00	24-5	9-1	20-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	40
9-00							25-2	9-6	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	41
	11-00						25-2	9-1	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	42
12-00	14-00						29-5	9-1			43
9-00-13-50	13-50		13-50c		9-00c	9-00c	30	9-8	23-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	44
			10-50c		8-25-10-50c		31-7	9-4	20-00	14-00	45
14-50	16-00	8-50	9-50	8-00	9-00		35	9-7	p	p	46
7-50-11-00	9-50	6-25	9-00	5-00	6-50c	6-50c	26-7	11-1	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	47
10-50-12-50	12-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-50c		25-9	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	48
9-50-12-50	12-00	7-00	7-50	6-00	6-75		28-7	9-1	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
10-150	14-625			6-938	7-688	6-500	27-2	10-1	23-250	15-750	50
9-60-12-00	14-00-15-50			5-25-8-75	6-00-9-50	6-50	26-5	10-1	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50			5-75-8-00	6-25-9-00	6-50	27-8	10	18-00-23-00	12-00-16-00	52
8-375	16-750			5-250	7-781	8-500	28-4	11-0	23-500	16-750	
8-50-12-25h	15-00f				7-00-8-00		25-6	10-3	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00		29-2	13-5	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
6-75-8-50h	17-50			6-25-6-75	6-75-9-50	7-00	29-2	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	55
5-00-9-00h	15-50				8-00-12-00c	10-00c	29-6	10	20-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	56
5-156	10-000			5-500	6-000	4-000	30-3	10-2	22-250	15-625	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32-5g	9-8	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	57
6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	10	r	r	58
2-75-4-25g	g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	g	30-9g	11-1	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	59
6-00-6-50g	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	27-7g	10	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	60
4-00-5-75h						4-00			17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	61
9-886	11-300			6-313	6-714	4-887	33-2	10-8	21-250	13-813	
							37-5	10	16-00	14-00	62
9-00-10-50	12-50			6-00-7-50	7-00-8-00	5-50	40	12-5	20-00-26-00	15-00-20-00	63
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-00	7-00-7-50	6-50c		9-5	22-00-28-00	18-00-22-00	64
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30	10	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	65
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-25	29	11-5	16-00-22-00	13-00-18-00	66
8-75-10-75	9-00			4-50-5-50	6-20-7-30c	4-77c	31-1	11-2	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	67
7-70-8-20s					4-50		33-3	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	31-2	11-7	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69

conveniences. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s Delivered from mines.

v. In June issue printed \$12.50-\$14.00 instead of \$12.50-\$12.75. x. In June issue printed \$14.00-\$18.00 instead of \$14.00-\$15.00. z. In June issue printed \$8.00-\$12.00 instead of \$7.00-\$10.00.



(Continued from page 696)

the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
Apr. 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935....	102	141	131	113	155	123
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries, 20%.

from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were higher in most localities in June, continuing the seasonal advance in progress since the beginning of the year. The Dominion average for sirloin steak was 24.8 cents per pound as compared with 23.9 cents in May and 20 cents in January. Rib roast averaged 18.7 cents in June and 18 cents in May. Veal and mutton also showed advances during the month, the former being up from an average price of 12.6 cents per pound in May to 12.9 cents in June, and the latter from 21.4 cents per pound to 21.7 cents. The price of fresh pork was higher, leg roast being up in the average from 20.4 cents per pound in May to 21.3 cents in June. Breakfast bacon averaged one-half cent per pound lower than in the previous month at 33.4 cents.

Egg prices were higher in many localities, the Dominion average for fresh being up from 22 cents per dozen in May to 22.6 cents in June. Milk was fractionally lower at 10.2 cents per quart, seasonal decreases being reported from several localities. The price of dairy butter was down in the average from 24.9 cents per pound in May to 23.3 cents in June and of creamery from 28.6 cents per pound to 26.3 cents. Prices of this commodity average somewhat higher in the Maritime provinces than in other parts of the Dominion. Canned vegetables have changed little in price during the last eighteen months. Onions advanced from an average price of 4.6 cents per pound in May to 6.4 cents in June. Potatoes were little changed, averaging 78 cents per ninety pounds. Prices in the western provinces were substantially higher than elsewhere in the Dominion.

Seasonal decreases in the price of anthracite coal were reported from several localities and the Dominion average declined from \$14.58



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1931	June 1933	June 1934	May 1935	June 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	100.1	96.9	93.4	87.7	71.8	67.5	72.0	72.3	71.5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	96.4	84.8	83.0	57.9	61.5	67.4	68.0	66.1
II. Animals and their Products.....	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.8	105.8	107.7	97.0	70.5	58.5	67.1	69.5	68.7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	99.7	93.9	91.6	82.1	74.6	69.9	73.8	70.5	70.3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	99.1	94.0	89.1	79.7	61.7	66.2	63.9	64.0
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.0	92.7	93.8	91.2	87.4	85.3	87.5	87.4	87.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	98.7	92.3	98.7	77.8	62.1	68.0	64.1	70.7	69.6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.0	91.3	93.0	90.5	84.8	82.7	85.6	85.3	85.4
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.0	95.2	95.6	93.0	86.7	80.8	81.9	79.9	79.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	100.6	95.4	93.4	89.5	75.4	70.4	74.1	73.2	72.9
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	99.6	98.9	96.7	94.2	68.9	63.9	69.7	69.7	68.6
Other Consumers' Goods.....	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	101.2	93.1	91.2	86.4	79.8	74.8	77.1	75.6	75.7
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.4	98.8	93.5	85.0	68.0	64.6	68.8	70.6	69.4
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	96.9	92.4	94.0	91.4	89.1	84.8	89.2	89.9	89.9
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	100.8	99.5	93.4	84.3	65.7	62.4	66.5	68.5	67.1
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	99.5	96.5	98.6	92.2	82.8	78.9	83.9	81.4	82.0
Manufacturers' materials.....	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	101.1	100.2	92.2	82.5	61.9	59.6	63.6	66.3	64.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	100.0	95.2	84.2	80.4	58.5	61.6	65.3	66.3	64.6
B. Animal.....	105	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.9	102.6	103.5	92.8	70.8	59.9	68.0	69.6	68.7
Farm (Canadian).....	70	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	98.8	102.5	93.1	86.1	56.0	52.5	59.6	64.1	61.4
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	99.4	96.7	102.8	94.8	72.7	60.3	69.2	70.0	66.8
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	99.9	93.9	89.0	79.6	61.9	66.4	67.8	68.0
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.6	90.8	93.0	87.8	80.2	79.8	82.1	81.9	81.7
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	99.2	98.3	92.9	84.6	61.3	57.6	64.6	66.5	65.1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	100.1	95.3	91.1	87.2	74.0	70.2	73.0	73.3	72.6

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

per ton in May to \$14.15 in June. The price of coke was down from \$12.02 per ton to \$11.36, decreases being reported from cities in eastern Canada. Bituminous coal and hard wood prices also averaged slightly lower.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$14; Windsor, Nova Scotia, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$12.90; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13.50; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$13.25; Montreal, \$13.25; Ottawa, \$15.25; Kingston, \$14.50; Belleville, \$15.50; Peterborough, \$15.75; Oshawa, \$14.25; Toronto, \$14; St. Catharines, \$14.75; Hamilton, \$13.50; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$19.50; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices averaged lower in June than in the previous month, while as compared with June, 1934, wheat and oats were higher but rye, barley and flax were lower. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from an average of 85.7 cents per bushel in May to 81.7 cents in June. Uncertainty as to marketing and the prospects of a larger crop than last year were mentioned as factors affecting the market. In coarse grains western oats declined from 40.8 cents per bushel in May to 39.8 cents in June, rye from 46 cents per bushel to 41.2 cents and barley from 42.3 cents to 39.2 cents. The price of flour moved downward in sympathy with that of wheat, the quotation per barrel at Montreal at the middle of the month being 40 cents lower at \$4.90. Raw rubber at New York was about one-half cent per pound higher, a grade of Ceylon averaging 12.6 cents per pound in June. Raw sugar at Montreal was down from \$1.98 per cwt. in May to \$1.90 in June, influenced by the United States' Supreme Court

decision regarding the validity of the National Industrial Recovery Act. In livestock, cattle prices were lower and hogs higher. Choice steers at Toronto declined from \$7.20 per hundred pounds in May to \$6.76 in June and at Winnipeg from \$6.82 per hundred pounds to \$6.22. Bacon hogs in the former market advanced from an average of \$9.39 in May to \$9.92 in June and in the latter from \$8.24 to \$9.06. Cold storage holdings of creamery butter were much higher at the first of June than at May first but considerably lower than for June, 1934. The price at Toronto for prints was down from an average of 24.6 cents per pound in May to 22 cents in June and at Montreal from 23.2 cents to 22.3 cents.

Storage stocks of eggs on June 1st were substantially lower than a year earlier and production also was unusually low for the month. The price for the fresh grade at Montreal rose from 22.1 cents per dozen to 24.4 cents and at Winnipeg from 19.3 cents to 20.8 cents. Raw cotton at New York averaged 11.9 cents per pound in June, as compared with 12.3 cents in May and 12.1 cents in June, 1934. Raw wood advanced 1 cent per pound averaging 15 cents per pound in June. In non-ferrous metals the price of electrolytic copper at Montreal averaged one-half cent per pound lower at 8.22 cents and silver at New York was down from 74.5 cents per ounce to 72 cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 88.1 for May, an increase of 0.7 per cent for the month. Decreases were recorded in cereals and in coal, but all of the remaining nine groups were higher than the April level.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 85.2 at the end of May, an advance of 1.3 per cent for the month. Except for a small decline in the animal foods group and no change in the sugar, coffee and tea group, advances were recorded in all groups, of which vegetable food rose 7.2 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 140 at June 1, a rise of one point for the month due entirely to higher food prices chiefly potatoes, eggs and bacon.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 72 for May, an advance of nearly 3 per cent for the month. Animal food was the only group to show a decrease; all other groups contributed to the general upward movement.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 100.8 for May, showing no change from the preceding month. Advances principally in non-ferrous metals and rubber were

offset by declines in a number of other groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122.8 for May, an increase of 0.4 per cent for the month. Small increases in food, clothing and sundries were partly offset by a decline in the heat and light group; rent was unchanged.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Provincial Council of Corporate Economy on the base 1913=100, was 298.70 for April, an advance of 3.2 per cent over the March level. The advance extended to all of the eight groups.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 80.2 for May, an increase of 0.1 per cent for the month. Small increases were recorded in all groups except the foods group which was lower, and miscellaneous commodities which were unchanged.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$9.9070 at June 1, an increase of 1.1 per cent from the previous month and the highest point reached since November 1, 1930. Of the 13 groups, 7 were higher, 4 lower and 2 unchanged from the previous month.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$174.314 at June 1, a fall of 1.09 per cent for the month due chiefly to lower grain prices.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 137.8 for May, remaining practically unchanged from the two previous months.



TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted.)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labor Statistics	Cost of Living, National Conference Board	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods, Living	Foods, Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
	1913	1913	1923	1914	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	1928	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923-1927 = 1000	1926-1930 = 1000
Base Period	(d)	(c)	(h)	(a)	(a)		(b)						
1913.....	7.34	100	100	100	100		100			100	100		628
1914.....	7.42 (i)	103	102	101	100		132			125	125		676
1915.....	7.74 (i)	107	100	105-1	103-0		161			148	148		724
1916.....	8.46 (i)	124	111	118-3	118-3		204			180	180		786
1917.....	11.62 (i)	143	146	142-4	142-4		210			203	203		850
1918.....	13.00 (e)	152	167	174-4	174-4		209			208	208		912
1919.....	13.77 (e)	166	190	177-3	177-3		258			252	252		1019
1920.....	18.84 (e)	200	219	216-5	216-5		220			219	219		1034
1921.....	10.96 (e)	165	148	174-3	174-3		180			184	184		952
1922.....	10.27 (e)	156	142	166-6	166-6		162			163	163		889
1923.....	10.17 (e)	156	147	169-7	169-7		162			170	170		874
1924.....	9.91 (e)	153	143-8	169-1	169-1		167			173	173		1004
1925.....	10.47 (e)	155	159-6	173-8	173-8		159			166	166		1006
1926.....	10.62 (e)	155	153-4	173-4	173-4		157			161	161		1003
1927.....	10.80	155	152-8	170-0	170-0		149			155	155		980
1928.....	10.98	155	154-8	166-6	166-6		147			147	147		891
1929.....	10.91	156	158-5	166-6	166-6		130			130	130		821
1930.....	8.11	137	119-0	135-7	135-7		125			118	118		771
1931.....	6.78	125	101-0	135-7	135-7		124			142	142		771
1932.....	6.95	120	104-8	128-3	128-3		118			139	139		791
1933.....	7.50	123	105-2	135-0	135-0		116			137	137		812
1934.....	7.81	125	107-4	135-0	135-0		116			137	137		812
April.....	7.53	123	108-4	135-0	135-0		117			138	138		807
May.....	7.38	122	109-1	136-4	136-4		122			141	141		807
June.....	7.43	122	109-9	136-4	136-4		123			142	142		807
July.....	7.51	123	111-8	136-4	136-4		126			143	143		810
August.....	7.46	123	116-8	136-4	136-4		127			144	144		810
September.....	7.54	124	115-6	136-4	136-4		125			143	143		810
October.....	7.58	124	114-9	138-9	138-9		124			142	142		810
November.....	7.54	123	113-6	138-9	138-9		125			143	143		810
December.....	7.51	123	113-6	138-9	138-9		124			142	142		810
1935.....	7.59	124	122-0	140-3	140-3		119			139	139		826
January.....	7.63	124	121-7	140-3	140-3		119			139	139		826
February.....	7.59	123	124-1	140-3	140-3		118			138	138		826
March.....	7.50	123	124-1	140-3	140-3		119			139	139		826
April.....	7.52	123	124-1	140-3	140-3		118			138	138		826
May.....	7.52	123	124-1	140-3	140-3		119			139	139		826
June.....	7.54	123	124-1	140-3	140-3		120			140	140		826

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (j) To end of 1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles.



TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
No. of Commodities	502 (h)	1926	550	126	45	38	150	125	48	—	74	71	188	43	56	92	—
Base period	1926	1926	1926	April, 1914	1914	1913	1930	1913	1913	1928	1913	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
1913.....	64.0	(c)	69.8	9.2076	(a)	100	.....	85.0	100	.....	100	(b)	1125	.....	(a)132.3	1088	(a) 1055
1914.....	64.4	.....	67.3	9.8666	.....	.....	.....	82.4	.....	.....	(a) 119	.....	(a) 1090	.....	(a)126.3	(a) 1068	(a) 1098
1915.....	70.3	.....	69.3	9.8669	.....	.....	.....	106.4	.....	.....	(a) 141	.....	(a) 1379	.....	(a)127.8	(a) 1322	(a) 1235
1916.....	81.4	.....	67.3	11.3539	.....	.....	.....	176.9	.....	.....	(a) 169	.....	(a) 1583	.....	(a)134.9	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917.....	118.4	.....	122.6	12.3624	.....	.....	.....	130.3	.....	.....	(a) 204	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)136.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918.....	127.7	.....	132.0	19.1924	.....	.....	.....	208.4	.....	.....	(a) 221	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1919.....	129.8	136.15	141.1	18.8964	.....	.....	.....	263.4	.....	.....	(a) 186	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1920.....	149.49	189.49	165.8	19.3528	.....	.....	.....	250.4	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1921.....	104.8	107.36	93.4	10.2384	.....	.....	.....	250.4	.....	.....	(a) 186	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1922.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	12.1069	.....	.....	.....	158.9	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1923.....	98.3	98.64	98.4	13.0895	.....	.....	.....	134.0	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1924.....	98.5	95.57	94.9	12.2257	.....	.....	.....	134.0	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1925.....	101.2	101.25	104.3	12.7378	.....	.....	.....	134.0	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1926.....	101.2	101.25	104.3	12.7378	.....	.....	.....	134.0	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1927.....	98.5	98.61	94.1	12.3803	.....	.....	.....	122.0	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1928.....	96.0	95.65	98.3	13.1418	.....	.....	.....	115.2	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1929.....	97.2	104.25	98.0	12.4553	.....	.....	.....	115.2	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1930.....	85.3	86.24	84.0	10.5611	.....	.....	.....	94.4	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1931.....	71.3	70.56	72.0	8.7756	.....	.....	.....	80.2	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1932.....	66.5	63.36	64.5	6.7266	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1933.....	70.6	72.39	68.9	8.3373	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1934.....	70.6	69.21	72.2	8.8229	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1935.....	71.3	69.33	73.3	9.1697	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1936.....	71.3	69.33	73.3	9.1697	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1937.....	72.0	71.60	74.6	9.1404	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1938.....	72.0	72.39	74.6	9.2351	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1939.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1940.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1941.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1942.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1943.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1944.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1945.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1946.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1947.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1948.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1949.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1950.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1951.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1952.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1953.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1954.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1955.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1956.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1957.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1958.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1959.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1960.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1961.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1962.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1963.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1964.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1965.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1966.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1967.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1968.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1969.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1970.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1971.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1972.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1973.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1974.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1975.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1976.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1977.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1978.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1979.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1980.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1981.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1982.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1778
1983.....	72.3	73.57	75.4	9.3216	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a)239.8	(a) 1654	(a) 1

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Dismissal of Quebec Coal Combine Appeal

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on June 6 dismissed the application of the Canadian Import Company and other Quebec coal companies for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from their conviction under the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code. The hearing of the application was commenced on March 18 and concluded the middle of April. Lord Sankey in delivering the judgment of the Privy Council on June 6 stated:

"Such appeals (criminal) must be essentially matters of Canadian concern, and the regulation and control of such appeals would thus seem to be a prime element of Canadian sovereignty as appertaining to matters of justice. Their Lordships see no valid reason since the Statute of Westminster why the power to regulate or prohibit this type of appeal should not be held to be vested in the Dominion Parliament".

The case was the first test of the constitutional validity of the enactment of the Canadian Parliament in 1933 intended to abolish appeals to the Privy Council from convictions by the Canadian courts in criminal matters.

The last judgment in the court cases concerning the Quebec coal combine was given on June 21, when the Quebec Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal entered by the Hartt and Adair Coal Company, Limited, and four other coal companies against their convictions in connection with offences similar to those of the first group of participants in the combine. The conviction of the five firms tried in the second group, including the Hartt and Adair company and Scotch Anthracite Coal Company, was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1935, p. 145.

Mr. Justice Walsh on June 21 delivered the unanimous judgment of the Appeal Court confirming the convictions. The members of the Court who heard the case, in addition to Mr. Justice Walsh, were Sir Matthias Tellier, Chief Justice; Mr. Justice Bernier, Mr. Justice Le-tourneau, and Mr. Justice Galipeault. The final judgment stated in part:

"The crime intended and charged was continuous, though its phases and incidents changed; the intent was always to reap benefits unduly from the consumer.

"...The monopolists needed the distributors, and vice versa, to reach the consumer. The original parties and subsequent adherents, adopting the principle of the former, joined

to create a monopoly in a commodity, in order to maintain their profits. Their success is immaterial.

"Had these machinations of subsequent adherents not been for the furtherance of the common design of the basic contracts, these manipulations if independently undertaken would have been the overt acts of another conspiracy. It would then have been proper for this appellant [Hartt and Adair Coal Company] to complain that the provisions of law were not directed against the same crime. The submission cannot be entertained in the present instance, though it was strongly urged.

"...The various motives of the companies, their unequal shares, their different participation, did not imply a different end, which finally was to effect injury to the public.

"...All of the accused companies of the first as well as of the second group conspired to commit the offences for which they were condemned. I would confirm all the convictions. This is the unanimous judgment of the Court."

The Quebec coal combine case, which related to Canadian importers and distributors of British anthracite coal, was the first case under the Combines Investigation Act attempted to be carried to the Privy Council, other than that in 1931 when the Privy Council upheld the constitutional validity of the statute. In the course of the coal combine prosecutions fines totalling \$43,500 were imposed. Ten firms were convicted as members of the combine and one company was acquitted.

### Subcontractors' Right Under Woodmen's Lien Act

A subcontractor brought action under the Woodmen's Lien Act, R.S., N.S. 1923, c. 251, claiming a lien upon a lumber company for \$186.63. The company denied the indebtedness and submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to a lien as he did not work as an independent contractor.

The Nova Scotia County Court Judge in reviewing the case found that a contractor had made an agreement with a subcontractor (the plaintiff) whereby the latter was to saw logs at \$3 per thousand. The plaintiff employed eleven men in the operation and from time to time personally engaged in the work. The plaintiff's name did not appear on the pay-roll but he personally laboured as indicated for at least 75 days.



In giving his decision the County Court Judge referred to legislation somewhat similar to the Nova Scotia Woodmen's Lien Act, which exists in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick, and the United States. In conclusion the judge states:—

"In my opinion I cannot do better than quote from the judgment of Emery, J., in giving the unanimous judgment of a Court consisting of six Judges in *Littlefield v. Morrill* (1903), 97 Me. 505. The Maine statute is similar in this respect to the Nova Scotia Act. He says:—

"It is true, these plaintiffs performed some physical labour... but they did not so do under the direction of an employer and for mere wages. They had not merely hired out their personal labour. They had taken a contract... and were independent in their method of doing it, and were carrying out their contract largely through the labour of others employed by them... They were not mere labourers working for fixed wages, the rate of which would not be varied by circumstances. When they laboured themselves it was not for wages, but to increase profits by saving wages.

"Let us suppose that the plaintiff takes a contract for \$1,000. The wages due to his men for which they take liens amount to \$1,500 and he himself at a reasonable rate of pay on a quantum meruit has earned \$200. Is it conceivable that in breach of this contract he could compel the person who made the contract with him to stand by while the plaintiff abandons his contract and \$1,700 is recovered of which he received \$200 when he had entered into a contract to do the whole work for \$1,000. With deference I adopt the words of Emery, J., above quoted".

The plaintiff's claim for a lien was dismissed.

*Blade vs Nelson et al, Dominion Law Reports, 1935, Vol. 2, page 655.*

#### **Employer Cannot Withhold Part of Employees' Wages as Loan to the Company**

The appellant firm, a candy and biscuit manufactory, required its employees to sign

an agreement whereby, in order to help the latter financially and at the same time provide a savings fund for themselves, they agreed to loan the company a given percentage of their hourly rate of wages, such loans bearing interest at the current savings bank's rate. As the business of the company improved, the deduction from the hourly rate would be lowered. The employee could not claim for a period of ten years the amounts thus loaned the company, so long as he or she was paid the interest provided on such loans. No dividends were to be paid executives of the company until all loans were repaid.

The Quebec Minimum Wage Commission, considered such an agreement as a violation of sections 11, 11a and 11b of the provincial minimum wage legislation, and instituted legal proceedings against the company concerned.

The case was tried by Justice Marin, of the Court of Sessions of the Peace, who found the defendant company guilty. On appeal by the company, the Court of King's Bench (Criminal side) upheld the lower court's decision and found as follows:—

"Any company summoned for violation of the Women's Minimum Wage Act can not advance as a defence plea an agreement signed by an employee by which said employee gives to the company by way of a loan the difference between the actual wages paid and the minimum rate of wages provided, the loan to be repayable when the financial condition of the firm would allow, but at any rate within a period of ten years. Furthermore, such an agreement between an employer and an employee whose wages are under \$20 per week is null and void for the reason that such an employee thereby becomes an associate member of the firm."

The Court set aside the appeal with costs.

*Stuart Biscuits Co. vs. Rex and Justice Marin, mis-en-cause, 1935, Rapports judiciaires de Québec (Cour supérieure), vol. 73, p. 133.*



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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed further improvement, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 9,323 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 934,262 workers, or 18,516 more than they employed on June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 99·5, compared with 97·6 in the preceding month and 101·0 on July 1 of last year. On the date in the thirteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7; 1927, 109·7; 1926, 105·0; 1925, 98·0; 1924, 97·1; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 92·2 and 1921, 88·6. The increase on July 1, 1935, was smaller than that recorded on July 1, 1934, and was also less than the average gain between June and July in the experience of the last fourteen years.

At the beginning of July, 1935, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 15·4, as contrasted with percentages of 15·9 at the beginning of June, 1935, and with 18·0 at the beginning of July, 1934. The percentage for July was based on the reports tabulated from 1,684 labour organizations, including a membership of 161,789 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during June, 1935, showed a decline in the total placements effected when compared both with the previous month and also with the corresponding month a year ago, the service group being mainly responsible for the loss under the former comparison and construction and maintenance, wherein less relief work had been provided, under the latter. Vacancies in June, 1935, numbered 27,721, applications 51,129 and placements in regular and casual employment 25,889.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was little changed from the level of the

previous month, the figures being \$15.94 for July and \$15.95 for June. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are \$15.84 for July, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.26 for July, 1930; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and \$14.17 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was unchanged in July from the level of the previous month at 71·5 as compared with 72·5 for July, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·2 for July, 1929; 100·1 for July, 1926; 104·8 for July, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 64·4 for July, 1914.

The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in a table on page 712. The index of the physical volume of business was nearly four per cent lower in June than in May when the highest level since 1930 was recorded. Of the principal factors in the index, construction and trade employment were higher than in the previous month while mineral production, manufacturing, electric power output, carloadings, imports and exports declined. The business index was 3½ per cent higher in June than in the same month last year. In this comparison mineral production, construction, electric power output, trade employment and imports were higher while manufacturing, carloadings and exports declined. Information available for July shows employment at a higher level than in June but lower than in July, 1934, while carloadings numbered less than in June but more than in July, 1934. Gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, contracts awarded and sugar manufactured showed gain both as compared with the previous month and with July last year.

During July there were on record twenty-five strikes and lockouts involving 7,355 workers, causing a time loss of 67,888 man working days. Three of the disputes accounted for over one-half of the workers involved and for most of the time loss, namely a strike of longshoremen at Vancouver, a sympathetic strike of water transport workers at Vancou-

**MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA**  
(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935			1934		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	106,200,635	99,525,765	117,495,059	100,931,175	104,828,444	111,430,320
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	48,414,397	46,738,689	54,547,747	44,144,509	46,185,892	52,886,861
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	56,239,187	51,893,189	62,100,691	56,121,112	58,045,528	57,899,511
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,609,801	6,743,527	7,815,506	6,849,795	7,084,284	9,464,215
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,710,310,988	3,132,208,619	2,767,400,278	2,602,125,551	3,128,064,127
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		129,572,582	122,447,222	132,493,947	141,531,638	127,348,127
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,425,837,190	1,446,488,415	1,300,388,772	1,364,998,798	1,367,515,700
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		831,032,518	824,125,882	850,636,713	862,302,612	874,716,290
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	92.4	93.8	93.6	81.3	87.2	88.6
Preferred stocks.....	69.6	68.4	68.4	68.1	68.4	68.7
(1) Index of interest rates.....	80.2	80.4	78.5	83.1	85.4	84.8
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.5	71.5	72.3	72.0	72.1	71.1
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget.....	15.94	15.95	15.97	15.84	15.78	15.95
Business failures, number.....				122	115	132
Business failures, liabilities..... \$				1,807,700	2,421,000	2,481,510
(4) Employment, index number.....						
Employers' pay-roll figures.....	99.5	97.6	95.2	101.0	96.6	92.0
(5) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	15.4	15.9	17.0	18.0	18.5	19.1
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	174,139	178,574	166,860	173,818	178,496	172,658
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,886,392	13,713,606	14,047,172	13,993,275	13,915,447	14,767,854
Operating expenses..... \$			11,433,412	11,380,232	11,003,040	11,046,014
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		10,189,871	9,913,938	10,716,853	10,009,263	10,454,019
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,786,059	8,770,025	9,205,371	8,253,684	8,652,091
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,719,913,264	1,878,799,123	1,720,649,893	1,872,673,236
Building permits..... \$	4,266,224	5,117,066	4,825,185	3,257,470	2,411,460	2,997,695
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	18,549,200	18,521,400	16,302,400	14,190,500	12,208,900	17,383,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	50,513	44,555	45,432	36,759	37,306	38,189
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	86,101	73,250	72,811	66,647	64,012	71,437
Ferro-alloys..... tons	7,269	3,845	4,978	2,483	2,571	2,556
Lead..... lbs.			26,777,539	31,240,043	28,613,779	25,939,731
Zinc..... lbs.			27,387,675	22,186,356	21,617,273	26,132,534
Copper..... lbs.			35,772,446	29,484,128	27,854,099	35,680,539
Nickel..... lbs.			11,330,388	10,660,423	13,401,648	10,033,939
Gold..... ounces		285,772	269,233	245,145	240,279	261,125
Silver..... ounces			1,613,002	1,237,340	1,161,702	1,508,323
Coal..... tons		925,114	920,736	991,023	925,114	1,004,944
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		131,870,000	113,130,000	116,880,000	114,880,000	98,880,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,215,000	8,800,907	5,443,000	4,947,000	4,968,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		7,397,000	6,316,000	8,281,000	13,415,000	15,987,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		2,498,000	902,000	928,000	2,417,000	1,583,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		259,725,824	252,364,338			
Flour production..... brls.		991,559	1,164,322	1,072,747	1,127,477	1,175,433
(8) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	89,975,627	87,364,302	77,519,642	83,543,766	84,064,288	41,631,337
Footwear production..... pairs		1,756,304	2,032,751	1,333,807	1,726,529	1,884,996
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		60,530,000	62,034,000	52,300,000	56,954,900	59,059,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		31,810,000	27,141,000	33,538,000	32,055,000	32,970,000
Newsprint production..... tons		232,020	242,690	208,240	229,640	242,540
Automobiles, passenger production.....		12,276	17,093	8,407	10,810	16,504
Index of Physical Volume of Business.....		99.2	103.2	95.7	95.8	99.6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		99.7	104.4	95.6	95.2	99.9
Mineral production.....		139.4	147.6	117.2	127.3	146.3
Manufacturing.....		98.4	105.1	99.0	98.7	100.2
Construction.....		43.7	38.1	34.8	25.1	35.1
Electric power.....		197.4	198.1	180.6	185.7	188.5
DISTRIBUTION.....		97.8	100.5	96.2	97.5	98.5
Trade employment.....		122.6	121.2	118.0	119.6	117.8
Carloadings.....		70.6	73.4	72.3	73.4	75.6
Imports.....		74.6	84.0	72.2	73.1	82.8
Exports.....		70.0	84.1	76.7	77.1	79.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending July 27, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 13, June 15, and May 18, 1935; July 14, June 16, and May 19, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.



ver and other ports, and a strike of loggers in northern Ontario. In June the figures were somewhat lower, fourteen disputes, involving 4,997 workers, causing 57,081 days' time loss, also due chiefly to the three disputes above mentioned. In July, 1934, there were thirty-two disputes, involving 11,463 workers with a time loss of 71,763 working days, the most important strike being that of men's clothing factory workers at Montreal. Of the twenty-five disputes in July, sixteen were recorded as terminated, two resulting in favour of the workers involved, seven in favour of the employers concerned, compromise settlements being reached in five cases, while the results of two were recorded as indefinite. The disputes untermated at the end of the month numbered nine and involved some 2,250 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**"Labour Legislation in Canada in 1934"** The sixth annual supplement to the volume "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1928" has been published by the Department of Labour under the title: "Labour Legislation in Canada, 1934." This supplement follows the lines of former reports, containing the text of the various Dominion and Provincial labour laws, together with certain Orders in Council and a number of regulations made under statutory authority, notes being added to the text to interpret new amendments. The legislation of 1934 covers a wide range of subjects, including the protection of wages, hours of labour, the employment of women and children, workmen's compensation, unemployment relief and land settlement, safety and health of workers, licensing of workmen, pensions, insurance, etc. New legislation in Canada is outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE on the conclusion of each session.

The main volume in this series may be obtained from the Department of Labour for one dollar, the charge for each of the six annual supplements being 25 cents.

#### **Personnel of Commission administering Social Insurance Act**

sion to administer this enactment. On July 20, the personnel of this Commission was announced to be as follows: Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, former Prime Minister of Nova

According to the terms of the Employment and Social Insurance Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 135; July, 1935, page 617) provision was made for the appointment of a commis-

Scotia, chairman; Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, workers' representative; and Mr. N. Roméo Beaudet, an executive of the Confederation Life Assurance Company, employers' representative. The commissioners will hold office for ten years, and must devote their whole time to the duties of their office.

They are to undertake investigations for the purpose of making proposals to the Governor in Council for the extension of insurance to employments at present excepted from the Act, for assisting during unemployment persons who are ordinarily employed in excepted employments and those who, while ordinarily employed in insurable employment, are not for the time being entitled to benefit, and for providing, in co-operation with educational authorities or otherwise, physical and industrial training and instruction for the unemployed with a view to their rehabilitation. The Commission is to organize and maintain an employment service for the Dominion with regional divisions and employment offices within each division.

#### **Dividends of co-operatives exempt from Criminal Code Amendment**

In the amendment made to the Criminal Code at the recent session of Parliament whereby it is made an offence for any person engaged in commerce or industry to discriminate in any sale against competitors of the purchaser by granting rebates or discounts not available to such competitors, it was stipulated that the provision should not prevent a co-operative society of producers or consumers, or a co-operative wholesale society, returning to its members dividends on their purchases from the society or on their sales to it. The section was added to the Criminal Code on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads.

#### **Bulletin of Industrial Law Research Council**

The first bulletin of the Industrial Law Research Council of the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario has recently been published in mimeograph form. The author (Professor N. A. MacKenzie) describes briefly the machinery of the Organization, the composition of the Governing Body and of the International Labour Conference, pointing out the part taken by Canada in both. In view of the position taken by the Government of Canada at the recent session of Parliament as to the legislative powers of the Dominion Parliament with respect to the draft conventions of the International Labour Conference, Professor MacKenzie sets out extracts from the judgments



of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1931 in the aerial navigation and radio cases on which the opinion of the Government is based. In both these cases, the Privy Council found that the Dominion had exclusive jurisdiction to give effect to the two international treaties concerned. An outline is given, also, of the constitutional aspect of the draft conventions as it formerly was considered to be and the action taken by the Dominion in regard to those deemed to be within federal jurisdiction.

### Unemployment among young people in Toronto

A survey of unemployment among young people in Toronto was recently undertaken at the request of the Mayor's Youth Committee with the co-operation of the Employment Service of Canada. Registration centres were set up in the Y.M.C.A.'s and in some of the churches and it is estimated that 75 per cent of young men, between 16 and 22 years of age, looking for jobs in the city of Toronto, presented themselves at the centres and outlined their training and experience.

Of the 3,293 thus registered, 1,331 sought positions as workers in factories, 402 in offices, 326 as improvers, 275 auto-mechanic chauffeurs, 266 in industrial plants, 163 as sales clerks, 160 as messengers, 128 technical positions, 51 labourers, 41 stenographers, 17 building trades, 10 typists, 10 professional, and 113 miscellaneous.

Eight of the 3,293 were university graduates, 1,183 had technical school training and 629 had completed senior fourth.

### Employment on two-day shift system in Great Britain

A report has recently been issued by the Home Office Departmental Committee of Great Britain which enquired into the employment of women and young persons on the two-shift system. The committee recommend that the temporary provisions of the Act of 1920 should be made permanent, but with certain modifications of law and procedure. The temporary provisions allow employment of women and young persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards in factories and workshops on a system of two day-shifts between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

In the opinion of the Committee the value of the system to industry for a variety of purposes has been clearly established. In particular, it has enabled many branches of industry to meet changing conditions of trade and employment and has facilitated important new developments. More especially in the highly mechanized industries it helps manufacturers to reduce costs of production and to

meet foreign competition. As a method of meeting seasonal rushes of work, short notice orders demanding quick delivery, break-downs, and other forms of pressure, it is more elastic than overtime and, from the point of view of fatigue, preferable for the worker.

### Federal Housing Administration in the United States

Reference has been made in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (September, 1934, page 826, and November, 1934, page 989) to the purpose of the National Housing Act of the United States, 1934, and its program. After a year's activity the results of the Act are summarized in the first report of the Federal Housing Administration, as follows: Number of financial institutions now making loans of this type and operating on this plan, 3,997, representing 71 per cent of the total commercial banking resources of the country; amount of loans insured, \$30,450,583; loans reported during month of December at rate of \$398,000 per day; number of loans insured, 72,658; average amount of loan, \$419; average duration of loans, 28 months; number of chairmen appointed for campaign for repair and modernization, 4,931; number of communities organized, 3,822; number of house-to-house canvass calls made, 3,070,274; number of canvasses completed, 257; number of daily newspapers carrying better housing sections, 1,071; number of lines of newspaper advertising developed as a result of the better-housing campaign, 19,770,073; estimated total modernization and repair work developed, \$210,833,974; estimated weekly average of repair and modernization work developed during the month of December, \$17,760,000; estimated employment being currently finished due to Federal Housing Administration modernization and repair, 750,000; expenditures of Federal Housing Administration to date, \$1,739,770.36; estimated cost of furnishing employment, assuming all expenditures devoted to modernization program \$2.32 per person.

It was explained that at the time the National Housing Act was passed, there were, on the one hand, home owners who were allowing properties to fall into disrepair, and were failing to keep them up-to-date in convenience, livability, and attractiveness. On the other hand, stood unemployed workers in the building trades, lumbering, brickmaking, transportation, and allied occupations; plants were idle or running only part time in virtually all of the heavy industries. The normal channels of credit needed reopening to assist in bringing about a revival of repair work and new building after several years of lowered activity.

Indicating the problem of home financing, the report stated: "Many financial institutions, responsible for the safe investment of funds of their depositors, accumulating in increasing amounts, were receptive to a plan providing productive outlet for such funds. Other institutions with good home mortgages in their portfolios were temporarily out of the mortgage market because the traditional home mortgage is not a readily liquid asset. A large proportion of the institutions, representing millions of small savings depositors, were not able because of law or tradition, or both, to make mortgage loans of more than 50 or 60 per cent of the appraised value, whereas the most urgent demand is for first mortgages from 60 to 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property.

"Representatives of all groups concerned—the general public, business, labour, and finance—joined with the Government in devising a program for releasing credit and establishing the home financing of the country on a sounder basis. They proposed to participate in a country-wide movement for the improvement of housing standards and conditions.

"Following the passage of the National Housing Act, and as a result of the activities of the Federal Housing Administration, a national-better-housing movement has been inaugurated and is in full swing."

**International  
Labour Con-  
ference at  
Santiago**

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office in a special session at Geneva accepted an invitation given by Mr. Garcia Oldini, government delegate of

Chile, who proposed that a regional international labour conference should be held at Santiago de Chile, and that all the States of America should participate in it.

Accordingly the Director of the International Labour Office was authorized to invite, in agreement with the Chilean Government, all the States of America, Members of the Organization to take part in the proposed regional Conference. They would be asked to send tripartite delegations composed of two Government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate, together with the necessary technical advisers.

This Conference at Santiago de Chile which will open on December 30, 1935, will have the following questions on its agenda:

(a) Examination of the situation of existing International Labour Conventions as concerns ratification and application with special reference to Conventions and Recommendations dealing with social insurance and Conventions and Recommendations dealing with the conditions of work of women and children;

(b) Examination of questions which might form the subject of future discussions at the International Labour Conference.

There were 5,480 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of July, this being the largest number during any month this year, and compares with 4,325 during June, and 5,489 during July a year ago.

The fatal accidents numbered 29, as compared with 23 in June, and 27 in July of 1934. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$420,427.47, of which \$340,768.07 was for compensation and \$79,659.40 for medical aid.

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has been chosen president of the Congress by the Executive Council, succeeding Mr. Tom Moore, who retired on his appointment as a member of the Unemployment Insurance Commission of Canada. Mr. Draper will continue to act in the position of president and secretary-treasurer until the election of officers takes place at the Halifax convention which convenes September 16, 1935.

The Board of Directors of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited have decided to offer to all employees of the Hollinger mine a group life insurance policy and also the opportunity of joining in the establishment of a savings fund plan for the benefit of employees.

The first part of the plan involves a group life insurance policy which will be paid for entirely by the mine. The second part of the plan is for the purpose of assisting employees to build up a fund from which they will receive benefits when they leave the company. Employees joining this savings fund plan will make a contribution from each pay which will accumulate at interest. The company will supplement these contributions by an additional 20 per cent. An employee leaving before completing five years' service will receive a refund of his own contributions and the contributions made by the mine on his behalf together with interest in excess of three per cent per year.

Each employee contributing to the savings fund plan will receive in addition a group life insurance policy of \$250, the cost of which will be paid by the mine. In the event of death, at any time, the beneficiary of an employee, contributing to the savings fund plan, will receive the full amount of life insurance then in force together with the employee's contributions with interest and the mine's contributions to the fund with interest.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**F**IVE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the corporation of the city of Winnipeg being linemen, cablemen, linemen's helpers, troublemen and groundmen, members of the Civic Linemen's Association. These men, thirty-five in number, are employed in connection with the Hydro Electric, Police, Fire Alarm and Street Lighting Departments of Winnipeg. They request certain changes in working conditions, including full compensation in case of accident, the Civic administration to pay one-third of the wages in addition to the two-thirds now paid by the Provincial Compensation Board; payment of a weekly wage to include holidays, instead of payment on an hourly basis with no payment for holidays as at present; and that, in connection with the 40-hour week which they are now working, the 40 hours shall be in the first five days of the week, after which time and one-half shall be paid. The men also desire a signed agreement. A representative of the Department of Labour interviewed the parties concerned in Winnipeg and it was arranged that the employees' complaints would be referred to the legislative committee of the City Council for consideration at an early date, the Board application to be held in abeyance in the meantime.

(2) From employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company being members of Division No. 616 (Windsor) of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Approximately 182 persons are stated to be affected by the dispute. Two points are submitted in the application for determination, first, whether or not 171 union men should be compelled to work with 11 non-union men, and, second, if the Board of Management has the right to refuse a request to meet the accredited representatives of the men as provided in an agreement between the company and the union. The members of the union had gone on strike on July 13 for a period of twenty-four hours when their demand that the 11 employees should be required to join the union was refused; it was also alleged that the request of the employees' committee for a conference between the railway commission and the union and non-union men had been denied. The proposal of the City Council

that the men return to work and submit the dispute to arbitration was adopted by the men, who thereupon applied to the Department of Labour for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Upon receipt of the application a departmental representative was instructed to visit Windsor and confer with the interested parties.

(3) From seventy-five employees in the Gas Production and Distribution Service of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of the Gas Workers Unit, One Big Union. The cause of the dispute was stated to be the dismissal of three employees, who, according to the claims of the applicants, were senior to others in the service of the company and should therefore be given preference of employment. An officer of the Department of Labour conferred with the parties concerned in Winnipeg, and as a result of his mediation a basis of settlement was reached whereby preference of re-employment will be given to the three men involved as soon as the gas rehabilitation service is resumed, or, if this service is not commenced within a short period, when a vacancy occurs in the Gas Distribution Department, provided the men are competent to fill the vacant positions. The question of their efficiency is to be determined by the company. Procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will accordingly be unnecessary.

(4) From certain employees of the London and Port Stanley Railway being clerks, shopmen, sectionmen, agents, despatchers, motor-men, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The dispute covered by the application relates to the employees' request for improved wage rates, an agreement having been already reached between the London and Port Stanley Railway Commission and the employees regarding working conditions. The Railway Commissioners claimed, however, that in making application for a Conciliation Board the employees violated an understanding reached with the Commission in regard to further negotiations concerning wage rates, and as a consequence the Commission instructed the manager of the railway not to sign or put into effect the agreement regarding working conditions. After the application was received in the Department of Labour a departmental officer visited London in connection with this dispute, and, as a result of a conference which he arranged between the parties concerned, the Commission agreed that at its next meeting a motion would be passed instructing the

manager to sign the agreement regarding working conditions to take effect as from August 1, 1935. The Commission further agreed that the question of wages would be open for further negotiations and that these negotiations would start immediately.

(5) From certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, Manitoba Power Company, Limited, Northwestern Power Company, Limited, and Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company. Ninety-six employees, members of the Association of Sub-Station and Hydro Plant Employees, are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the men's request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions. A representative of the Department has been instructed to confer with the parties concerned in Winnipeg regarding this application.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on July 16 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its employees throughout Canada being repeater attendants, radio attendants, manager-operators and operators, members of Canadian National System Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. The membership of the Board is as follows: Mr. L. B. Spencer, K.C., Welland, Ontario, Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. Geoffrey S. O'Brian and H. P. Green, both of Toronto, nominated by the employer and employees respectively. The application in this matter was received from the employees on May 27 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 512).

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on July 12 to deal with a dispute between various metal mines in the Bridge River District in British Columbia and certain of their employees, being underground and surface workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 607) was completed on July 25 by the appointment of His Honour, Judge J. C. McIntosh of Victoria, B.C.,

as Chairman of the Board, the appointment being made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. T. W. Bingay and W. A. Pritchard, both of Vancouver, B.C., nominees of the companies and employees respectively.

It was reported in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 607, that the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a wages dispute between the Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and the Canadian National Railways, on the one hand, and certain of their employees at Fort William and Port Arthur, on the other hand, being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, had been rejected by the employing companies, and that subsequent mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour had failed to solve the issue. While the result of a secret ballot taken about July 21 amongst the employees showed 98 per cent in favour of a strike, the employees were not called out, arrangements having been made by the Honourable W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and the Honourable Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, to meet the committee representing the employees in Ottawa on July 31. These Ministers also conferred with representatives of the employing companies, and arranged a joint conference between the representatives of the employees and employers which was held later in the same day. While an agreement was not reached at this conference, certain concession were offered by the employers which are now receiving consideration by the men. Owing to a misunderstanding a cessation of work for one-half hour by the employees of the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur occurred on July 25. These employees had been informed erroneously that the employees of the Western Stevedore Company at Fort William had gone on strike. Upon learning that this was not the case, they immediately returned to work.

## Prosecution under Section 61 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

On June 17, while the ss. *Southolm*, owned and operated by Frank Waterhouse and Company of Canada, Limited, was lying at the Empire Canal wharf, Esquimalt, British Columbia, ten of the crew refused duty in sympathy with the longshoremen who were on strike in Vancouver. Charges were laid by the Master of the ship, Captain R. B. Bennett, against the crew under Section 288 (G) of the Canada Shipping Act, and against Patrick Driscoll, organizer of the Waterfront Workers'

Union, under Section 61 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for inciting the crew of the vessel to go on strike. The case against the ten sailors under the Canada Shipping Act was dismissed by the magistrate. On July 5 Patrick Driscoll appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate George Jay in the Provincial Police Court, Victoria, British Columbia. He was found guilty and was sentenced to a fine of \$500 or three months in prison. Section 61 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act,



under which this sentence was passed, reads as follows:—

"61. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence

and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars. 1907, c. 20, s. 60."

The Act applies to mines and industries connected with public utilities, including railways, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, etc.

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM APRIL 1, 1935, TO JULY 31, 1935

**C**ONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period from April 1, 1935, to July 31, 1935. (An article covering the period December 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1935, page 317.)

*Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.*—On March 5, 1935, negotiations were opened between representatives of the coal miners employed in the Drumheller field, members of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and representatives of the mine operators relating to a new wage agreement which involved, on the part of the miners, an increased wage

scale. This conference was adjourned until March 20 and, as no basis of agreement could be found at this latter conference, it was unanimously decided that the services of the western representative of the Federal Department of Labour be requested. Following this request the departmental officer proceeded to Drumheller and upon his arrival there held several joint conferences with the interested parties but was unsuccessful in bringing the disputants into agreement. Finally he proposed in writing a compromise settlement which, in the main, was acceptable to the miners but was refused by the operators. As a direct settlement could not be made the miners applied for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It is stated that 1,350 miners are directly affected.

*Booming Ground Employees, Vancouver, B.C.*—Approximately 100 men employed on the booming grounds, Port of Vancouver, members of the Vancouver Export Log Workers' Association, went on strike on April 5, 1935, demanding a signed agreement with the British Columbia Log Exporters' Association, which would embody increased wages and improved working conditions, the negotiations which had taken place having proved unsuccessful. Following this action, longshoremen, members of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Waterfront Workers' Association, in sympathy with the strikers, refused to load logs on certain ships, thereby tying up operations. A conciliation officer of the department, who at that time was in Alberta, was instructed to proceed to Vancouver to offer his assistance to the interested parties. Following his arrival conferences were held and a signed agreement was subsequently brought about. Work was resumed on April 25.

*Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.*—Longshoremen in the Port of Montreal, members of the Association of Syndicated Longshoremen, ceased work on the afternoon of May 1, 1935, demanding improvements in their working conditions, particularly in respect to the weight of sling loads. There are approximately 3,500 members of this association, of whom it

is said 2,000 were actually employed at the time of the cessation of work. The strike immediately tied up operations on a large number of ships in port at that time. The Montreal representative of the Department of Labour, in the capacity of mediator, at once interviewed representatives of the strikers as well as of the Shipping Federation, and arranged joint conferences. On the morning of May 2 an agreement was reached with representatives of the longshoremen with the understanding that the men would return to work the following afternoon. It developed, however, that this agreement did not meet with the approval of the membership. Additional demands were made and the strike continued. Negotiations followed and on the morning of May 4 the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal intervened, calling a conference of officials of the Shipping Federation and of the Association of Syndicated Longshoremen. A settlement of the issue was brought about, the men securing their full demands and returning to work the same afternoon.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—On May 7, 1935, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from officials of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, on behalf of coal miners, members of that organization. The application, which covered miners employed by twelve coal mining companies operating in the Edmonton field, stated that the employers had refused to grant their demand for an increase in wages of 25 per cent and to adjust certain inequalities. It was stated that 700 men were directly affected. Representatives of the mine operators and officials of the union intimated that the services of the western representative of the Federal Department of Labour might be helpful in finding a solution of the dispute and this officer was instructed accordingly. On May 14 the departmental officer conferred with the interested parties in Calgary, and it was verbally agreed that no action would be taken toward the establishment of a board at that particular time. The latter part of July a further understanding was reached that the matter would be allowed to remain in abeyance pending the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation dealing with a similar dispute in the Drumheller field, it being anticipated that such report would be forthcoming shortly.

*Longshoremen, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.*—Early in 1935 members of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Waterfront Workers' Association gave notice to the Shipping Federation at the Port of Vancouver that they desired to reopen their

agreement, requesting wage increases and changed conditions of employment. During the latter part of April and in May correspondence was exchanged between representatives of both groups for the purpose of establishing a basis of negotiations. It became evident to this department that the dispute might lead to a strike being called without proper negotiations having taken place, and the western representative brought to the attention of both parties the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in this respect, at the same time stating that the conciliation service of the Department of Labour was available upon request. Friction developed over several matters, including the notification on May 23 of the Waterfront Workers' Association that after May 26 despatching of gangs of longshoremen would be done by the union, notwithstanding the fact that the agreement in effect provided that such despatching be done by the Shipping Federation. As a result, in the latter part of May, the Shipping Federation made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with the various matters in dispute. A board was established promptly and both parties notified accordingly. Shortly thereafter a telegram was received from the Shipping Federation withdrawing their application. The longshoremen had refused to load certain cargo which had been received from Powell River, where a longshoremen's dispute was in progress, and the Shipping Federation thereupon notified the Waterfront Workers' Association that the agreement was cancelled. Following this the longshoremen ceased work on other ships as well, and a sympathetic strike of various classes of water transport workers occurred. The request of the Shipping Federation was not granted, and both parties were requested by telegram to nominate persons to act as board members, and were further urged to permit the dispute to be dealt with through board procedure. No reply was received from the employees' association, they having previously protested against a board being established. The Shipping Federation advised that they were not agreeable to board procedure inasmuch as they had entered into an agreement with another union recently organized. In recent weeks a conciliation officer of the Federal Department of Labour has on a number of occasions conferred with the interested parties and also brought about joint conferences with the object of finding a basis of settlement of the whole matter, but unfortunately these efforts have been without success. It was stated that 927 workers were directly affected by this dispute.



*Track Department Employees, Winnipeg, Man.*—On April 27, 1935, the Department of Labour received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from employees of the Track Department, Winnipeg Electric Company, members of Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union, to deal with a dispute which had arisen between this group of employees and the company officials. It was alleged that one of their members had been laid off in violation of the seniority clause of the existing agreement, and that direct negotiations had failed to settle the issue. The applicants were advised by the Department of Labour that inasmuch as negotiations were to shortly take place between representatives of various classes of employees and officials of the Winnipeg Electric Company on matters respecting wages and working conditions this particular question should also be dealt with at that time; further that if it should be necessary to establish a board to deal with these other matters then this particular case could be referred to the same Board for adjustment. Under date of May 23, the applicants advised the department that all matters in dispute had been adjusted, and requested that the board application be withdrawn.

*Textile Workers, Valleyfield, P.Q.*—On May 13, 1935, a delegation representing employees in the plant of the Dominion Textile Company at Valleyfield, P.Q., interviewed in Montreal, the representative of the Federal Department of Labour in that city, complaining of low wages and certain conditions of employment. They also alleged discrimination against a number of employees on account of their affiliation with the National Catholic Syndicate, and stated that there was danger of a strike occurring. Approximately 1,700 employees were involved. The departmental representative, in the capacity of conciliator, took this matter up with the managing director of the company and arranged for a conference between the delegation and officials of the company, which took place that afternoon. At the meetings at which the conciliator was present, all points raised by the delegation were discussed in a very frank and friendly manner and the misunderstandings which had heretofore existed were apparently cleared up. The Department of Labour has not received any further reports on the subject.

*Steamship Clerks, Checkers, Stowers, Loaders, etc., Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.*—In the December, 1934, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to a dispute involving truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, checkers, assistant foremen and clerks, mem-

bers of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed by the Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and the Canadian National Railways at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, and to the establishment, in November, of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the matter. The report (majority) of this Board was received in the department on April 27, 1935, and, while it did not meet the requests of the employees in respect to wages, substantial increases were recommended. The report was accepted by the employees' representatives but the employing companies refused to make the recommendations effective. A wage deduction of 20 per cent had been reduced to 10 per cent by May 1, as for certain classes of railway employees. On or about June 19, the employees, by a show of hands, authorized the taking of a strike ballot. Following this a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour visited the Head of the Lakes and Winnipeg and conferred with officials of the employing companies and with committees of the employees with the object of finding, if possible, an acceptable basis of settlement. The employers, however, would not agree to make effective the board's recommendations in respect to wages, nor would they agree to any further concessions in that direction. A strike ballot was taken which resulted in an overwhelming majority for strike action. Following this vote the vice-president of the union brought the matter to the attention of the Prime Minister by telegraph and requested that a committee of the employees be given an opportunity to discuss the situation with him. In the absence of the Prime Minister, the Honourable W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and the Honourable Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, conferred, in Ottawa, with a committee of the men on July 31, and on the same day also held a conference with representatives of the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Western Stevedore Company, Limited. As a result of these discussions a joint conference between these groups was arranged for the same afternoon. It is understood that certain concessions in respect to wages were offered by the employers and, while a definite settlement was not reached at the time, there was reason to believe that an adjustment of the difficulty might be anticipated.

*Railway Shopmen, Winnipeg, Man.*—In January, 1935, an application was received in the Department of Labour from shopmen employed in the Fort Rouge Shops, Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, Manitoba, members

of the Fort Rouge Railroad Workers' Unit, One Big Union, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute arising out of alleged discrimination against two of their members. Following receipt of this application interviews took place between officials of the Canadian National Railways and officers of the Department of Labour, and correspondence was carried on over a period of several months. In June word was received in the department that this dispute had been satisfactorily disposed of, and the board application was withdrawn.

*Metal Miners, Bridge River District, B.C.*—On May 5, 1935, and following days, approximately 800 metal miners employed at five mines in the Bridge River area, B.C., went on strike, demanding increased wages. The matter was investigated by officials of the provincial Government, who urged the men to resume work and refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On the suggestion of the provincial Minister of Labour and Mines, the employers offered a substantial increase in wage rates and on May 22nd approximately 700 miners employed at the Pioneer, Bralorne and Bradian mines returned to work pending the establishment and report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A conciliation officer of the Federal Department of Labour assisted in this matter and urged the remaining strikers to follow the same course. Early in June work was resumed in the Wayside mine, and on June 25 the Department of Labour received applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation on behalf of the miners employed by the Congress Gold Mines, Limited; the Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited; the Bralorne Mines, Limited; the Bradian Mines, Limited; and the Pioneer Mines, Limited. One board was promptly established to deal with the several disputes. The employees of the Congress Mines, a very few in number, were still on strike at the time the application for a board was made but resumed work before the board was fully constituted.

*Street Railway Employees, Winnipeg, Man.*—In the latter part of June, 1935, officials of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union, Winnipeg, Manitoba, discussed with a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour, then in Winnipeg, the matter of the dismissal by the Winnipeg Electric Company of two of their members, one being a motorman, the other a busman, and requested that these cases be taken up with the em-

ploying company. Following this discussion the conciliator interviewed the vice-president in charge of operations, Winnipeg Electric Company, and found that the company would not agree to reinstate these men in their former positions. Another position had been accepted by one of the men, but in regard to the other man there was no opening available although it was intimated that in due course it might be possible to find a position which he would be qualified to fill. The vice-president further stated that employment as ticket collector would be found for this man provided the union would agree to grant him seniority in this capacity. At the end of July the dispute was still receiving departmental attention.

*Structural Steel Workers, Winnipeg, Man.*—Approximately 40 steel workers, members of the Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron Workers' Unit, One Big Union, employed by the Dominion Bridge Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, ceased work on June 20, 1935, demanding an increase in the hourly wage rate from 75 cents to 90 cents. A conciliator of the federal Department of Labour, with the approval of the business agent of the union, visited Winnipeg and held conferences with the interested parties over a period of several days, which resulted in a settlement being effected on June 26 on the basis of an hourly rate of 80 cents. The steel workers resumed work the following morning.

*Cigar Makers, Montreal, P.Q.*—Approximately 150 cigar makers, members of Local No. 58, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, Montreal, P.Q., employed by Benson & Hedges, Limited, ceased work on July 3, 1935, demanding increases in piece work rates. Upon a request for mediation being made by the employees' representative to the Honourable Mr. Gordon, Minister of Labour, the minister instructed the departmental representative in Montreal to urge the employers to confer with a committee of the strikers and the international representative of the union for the purpose of finding a solution of the dispute. The employers agreed to meet this committee and the conferences which followed resulted in an understanding being reached which was acceptable to both parties. The strikers resumed work on July 10.

*Pilchard Fishermen, West Coast of Vancouver Island, B.C.*—Early in June, 1935, a dispute developed between Federal Union No. 44, United Fishermen of British Columbia, and the Meal, Oil and Salt Fish Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in regard to the price per ton to be paid for pilchard fish during the 1935 season. On



July 2 a conference of the interested parties was held in the offices of the federal Department of Labour, at Vancouver, and it was ascertained that the fishermen were insisting upon a rate of \$2.50 per ton. The operators had offered \$2.25 per ton. The departmental mediator suggested that the matter be decided by arbitration but this was not acceptable to the fishermen, and it was finally agreed that a vote of the men would be taken in regard to the acceptance of the offer of \$2.25 per ton. At a meeting of the fishermen held on July 6, the offer of the operators was refused. A joint conference of representatives of the union and the operators was held on July 8 but neither side would recede from its position. On July 9 the mediator held separate conferences with the executive boards of both parties to the dispute and finally submitted a compromise proposal on the basis of \$2.35 per ton. This was accepted by the fishermen at a meeting held on the 10th and was also agreed to by the operators. The settlement was covered by signed agreement, and the fishermen and operators proceeded to the fishing grounds on the afternoon of July 11.

*Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.*—On July 3, 1935, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from locomotive, hoisting and stationary engineers and firemen, members of Local Union No. 700, International Brotherhood of Operating Engineers, employed by the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, Hamilton, to deal with a dispute involving the demand of the men for an increase in wages of 20 per cent, shorter working hours and certain other changes in conditions of employment. The application stated that 44 men were directly affected by this dispute and 55 indirectly affected. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour visited Hamilton on July 10 and held separate and joint conferences with the parties directly concerned. Finally an understanding was reached which appeared to be acceptable to the employees' representatives and it was agreed that the board application would be withdrawn. Some misunderstanding arose later, however, over the wording of the agreement to be signed, and at the end of July the matter was still receiving departmental consideration.

*Street Railway Employees, Edmonton, Alta.*—In the latter part of May, 1935, the Mayor of the City of Edmonton requested the services of a conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour to deal with a dispute

relating to a division of night and day runs between senior and junior men in the service of the Edmonton Street Railway (municipally owned). A conciliator visited Edmonton in July and discussed the situation with the interested parties. It was ascertained that the dispute related to the principle of seniority in the choice of runs which for years past has governed, and involved two groups of employees in the same service but members of rival unions. In the circumstances the parties were advised that this question was not one for departmental mediation. It is understood that approximately 130 workers were directly involved in this dispute.

*Street Railway Employees, Windsor, Ont.*—On July 19, 1935, a request was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, being members of Division No. 616 (Windsor), Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, a dispute having arisen over the refusal of certain of the employees of the railway company to join the union and the refusal of the company to co-operate with the association to compel them to do so. A conciliator of the department was immediately assigned to the case and conferences with the interested parties were held in Windsor on July 25 and 26. At the end of the month the matter was still receiving departmental attention.

*Electric Railway Employees, London, Ont.*—On July 23, 1935, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute involving increased wages and improved working conditions which had arisen between the London and Port Stanley Railway Commission and their clerical employees, shopmen, sectionmen, agents, despatchers, motormen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen, etc., members of Local No. 262, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. A conciliation officer of the department visited London a few days later and conferred with representatives of the employees and with the London and Port Stanley Railway Commission. At the end of the month it appeared that a settlement of the issue could be reached without board procedure.

*Linemen, Cablemen, etc., Winnipeg, Man.*—On July 19, 1935, there was filed in the Department of Labour, on behalf of employees of the City of Winnipeg, being linemen, cable-

men, linemen's helpers, troublemen and groundmen, members of Civic Linemen's Association, Winnipeg, Manitoba, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute which had arisen over the refusal of the civic authorities to discuss a new agreement respecting wages, hours, and other conditions of employment. The application stated that 35 employees were directly affected by the dispute, and 8 indirectly. Following receipt of this application an officer of the Department of Labour was instructed to proceed to Winnipeg and interview the parties concerned with the object of having the matter settled by direct negotiation and without recourse to board procedure. On July 28 and following days this officer conferred with members of the City Council and with representatives of the employees, and at the end of the month there was some indication that a direct settlement of the matter would be reached within a short period.

*Gas Production Department Employees, Winnipeg, Man.*—An application was received

in the Department of Labour on July 20, 1935, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute which had arisen between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees in the gas production and distribution service of the company, being members of the Gas Workers' Unit, One Big Union. The employees alleged that three members of the union had been dismissed although they were senior to others still in the employ of the company. The company contended that on account of curtailment of work the services of the men in question were no longer required, and they would not agree with the committee of the One Big Union that they were senior to other employees. The application stated that 75 employees were directly concerned in the matter. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour was assigned to the case and on July 29 and following days interviewed officials of the employing company and representatives of the men. At the end of the month some progress had been made toward a direct settlement of the dispute.

### The I. L. O. Year Book, 1934

The *I. L. O. Year Book 1934*, just published, is a compendium of facts and figures relating to economic, industrial and social life in 1934. In two respects changes have been introduced in the usual arrangement of this publication, which is now issued for the fifth time. In the first place, it has no longer been found possible to keep the material for this publication strictly within the limits of a calendar year. The present edition is therefore entitled *The I. L. O. Year Book 1934-35*. Secondly, the statistical tables which have always accompanied the *Year Book*, and which in the issue for 1933 were grouped in a special appendix, have year by year increased in number and detail. This was so marked in the case of the present issue that it was decided to publish them in the form of a separate volume. Volume II of the *I. L. O. Year Book 1934-35* is entitled "Labour Statistics" and includes, in addition to a special introduction, statistical tables grouped under six principal heads, and detailed notes on the sources of the statistics.

The *Year Book* proper, Volume I, includes an account of the principal events of the year in all branches of social policy. To mention only the most salient, there is first the unbroken series of measures taken nearly everywhere to diminish unemployment and over-

come the economic depression: direct relief for the unemployed, comprehensive public works policies, spreading of available employment by a reduction of hours of work. Next, in the field of social insurance, there have been, in addition to proposals for new legislation, a number of measures to consolidate existing systems and adapt them to present conditions. Finally, in several countries new ideas have sprung up for the organization of modern society, and attempts are being made to establish the economic, the social, and even the political structure of the State on a new foundation.

W. F. Dunn, K.C., has been appointed chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan, it was announced recently. He replaces N. R. Craig, K.C., chairman of the board for some four years. Mr. Dunn was formerly counsel to the Saskatchewan Debt Adjustment Board and has been an acting member of the Compensation Board.

Two other members of the board R. S. Banbury and Alfred Higgin, have been retired from office. They have been replaced by Ralph Heseltine, former alderman of Regina, and A. W. Heise, Saskatoon, building contractor and member of the public school board.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for July, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*July, 1935.....	25	7,355	67,888
*June, 1935.....	14	4,997	57,081
July, 1934.....	32	11,463	71,763

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts during July showed increases over the figures for June owing to the occurrence of a number of disputes involving small numbers of workers. The figures for numbers of employees involved and time loss incurred, however, were greater as a result of three disputes which caused nearly ninety per cent of the time loss for the month and involved over one-half of the workers affected by disputes. These strikes were those of longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., various classes of water transport workers at Vancouver and other British Columbia ports (sympathetic), and that of loggers in the Nipigon district of northern Ontario. These three strikes began in June and caused most of the time loss for that month also. A strike of coal miners in two collieries at New Waterford, N.S., involved nearly two thousand men for a few days in July. In July, 1934, a strike of men's clothing factory workers in Montreal was the most important dispute but there were several causing considerable time loss as well as many involving small numbers of workers.

Ten disputes, involving 4,324 workers, were carried over from June and fifteen disputes commenced during July. Of these twenty-five disputes, sixteen were terminated during the

month, two resulting in favour of the workers involved, seven in favour of the employers concerned, compromise settlements being reached in five cases, while the results of two were recorded as indefinite. At the end of July, therefore, there were nine disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: compositors, Calgary, Alta.; compositors, Winnipeg, Man.; furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.; longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.; water transport workers, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.; dairy drivers, Hamilton, Ont.; quarry and limekiln workers, Guelph, Ont.; and women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer. The dispute involving hat factory workers employed by one firm in Montreal, P.Q., commencing March 5, 1935, and carried in the above list since April, is recorded as lapsed by the end of June and has accordingly been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A dispute involving pilchard fishermen on the west coast of Vancouver Island in British Columbia delayed the commencement of operations for ten days after the commencement of the season on July 1. The dispute was settled through conciliation of the representative of the Department as outlined elsewhere in this issue.

A dispute as to the employment of local union men in the decoration of a church in Hamilton, Ont., led to picketing for a short time on July 11, it being finally arranged that some of the work would be given to local union members.

A strike of tie cutters at Canal Flats, B.C., for a short time about July 12 has been reported but particulars have not been received.

It appears that an increase in piece rates was secured with improvements in camp conditions.

A dispute involving printing compositors employed in one newspaper establishment of Calgary, Alta., has been reported as a lockout. On the expiration of the agreement between the management and the International Typographical Union on May 15, 1935, a dispute as to a provision for the forty hour week in accordance with a new rule of the union arose and a number of the employees formed an independent union, which reached an agreement with the management for the continuation of the same wages and working conditions, hours of labour being forty-five per week. As employment under this agreement was restricted to members of this union, it is reported that twenty employees who refused to join it were notified on July 8 that they must become parties to the new agreement if they wished to continue in their employment. Reports from the parties to the dispute have not yet been secured.

A strike of clay workers early in July at Crow's Nest, B.C., has been reported but particulars have not been received. It was stated that after two or three days a settlement was reached, wages being increased three cents per hour and hours of work reduced from ten per day to nine.

A dispute involving six employees of a waste material dealer at Toronto, Ont., about the middle of the month, has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received. It is stated that the strikers demanded an increase in wages from 13 cents per hour to 25 cents, a nine hour day and union recognition.

A cessation of work for one-half hour by stevedores at Port Arthur, Ont., occurred on July 25, owing to a misunderstanding. As related elsewhere in this issue, a dispute as to wages had been referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and while negotiations were in progress as to accepting the award of the Board the men at Port Arthur were informed that the men at Fort William had gone on strike. Learning that this was not so, they returned to work.

A cessation of work by certain drivers in a coal mine at Caledonia, N.S., for two night shifts, July 25 and July 26, has been reported in the press, this preventing the operation of the mine. Particulars as to the dispute have not been received but it was reported that there was a complaint as to the horses available.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

LOGGERS, NIPIGON DISTRICT, ONT.—Early in

July some of the workers involved in the strike, to secure wage increases and improved camp conditions, which commenced about June 19, began to resume work, and by July 12 there were reported to be only about one thousand still on strike. On July 18 an agreement was reached between representatives of the timber operators and the workers, and those still on strike returned to the camps. The settlement provided for the rate of \$3.25 per cord, previously in effect, for cutting and peeling logs for the balance of the season, higher rates to be paid for work in poor timber. The minimum monthly rate was raised from \$35.00 per month and board to \$40.00, with \$45.00 for teamsters. Provisions were also made as to sanitary conditions, prices of goods furnished in camps and for recognition of camp committees, freedom of choice as to union membership, right of union representatives to see men in camp but not to interfere during working hours, the check-off for union dues at each employee's request, and no discrimination for union activity. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue. Three of the strikers were reported to have been arrested on charges of obstruction, etc., in connection with picketing. One was convicted of theft for taking employment tickets from two men, being fined \$50.00 and costs or three months in jail, and two were sentenced to one month in jail.

GOLD MINERS, BRIDGE RIVER, ETC. (CARIBOO DISTRICT), B.C.—The employees in one mine still involved in the strike, commencing May 5, resumed work about July 26, the dispute having been referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The conciliation proceedings leading to this result are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

LEATHER GARMENT FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, commencing May 7, involving one employer, is recorded as lapsed. It is reported that the strikers were replaced some time ago.

LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Early in July the Shipping Federation had replaced about 700 of the men on strike since June 5, and by the middle of the month about one hundred of the strikers had returned to work so that work in the port was being handled with very little delay. Representatives of the strikers through the Mayor of Vancouver requested the employers to enter into negotiations but the latter refused as the union had repeatedly violated its agreement. A number of pickets have been arrested for assault of individual workers from time to time, and at the preliminary hearings for those arrested in connection with the riot on June 19, several were committed for trial.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1935\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time lost in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to July, 1935</b>			
LOGGING— Loggers, Nipigon District, Ont...	2,100	20,000	Commenced June 19, 1935; for increase in piece rates and improved camp conditions; terminated July 17, 1935; compromise.
MINING, ETC.— Gold miners, Bridge River, etc. (Cariboo District), B.C.....	10	200	Commenced May 5, 1935; for increase in wages; terminated July 25, 1935; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Fur, Leather, Etc.</i> — Leather garment factory worker, Toronto, Ont.....	6	50	Commenced May 7, 1935; for recognition of union and changes in working conditions; lapsed during July, 1935; in favour of employer.
<i>Printing and Publishing</i> — Compositors, Calgary, Alta...	30	650	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages; unterminated.
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man...	50	1,300	Alleged lockout; April 7, 1935; re employment of members of one union only; unterminated.
<i>Other Wood Products</i> — Furniture factory workers, To- ronto, Ont.....	25	650	Commenced May 16, 1935; alleged violation of agreement; unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Water</i> — Longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.....	65	1,000	Commenced May 17, 1935; for union recognition and union wage scale; unterminated.
Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.....	927	15,000	Commenced June 5, 1935; against cancellation of agreement; unterminated.
Coastal longshoremen, ships' crews, ship liners, boom log workers, etc., Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.....	1,100	20,000	Commenced June 15, 1935; in sympathy with longshoremen on strike at Vancouver from June 5; unterminated.
TRADE— Dairy drivers, Hamilton, Ont...	11	250	Commenced June 27, 1935; for "closed shop" union agreement; unterminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1935</b>			
AGRICULTURE— Cherry pickers, Jordan, Ont....	15	15	Commenced July 10, 1935; for increased wages; terminated July 10, 1935; in favour of employer.
Cherry pickers, Collingwood, Ont.....	82	15	Commenced July 30, 1935; for increased piece rates; terminated July 30, 1935; in favour of employer.
MINING, ETC.— Quarry and limekiln workers, Guelph, Ont.....	13	156	Commenced July 17, 1935; for increased wages and union agreement; unterminated.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1935—*Concluded*

Industry occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
MINING, ETC.— <i>Concluded</i> Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.....	1,950	6,100	Commenced July 23, 1935; for employment of members of one union only; terminated July 27, 1935; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Vegetable Foods—</i> Canning factory workers, Tecumseh, Ont.....	230	460	Commenced July 11, 1935; for increased wages; terminated July 12, 1935; compromise.
Cigar factory workers, Mont- real, P.Q.....	150	900	Commenced July 3, 1935; for increase in wages; terminated July 9, 1935; compromise.
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i> Shoe factory workers (cutters), Kitchener, Ont.....	32	96	Commenced July 23, 1935; for increased wages and changes in conditions; terminated July 25, 1935; compromise.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Montreal, P.Q.....	40	120	Commenced July 29, 1935; for union wages and working conditions; untermiated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Box factory workers, New Westminster, B.C.....	34	136	Commenced July 10, 1935; for increased wages; terminated July 13, 1935; in favour of employer.
<i>Metal Products—</i> Steelfoundry workers, Selkirk, Man.....	36	18	Commenced July 16, 1935; for increased wages; recognition of union shop committee and changes in working conditions; terminated July 16, 1935; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Highway—</i> Truck drivers, Amherst- Springhill District, N.S.....	17	17	Commenced July 8, 1935; for increase in wages; terminated July 8, 1935; in favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Electric Railways—</i> Street railway employees, Windsor, Ont.....	182	182	Commenced July 13, 1935; for employment of union members only; terminated July 13, 1935; indefinite.
<i>Water—</i> Stevedores, Windsor, Ont.....	200	500	Commenced July 22, 1935; for increased wages; terminated July 25, 1935; compromise.
TRADE— Dairy employees, Sudbury, Ont.	5	50	Commenced July 2, 1935; against discharge of worker; terminated July 12, 1935; in favour of employer.
SERVICE— <i>Public Administration—</i> Teamsters and garbage collec- tors, Ottawa, Ont.....	45	23	Commenced July 15, 1935; against suspension of workers; terminated July 15, 1935; in favour of employer.



**COASTAL LONGSHOREMEN, SHIPS' CREWS, SHIP LINER, BOOM LOG WORKERS, ETC.—VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, CHEMAINUS, ETC., B.C.**—This dispute, in sympathy with the strike of longshoremen at Vancouver was untermated at the end of the month. At Victoria, on July 13, longshoremen refused to handle Vancouver cargoes and the employers entered into an agreement with a new union. One hundred men ceased work and picketed the docks. At New Westminster a number of pickets were arrested on charges of assault, obstruction, etc., several being fined or imprisoned.

**DAIRY DRIVERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—A strike of several milk drivers, teamsters and chauffeurs employed by one company, on June 27, was reported too late for inclusion in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers had negotiated with the management for an agreement but the latter refused to agree to clauses providing for employment of union members only and restricting the right to discharge employees. The employer adjusted the wage scale to provide for \$21.00 per week plus three and one-half per cent in rates, as compared with the union scale of \$21.00 plus three per cent, and replaced the strikers. Negotiations were carried on from time to time during the month with the assistance of provincial conciliation officers but no settlement was reported. The employer is reported to have secured a court order that the strikers must not canvass on their former routes.

**CHERRY PICKERS, JORDAN, ONT.**—A number of the employees of one fruit grower ceased work on July 10 demanding an increase in piece rates. The employer replaced them next day, paying slightly higher rates. As the strikers interfered with the workers police were called and the strikers departed.

**CHERRY PICKERS, COLLINGWOOD, ONT.**—Employees of two fruit growers ceased work on July 30 demanding increases in piece rates. One employer increased the rate slightly and work was resumed. The other refused and most of the strikers are reported to have resumed work within a short time while the others, having been replaced, picketed the premises for the balance of the day.

**QUARRY AND LIME KILN WORKERS, GUELPH, ONT.**—A number of the employees of one firm ceased work on July 17, their demand for an agreement with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada having been refused. The management discussed the proposal for an increase in wages, from 35 cents per hour to 50 cents, and in piece rates from 20 cents per ton to 30

cents, with the employees and offered to increase hourly rates five cents per hour and piece rates five cents per ton pending further investigation. This was refused by the union members who then ceased work. The plant was then closed, twenty-two other employees being indirectly affected. At the end of July the dispute was untermated but early in August a settlement was reported.

**COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.**—Employees in two collieries ceased work, on July 23 in one case and on July 25 in the other. They demanded that all employees should be members of the United Mine Workers of America, the union which had the agreement with the management. The latter refused to take any action and work was resumed in both mines on July 29.

**CANNING FACTORY WORKERS, TECUMSEH, ONT.**—A number of employees in one factory ceased work from July 11 to July 13, the remainder being indirectly involved. The strikers' demand for increases in wages of 10 cents per hour for men and five cents for boys had been refused. Work was resumed when an increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour was offered, making minimum rates of 20 cents per hour for boys and 25 cents to 35 cents for men according to class of work. Wages for girls were increased  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour, the new rates being 20 cents to  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour. The settlement was brought about through conciliation of the provincial Department of Labour at the request of the municipal authorities.

**CIGAR MAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in one factory ceased work on July 3 when their request for an increase in wages was refused. The representative of the Department of Labour arranged a conference between the management and union representative and, a compromise being reached, work was resumed on July 10.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.**—Cutters in one factory ceased work on July 23, demanding an increase in wages. A settlement was arranged between the management and the factory council providing for a change in method of wage payment and for the avoidance of excessive overtime. Work was resumed on July 26.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS AND SUITS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in one factory ceased work, demanding wages and working conditions in accordance with the union agreement with other employers about the end of July. In connection with picketing a number of strikers were

arrested on charges of assault. A settlement had not been reached at the end of the month.

**BOX FACTORY WORKERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**—A number of boys in two establishments of one employer ceased work on July 10, demanding an increase in wages to a minimum of 25 cents per hour from a scale of 17 cents to 43 cents per hour. The management stated that they were paying not less than the provincial minimum rate and would increase the rates when business conditions improved. The sawmill and box factory continued to be operated with the other employees and the strikers were replaced.

**STEEL FOUNDRY WORKERS, SELKIRK, MAN.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work for three hours on July 16, demanding an increase in wages of five cents per hour and recognition of the union shop committee. Negotiations resulted in a compromise on the wage increases, and recognition of the shop committee but not of the union, with adjustments in hours and other working conditions.

**TRUCK DRIVERS, AMHERST-SPRINGHILL DISTRICT, N.S.**—Drivers operating their own trucks ceased work on July 8, demanding an increase in the rates of pay. Work was resumed next day when, as a result of discussion with the provincial engineer, increases in rates were agreed upon, namely \$1.12½ per hour for two yard trucks instead of \$1 and \$1.31 per hour for three yard trucks instead of \$1.25.

**STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, WINDSOR, ONT.**—Motormen, conductors, shop men, etc., ceased work on July 13, their demand that eleven employees should be required to join the union having been refused, also alleging that

the management had refused to negotiate the dispute as required in the agreement. Twenty-four hours later work was resumed, the men having decided to refer the dispute to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour then discussed the matter with the parties as outlined elsewhere in this issue. During the strike one of the pickets was arrested on a charge of stoning a bus.

**STEVEDORES, WINDSOR, ONT.**—Men employed to load and unload boats for certain steamship companies ceased work on July 22, demanding an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 50 cents. The employers reported they were paying 35 cents to 40 cents per hour. Work was resumed, as a result of conciliation by a committee of business men, when a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour was agreed upon.

**DAIRY EMPLOYEES, SUDBURY, ONT.**—A number of the drivers and one plant employee of one dairy company ceased work on July 2, demanding the reinstatement of a dismissed driver. The strikers were replaced and some of them secured work elsewhere. This dispute is, therefore, recorded as terminated.

**TEAMSTERS AND GARBAGE COLLECTORS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—The employees ceased work on July 15 in protest against the suspension of three men who refused to work overtime in order to complete the work. Work was resumed after one-half day. The men alleged that the overtime was required because the staff had been reduced. The officials agreed to investigate and adjust the arrangements, stating that the suspension was for only one week, and work was resumed.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far

as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in June was 29, and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 42 disputes in progress during the month, involving 18,000 workers with a time loss of 78,000 working days for the month. Of the 29 disputes beginning in June, 4 were over demands for increases in wages, 2 over proposed wage reductions, 8 over other wage questions, 12 over questions respecting the employment of par-



ticular classes or persons and 3 over other questions of working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 26 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workers, 11 in favour of employers and 10 ended in a compromise; in 4 disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike involving 2,000 coal miners at Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, which began March 25, over certain changes in working conditions involving the dismissal of some older workers, terminated June 22 when revised working conditions offered by the employer were accepted by the workers. These miners were again out on strike for one day, June 28 to June 29, over a dispute over the payment of the minimum wage, but work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of 2,000 public utilities workers in gas, electricity, highway and other public services on the Isle of Man began June 3 and terminated the next day when strikers were successful in obtaining increased wages, reductions in working hours and other concessions.

Nearly 5,000 omnibus drivers and conductors in the London area were on strike on July 2,

against disciplinary action against two workers. Work was resumed the next day when the employer agreed to review the decision.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in April was 170 and 132 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 302 disputes in progress during the month, involving 125,000 workers with a time loss of 1,283,000 working days.

A strike of 4,600 shipyard workers at Camden, New Jersey, which began early in May was still in effect at the end of July. Up to this time, efforts of the federal government to effect a settlement had been unsuccessful.

A general strike involving about 23,000 workers at Terre Haute, Indiana, was in effect for 48 hours from July 21 to July 23, in sympathy with enamel plant workers who were on strike for union recognition. The general strike followed the employment of strike-breakers in the enamel plant, but although the general strike was called off July 23, no report of a settlement of the original dispute has been noted.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and the same district, by Orders in Council, of five agreements which are summarized below and amendments to nine other Orders in Council also noted below. Notices of application for changes in agreements already in force under Orders in Council have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: employees of glove manufacturers, throughout the province, in the issue of July 6 with correction in issue of July 20; barbers at Montreal in issue of July 27 and bricklayers at Three Rivers in issue of July 27. A statement of a correction to an application for change in the agreement already in force under an Order in Council affecting clothing workers throughout the province appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 6. Notices of application for the extension of agreements to all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business and in the same district, have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: tinsmiths and roofers at Quebec in the issue of July 6, building trades at Quebec in the issue of July 20, ornamental iron workers at Montreal in the

issue of July 20 and hairdressers at Montreal in the issue of July 27.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all

employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

**BAKERS, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved June 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 6, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement (as amended following objections) between certain master bakers and bakery owners and Le Syndicat des Ouvriers de la Boulangerie de Montréal (the Bakery Workers' Union of Montreal).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal, Ile Jésus, and the municipalities within ten miles of them.

The agreement is in effect from July 6, 1935, to December 31, 1935, and for another year if neither party gives notice of change.

Hours: 60 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Wages per week: men in charge of oven, in charge of dough or in charge of the pastry, \$22; journeymen bakers, helpers and labourers, \$18; salesmen, \$15. Where higher rates are paid they are not to be reduced for the same or equivalent work while this agreement is in effect.

One apprentice allowed for each five employees or fraction thereof who are employed inside the bakery.

Wages per week for apprentices: first year \$10, second year \$12. After two years, journeyman's rate to be paid.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, HULL.**—An Order in Council, approved July 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 13, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association des Maîtres-Barbiers de la Cité de Hull (the Master Barbers' Association of the City of Hull) and Le Syndicat Interprofessionnel (the Interprofessional Union) representing employed barbers.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of Hull and a radius of 10 miles of its limits.

Agreement to be in effect from July 13, 1935, to July 13, 1938, and until a new agreement is made. With the consent of both parties, the joint committee may modify the agreement in the interest of the trade.

Hours: 56 per week.

Minimum wages for barbers: \$20 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts in excess of \$31 made by the employee in a week, but the wages of any employee receiving higher than these rates at the time the agreement was signed are not to be reduced. For barbers and hairdressers (men or women) who work by the job, rates are set for different pieces of work. An employed barber to receive from his employer, as a minimum wage, 65 per cent of all work done by himself. No object of any value is to be given to a customer with a view to reducing the minimum prices set. Wages for women must be at least the rates established by the Minimum Wage Board. Journeymen, who due to advanced age or infirmity are unable to give the regular service, may arrange through the joint committee to work for lower rates of wages.

Not more than one apprentice in any one establishment. Apprenticeship lasts two and one-half years.

Weekly wages for apprentices: after six months at the school \$7.50, after 12 months \$10, after 18 months \$12, after two years \$15, after two years and one-half, the journeymen's rate.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, JOLIETTE.**—An Order in Council, approved July 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 13, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Les Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Joliette (the Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Joliette) and L'Association des Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Joliette (the Barbers' and Hairdressers' Association of Joliette).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the town of Joliette and within a radius of 10 miles of its limits.

The agreement is in effect from July 13, 1935, to July 13, 1938, and until a new agreement is made. With the consent of both parties, the joint committee may modify the agreement in the interest of the trade.

The hours between which shops are open are specified, totalling 79 per week. All barbers and men's hairdressers are entitled to 6 consecutive hours off each week except weeks with a holiday.

Overtime to be paid at the regular rate plus 40 cents per hour.

Minimum wages: barbers and men's and ladies' hairdressers (male employees) \$12 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts in excess of \$20 made by the employee in a week; female hairdressers \$10 per week; extra employees 40 cents per hour; no employer may reduce the wages of an employee receiving more than these minimum rates. For barbers and hairdressers (male and female employees) working by the job, minimum rates are set for each job. No agreement may be made to reduce the wage rates either per hour or job. Journeymen who due to advanced age or infirmity cannot give the regular service may arrange to work for lower wage rates through the joint committee. Wages for women must be at least the rates established by the Minimum Wage Board.

Not more than one apprentice allowed in any establishment. Apprenticeship consists of 6 months at a barbers' school and a year and a half as apprentice in a shop, and apprentices must follow a course of study throughout.



Wages per week for apprentices: after six months at the school \$7.50, after 12 months \$10, after 18 months \$12.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SHAWINIGAN FALLS.**—An Order in Council, approved July 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 27, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Union Nationale Catholique des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs des Chutes Shawinigan (the National Catholic Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Shawinigan Falls) and L'Union Nationale Catholique des Employés—Barbiers et Coiffeurs des Chutes Shawinigan (the National Catholic Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of Shawinigan Falls).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the towns of Shawinigan and Grand'Mère.

The agreement is in effect from July 27, 1935, to July 27, 1938, and until a new agreement is reached. With the consent of both parties, the agreement may be modified by the joint committee.

Hours: 57 per week.

Minimum wages for regular time: barbers and hairdressers (male employees) \$15 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts over \$25 made by the employee in a week, or a minimum of \$18 per week without a percentage of receipts; for female hairdressers a minimum of \$12.50 per week but in no case lower than the rate established by the Minimum Wage Board. No employer may reduce the wages of an employee receiving more than these minimum rates at the time of the signing of the agreement.

For employees working by the job, minimum rates are specified for each piece of work and no object of any value may be given a customer with a view to reducing these rates. Journeymen who due to advanced age or infirmity are unable to give ordinary service may arrange through the joint committee to work for lower wage rates.

Not more than one apprentice in any one establishment. Apprenticeship includes a six months' course in hygiene.

Wages of apprentices: after six months' practice in a shop \$5 per week, after 12 months' practice \$7.50, after 18 months practice \$10.

**\*MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved July 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 27, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement (as amended following objections) between The Association of Manufacturers of Millinery and Women's and Children's Headwear and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union and Local No. 49 of the Union.

The industrial jurisdiction comprises only the industry of manufacturing and making of millinery, women's and children's headwear and does not include the manufacture of men's hats.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 50 miles of its limits.

The agreement is in effect from July 27, 1935, to March 30, 1936.

\*A similar agreement in the Province of Ontario is summarized on page 736.

Hours: 8 per day, for 5 days with no work on Saturdays, a 40 hour week.

Overtime: no overtime except for a period of 4 to 6 weeks in the spring and 4 weeks in the fall, the period of overtime to be fixed by the joint committee. The maximum amount of overtime is 2 hours per day, 10 hours per week. Overtime to be paid at one and a half times the regular rate.

Wages: the system of work for straw operators, fabric operators, blockers, cutters, drapers and trimmers is that of employment by the week. Wages per week: hand blockers \$31; straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters \$28, drapers \$19, trimmers \$14. No employee is entitled to be paid for the time when he or she is not working even if in the establishment, but this clause is not to contravene any regulation of the Minimum Wage Board. "Workers who have not acquired the necessary qualifications in a particular branch of work and cannot be considered as qualified workers (workers whose productivity is below the established standard or handicapped) may be paid less than the minimum wage; in such cases, the salary to be paid will be fixed by agreement between the employer and the employee subject to ratification by the Joint Committee. However, the number of employees paid less than the minimum wages shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of employees in a certain class of work and in a given establishment. If, later, the productivity of such employees is increased, the salary of the workers will be increased accordingly. Revision in connection with possible increased or decreased productivity of the employees in the various classifications, shall take place every three months in accordance with the terms of the collective labour agreement."

Any strike or lockout having for its object a change in the conditions of the agreement relative to wages and hours as approved under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, is prohibited; and no strike or lockout is to be called for any other reason without first submitting the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

**PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council approved July 5, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 13, changes the wording of the clause in the Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 630) affecting maintenance employees, to provide that plumber-electricians engaged in the maintenance of public buildings or of the buildings of a manufacturing establishment, if they are permanent employees and paid monthly or weekly, shall receive a minimum of \$19 per week.

**BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council, approved July 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 13, adds after clause 2 a new clause to the Order in Council affecting these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 421) as follows:

"2-A.—No employer executing works within the territorial jurisdiction determined in the said agreement may employ more than one apprentice carpenter-joiner per five journeymen of the said trade.

"The employer cannot employ an apprentice if there be less than five journeymen of the trade, in his employ."

**PLUMBERS, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council, approved July 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 13, adds a new clause to the Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1934, page 1143 and amendment in LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 632) providing that the minimum wages per hour for foremen pipe-mechanics shall be 10 cents per hour over regular journeymen's rate and the minimum rate for pipe-mechanics contractors hiring their personal services shall be 20 cents per hour over the regular journeymen's rate.

**PAINTERS, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council, approved July 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 13, adds the following clause after clause 2 of the Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 26):

"2-A.—No employer may employ more than one apprentice per five journeymen; it is prohibited for an employer to employ an apprentice if he has not at least five journeymen in his service."

**LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND NAVIGATION WORK), MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved July 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 13, corrects the Order in Council for this work (summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE July, page 632) by including a clause providing that the agreement be in effect from the date of the publishing in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving it and shall remain in force during the whole navigation season of 1935 or until renewed.

**CLOTHING WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council approved July 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 27, amends the Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, page 238 and April, page 323) as follows:

The following is added after Article I:

"The present agreement does not apply to employers who manufacture the following garments: work shirts, overalls, combination overalls, windbreakers, mackinaw coats, rubberized and leather goods, coarse pants manufactured from pure cotton fabrics or mackinaw cloths and tweeds above 20 oz. in weight.

"All other materials, such as cross-bred serges, flannels of all kinds, worsted and cotton-wool mixtures, come under the jurisdiction of the present agreement."

In zones 2 and 3 (that is throughout the province except for the Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of it) after a request from any firm, supplemented by a request from the employees, a permit may be granted by the chairman of the Joint Committee of Men's and Boys' Clothing Industry to allow the 48 hours per week to be dis-

tributed so that 10 hours per day are worked the first four days of the week, 8 hours on Friday and no work on Saturdays in that establishment.

Employees engaged in the manufacturing of infants' and children's clothing comprising the ages from birth to 3 years and from 3 to 6 years, not exceeding size 24 are now included. The hours fixed are the same as for men's and boys' clothing workers, that is 44 per week in zone 1 (Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of its limits) and 48 in the rest of the province. The following weekly wage rates are adopted for zone I: Class A—skilled markers \$30; Class B—trimmers \$27; Class D—tape sewers, off-pressers, sleeve hangers \$22; Class E—pocket makers, shape makers \$18.04; Class F—steam machine pressers, choppers, machine edge basters, buttonhole makers, pocket tackers, joiners, second operators, lining makers, shapers \$14.52; Class G—sleeve makers, lapel makers, armhole basters, coat finishers, button sewers, general hand, canvas makers, canvas basters, underpressers \$12.54; Class H—sleeve lining tackers, sleeve lining sewers, under-collar makers, pocket closer, basting puller, button-hole tacker, cleaners, size ticket sewers, brushers apprentices: \$7.04, \$7.92, \$9.46, \$11.00 and \$12.54. For Zone 2, wage rates are 10 per cent less and in Zone 3, 15 per cent less than the above rates for Zone 1.

Article 10-d of the agreement is modified to read as follows:

"10-d.—The subcommittees shall have the right, subject to ratification by the Joint Provincial Committee, to establish for each class of workmen a minimum production.

"A workman not habitually attaining his minimum production may be entered into a lower class with a special rate fixed for him."

**BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS AND MASONS, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council approved July 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 27, adds the following clause after 2-A in the Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1934, page 912 and March 1935, page 241):

"2-B.—No employer may employ more than one apprentice per ten journeymen; every employer is prohibited to employ an apprentice if he has not in his service at least ten journeymen."

**BUILDING TRADES, VICTORIAVILLE.**—An Order in Council approved July 20 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 27, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 629) by cancelling an exception which was made in the case of one employer to the terms of the agreement in the original Order in Council.

**BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council, approved July 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 27, modifies the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 421) by the following changes in section 3 (b): the wage rate for joint finishers and cement finishers is now 35 cents per hour; the last para-



graph of this same section 3 (b) is replaced by the following:

"If in such municipalities of less than eight thousand souls, the total cost of a building contract exceeds \$10,000.00, workers living in

the said municipality and within a radius of 5 miles from its limits, shall be paid according to the schedule of the present subsection "b".

"However workers coming from other centres shall benefit from the schedule of wages mentioned in subsection "a" of the present section."

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Agreements Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

**ELECTRICIANS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council, dated July 3 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 6, makes binding on all employers and employees in the trade in Toronto and the surrounding specified district, a schedule of wages and hours governing the electrical repair and construction industry.

The schedule applies to all electricians engaged in the trade but does not apply to those working on the assembling, testing, inspecting, rebuilding and repairing of any electrical motors or household appliances when done in licensed electrical repair shops.

The schedule is in effect from July 16, 1935, to June 24, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week; a 40-hour week with no work on Saturdays. When two or three shifts are worked and when overtime

shifts equal at least 66½ per cent of the regular shift, 8 hours pay for 7 hours work. When work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours, at straight time. No employee permitted to work on more than one shift in 24 hours unless overtime rates are paid.

Except for employees required for emergencies on Saturdays, who may work Saturday morning at straight time and Saturday afternoon and evening at double time, all overtime and all work on Saturdays, Sundays, and on eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen electricians: \$1.00 per hour; but all work contracted for and accepted prior to June 24, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the board on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the Board.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, and one apprentice permitted to every three journeymen in a shop.

**BUILDING LABOURERS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council dated July 3, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 6, makes binding on all employers and employees in the trade in Toronto and the surrounding specified district, a schedule of wages and hours governing common labourers in the building industry.

The schedule is in effect from July 16, 1935 to July 1, 1936.

Hours: 48 per week. When work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours. No employee to be permitted to work on more than one shift in 24 hours.

All work done on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages for common labourers engaged on building construction work: 50 cents per hour, but all work contracted for and accepted prior to June 25, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate approved by the Board.

**BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council, dated July 3, 1935 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* July 6, makes binding on all employers and employees in the trade in Toronto and the surrounding specified district the terms of a schedule governing the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry.

The schedule is in effect from July 16, 1935, to July 1, 1936.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those of the schedule for electricians at Toronto summarized above, with the following exceptions:

Overtime to be paid at time and one half; Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time. Employees who may be required for emergencies or in connection with the pouring of concrete on Saturdays to be permitted to work, being paid straight time for the morning and time and one half for Saturday afternoon and evening.

Wages for bricklayers and stonemasons: 90 cents per hour, but all work contracted for and accepted prior to June 25, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate approved by the board.

There is no clause limiting the number of apprentices to be employed.

**PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPERHANGERS AND GLAZIERS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council dated July 4 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 6, makes binding on all employers and employees in the trade in Toronto and the surrounding specified district a schedule of wages and hours governing the painting, decorating and paperhanging industry.

The schedule applies to all those engaged in the painting, decorating, paperhanging and glazing trade.

The schedule is in effect from July 16, 1935, to July 10, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week. Where two or three shifts worked per day, and when the overtime shifts equal at least 66⅔ per cent of the regular shift, 8 hours pay for 7 hours work; however when work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours, straight time.

Overtime: time and one half. Not more than four hours overtime to be worked in any one working day. No employee to be permitted to work on more than one shift in 24 hours except at overtime rates. Work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: spray painters 80 cents until September 1, 1935, after which date it will be 85 cents; painters, paperhangers, decorators and glaziers, 70 cents until September 1, 1935, thereafter 75 cents; painters' labourers, whose work shall be defined by the Board, 50 cents. The board may set a rate less than these for aged or handicapped workers. All work contracted for and accepted prior to July 2, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the board on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate approved by the board.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

**LATHERS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council, dated July 4, 1935, and published in *The Ontario Gazette* July 6, makes binding the terms of a schedule on all employers and employees in the lathing industry in Toronto and the surrounding specified district.

The schedule is in effect from July 16, 1935, to July 10, 1936.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those summarized above for painters and paperhangers at Toronto, with the following exceptions:

"Employees who may be required to set hangers in connection with the pouring of concrete on Saturdays shall be permitted to work, being paid straight time for the morning and time and a half for Saturday afternoon and evening."

"In the case of emergency, consent may be given to work Saturday or nights, by arrangement with the board, at time and one half."

Wages per hour for lathers: 90 cents for all metal furring and tied on lath work and attached ceilings; 70 cents for all classes of work which is nailed on wood furring, such as wood lath, all plaster and insulating boards, metal lath corner beads, corner strippings, etc., or if done on a yardage basis, not less than 7 cents per square yard. All work contracted for and accepted prior to June 28, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the board on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate approved by the Board.

**PLASTERERS' LABOURERS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council, dated July 4, 1935, and printed in *The Ontario Gazette* July 6, makes binding on all employers and employees in the trade in Toronto and the surrounding specified district, the terms of a schedule applying to all those engaged as plasterers' labourers in the plastering industry.

The schedule is in effect from July 16, 1935 to July 10, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 45 per week. When the hours on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight may be exceeded on the remaining days but in no case to more than 9 hours in any one day. Where two or three shifts per day are worked and the overtime shifts equal at least 66⅔ per cent of the regular shift, 8 hours pay for 7 hours' work. When work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours, at straight time. No employee to be permitted to work on more than one shift in 24 hours, except at overtime rates.

Overtime rates of time and one half to be paid while plasterers' labourers are actually attending plasterers who are working overtime; any other overtime to be worked at straight time. Work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for plasterers' labourers: 60 cents per hour. All work contracted for and accepted prior to June 28, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board, on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at the rate to be approved by the Board.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council, dated July 4, 1935, and printed in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 6, makes binding on all employers and employees in the trade in Toronto and the surrounding specified district, the terms of a schedule governing all those engaged in the carpentry trade, on building and construction work.

The schedule is in effect from July 16, 1935, to July 10, 1936.

The schedule is similar to the one summarized above for electricians at Toronto, with the following exceptions:

Work on Saturdays in case of emergency and in connection with the pouring of concrete to be permitted, straight time to be paid for the morning and time and one half for Saturday afternoon and evening. Time and one half for all other overtime except for work on Sundays and holidays which is to be paid at double time.

Wages for carpenters and joiners: 80 cents per hour. All work contracted for and accepted prior to June 26, 1935, of which due notice



has been given to the Board on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the Board.

There is no clause limiting the number of apprentices to be employed.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS, TORONTO.**—An Order in Council, approved July 4, 1935, and printed in *The Ontario Gazette* July 6, makes binding on all employers and employees in the trade in Toronto and the surrounding specified district, the terms of a schedule applying "to the manufacture, fabrication, assembling, erection and/or installation, dismantling, reconditioning, adjustment, alteration, repairing and servicing of all sheet metal work of No. 10 U. S. or its equivalent or light gauge and all other work in connection with the sheet metal construction industry," but which does not apply to "the manufacture of standardized and/or quantity production goods" (the Board to determine the nature of standardized and quantity production goods and to have authority to exempt same from this schedule).

Hours: 8 per day, a 5 day week; 40 hours per week. When two or three shifts are worked, and the overtime shifts equal at least 66⅔ per cent of the regular shift, 8 hours pay for 7 hours work. When work cannot be done during the day, it may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours, at straight time. No employee may work on more than one shift in 24 hours except at overtime rates. In finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish will not take more than one hour's time, straight time to be paid.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. time and one half; after 10 p.m. on other days and after 5 p.m. on Saturdays, double time. Employees required for emergencies on Saturdays may work, being paid straight time for the morning and time and one half from noon to 5 p.m. All work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: 75 cents per hour. All work contracted for and accepted prior to June 27, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate approved by the Board.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

**MILLINERY WORKERS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**—An Order in Council, dated July 9, 1935, and printed in *The Ontario Gazette* July 13, makes binding on all employers and employees in the industry throughout the province of Ontario, a schedule governing all those engaged in the manufacture or the making of millinery.

The schedule is in effect from July 23, 1935, to February 29, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week; a 40 hour week, with no work on Saturdays. This clause is only effective after the millinery manufacturers of the province of Quebec have reached a similar agreement as to working hours with their employees and have extended it to the millinery industry for the City of Montreal and an area of approximately 50 miles surrounding the city under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.\* The Board may permit sample makers to work on Saturdays.

Overtime: no overtime permitted except for a period of 4 to 6 weeks in the spring and 4 weeks in the fall, the dates to be decided by the Board, and during this period not more than 2 hours in any day or 10 hours in any week to be permitted. All overtime after the regular closing time to be paid at one and one-half times the regular rate of wages.

All workers to receive two legal holidays a year with pay, namely, Good Friday and Labour Day.

All work to be on a time work basis; no piece work allowed.

Wages per week: all-round blockers \$32, straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters \$29, drapers, \$19, trimmers \$15. (Definitions of these classes of workers are included in the schedule). The Board may set a rate less than the above for aged or handicapped workers, but in no case may there be more than 25 per cent of aged or handicapped workers in any category. The wage schedule does not apply to any aged or handicapped workers whose rate of wages have been set prior to July 1, 1935 between the Millinery Workers' Union and the Millinery Manufacturers' Association. The wages of all workers below the minimum wage schedule may be revised by the Board every three months, and when workers are found to have acquired the necessary qualifications, their wages may be raised to the minimum wage scale.

**FURNITURE WORKERS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (EXCEPT TORONTO).**—An Order in Council, dated July 24, 1935, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 27, makes binding a schedule of wages and working conditions on all employers and employees engaged in the manufacture of all wood products of the furniture industry commonly known as household, office and school furniture throughout the Province of Ontario except the city of Toronto and an area of 15 miles surrounding the city.

Hours: 8½ per day, 4½ on Saturday, a 47 hour week.

Overtime to be paid at time and one half and to begin after the first half hour of overtime.

The Board set up under the Industrial Standards Act to define the terms "skilled" and "semi-skilled" workers.

Hourly wage rates in the province exclusive of the city of Toronto and an area of 15 miles surrounding it and exclusive of the district bounded by the cities of Hamilton, Kitchener and Stratford: common or unskilled male labour over the age of 21 years, 28 cents from September 1, 1935, to March 1, 1936, and 30 cents from March 1, 1936, to July 1, 1936; semi-skilled employees a minimum of 35 cents; skilled employees a minimum of 45 cents; boys a minimum of 17 cents.

Hourly wage rates in the area bounded by the cities of Hamilton, Kitchener and Stratford; 2 cents per hour higher than the above rates, except for boys whose minimum is the same, 17 cents.

The employment of minors not to exceed 20 per cent of the total employment in any factory.

Present wages paid to employees higher than the above schedules not to be changed during the period of the agreement.

The Board may set a rate less than the above schedule for aged or handicapped workers.

\*See page 732 of this issue.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES OF SASKATCHEWAN

THE sixth annual report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries of the Province of Saskatchewan reviews the work of the department during the year ending April 30, 1934.

Subsequently by an Order-in-Council passed on October 16, 1934, certain functions of the Department were transferred to a Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare under the Minister of Municipal Affairs (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, p. 986). During the session of the Legislature from November 15, 1934, to February 22, 1935, the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare Act, 1934, was enacted retroactive to September 1, 1934, establishing this as a permanent bureau under the Minister of Municipal Affairs, to administer the various statutes respecting labour previously administered by the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, except the Steam Boilers Act, the administration of which was assigned to the Department of Public Works. The Department of Railways, Labour and Industries was abolished, its functions other than those pertaining to labour being assigned to various departments.

The present report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries deals with the work of the Minimum Wage Board, the Freight Rates Branch and Railway Development, the Industrial Development Branch and Coal Mine Inspection, the Steam Boiler and Industrial Inspection Branch, the Theatres and Cinematographs Branch, the Employment Service Branch and the Provincial Museum. The report also outlines certain legislation enacted during the session beginning on February 15, 1934. The laws of special interest to labour were described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1934, p. 515.

With reference to strikes and lockouts the report gives figures showing that during the calendar year 1933 there were no strikes or lockouts in Saskatchewan, while in 1932 there were eight industrial disputes involving 365 employees; in 1931, five disputes involving 744 employees; in 1930, two disputes involving 890 employees, with smaller figures for preceding years.

The reports of the Minimum Wage Board and the labour branches of the department are outlined below:

*Minimum Wages for Women.*—During the year the officers of the board made 1,220 general inspections and 67 special investigations in 433 places of business having a total of 2,375 employees. The sum of \$1,667.65 was collected for underpaid wages and \$185.15 in payment for overtime, to the benefit of 54 women. In

eleven other instances it was necessary to lay charges in court against employers for infractions of the Act and regulations, two cases being dismissed and one withdrawn. Eight of these were on account of wages, and in five cases fines were imposed and back wages were ordered to be paid to the amount of \$250.90. In addition three employers were prosecuted and fined, two for infractions of the regulations as to hours and one for failing to keep a register.

All of the orders of the board, numbers one to five inclusive, were revised during the year and the text of each as amended is given in the report. These were published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette* to be effective from November 1, 1933. In making their revision the board considered it inadvisable to make any reduction in the minimum rates of wages as previously set. As employers were having considerable difficulty in paying these rates owing to the economic depression, the board issued a temporary order (No. 6) which permitted a ten per cent reduction on wage rates of less than \$13.00 per week, and a fifteen per cent reduction on rates of wages fixed at \$13.00 per week or over.

*Steam Boiler and Industrial Inspection.*—There were 2,783 boilers, pressure vessels and refrigerating machinery inspected during the year. The number of designs for boilers, pressure vessels and accessories approved and registered with the Department are as follows: Steam boilers, 5; pressure vessels, 51; accessories, 12; total, 68. This is an increase of sixty over the year 1933. Examinations for engineers' certificates were held in Regina throughout the year, and at district inspectors' headquarters at stated periods. As a result of these examinations certificates of the following classes were issued: First class engineers' certificates, 4; second class engineers' certificates, 9; third class engineers' certificates, 28; final traction engineers' certificates, 24; provisional certificates, 199; firemen's certificates, 123; refrigerating certificates, 8; total, 395. The number of licence plates for traction and portable steam boilers issued during the year was 546.

The Steam Boilers Act was amended in March, 1934, and an Act passed providing for a fourth class certificate.

Another Act passed was one governing the repairing of steam boilers and pressure vessels by the welding process.

*Industrial Development Branch.*—The officer in charge of this Branch reports that:—"While no marked improvement in Saskatchewan's industries is apparent at the present time, yet



there are signs that industry generally is assuming a more healthy tone. A survey of the smaller industries of the province shows that during 1933 there were a number of new industries added to the business life of the province. These new industries included: coal mines, sodium sulphate plants, flour mills, oil refineries, lumber yards, bakeries, repair shops, garages, etc. These, and other signs of general improvement, lead to the belief that the depression is gradually giving place to more prosperous times. As in the previous year, field surveys of raw products were curtailed to a minimum. A study of the use of Saskatchewan clays for filtering and clarifying crank case oil was started by Professor W. G. Worcester of the Ceramic Department of the University of Saskatchewan, on behalf of the department, and the results obtained at the end of the fiscal year were sufficiently encouraging to warrant further investigation. Routine work during the year included the answering of enquiries relating to industry and railways; dissemination of tourist literature and road maps and the compiling of industrial statistics. Some aid was also rendered to other branches of the department in the matter of compiling relief statistics."

From the standpoint of the gross value of production, flour and feed mills lead all other

industries with an output value of \$9,468,912 or 26.2 per cent of the total output of the province. Petroleum products, butter and cheese, central electric stations, slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, and the brewery industry, etc., follow in importance in the order named.

Coal production during 1933 showed an increase of 4.5 per cent over the amount produced during 1932. The value of dehydrated sodium sulphate produced also showed a large increase over the previous year, the gain being approximately 79 per cent. The number of men employed in the mines during the winter months was 1,498.

*Employment Service.*—The work of the Employment Service in the province is dealt with in regular articles appearing in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. A summary of the operations of the nine offices in Saskatchewan indicates that during the year ended April 30, 1934, a total of 30,663 placements were effected. The average wage for farm work prevailing throughout the year was: winter work, board only; spring work, \$10.00 to \$20.00 per month; harvest work, \$1.00 to \$2.25 per day; fall work, after threshing to freeze-up, board only to \$5.00 per month.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1934

THE eighteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia for the year ending December 31, 1934, affords information as to the accidents and claims dealt with by the Board during the year, compensation paid, etc., with analyses by industry, wage loss, average daily wage at time of accident, sex, conjugal state, periods of disability, nationality, and average age of workmen injured; also as to the accident fund, collections from employers, disbursements, etc.

The report states that there had been a decrease in the numbers of accidents each year from 1929 to 1933 paralleling reductions in payrolls, but that in 1934, with an increase in payrolls, there was an increase in the number of accidents. The total number of accidents in industries under the jurisdiction of the board were reported as 36,750 in 1929; 33,285 in 1930; 25,877 in 1931; 19,011 in 1932; 18,274 in 1933; and 22,354 in 1934. These included fatalities as follows: 253 in 1929; 277 in 1930; 125 in 1931; 106 in 1932; 97 in 1933; and 116 in 1934. The figures for 1934 included 9,427 claims resulting from temporary total disabilities for which the sum of \$588,692.10 was awarded; 451 claims resulting from permanent

partial disabilities, for which \$477,322.01 was awarded; in addition to 116 fatalities for which pension awards totalling \$385,003.84 were made and also burial awards to the amount of \$10,065.23. These figures include amounts for pensions payable in the future for permanent disability and to dependents of victims of fatal accidents. In addition to the accidents compensated, medical aid only was given in 12,360 cases and there were about 1,800 accidents in which first aid only was required.

The claims disposed of during 1934 were distributed among the industries in the following percentages: lumber, 41; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 15; metal mining, 12; railroading groups, 8; coal mining, 5; construction, 4; municipal undertakings, 3; all others, 12. The fatalities were distributed as follows: lumber industry, 42; metal mining, 19; railroading groups, 11; coal mining, 7; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 3; and all others, 18. Of the workmen filing claims 65 per cent gave their nationality as British or Canadian. Fifty-one per cent were married. The number of women injured in industry was 135.

Disbursements during 1934 included \$728,488.42 paid as compensation to workers;

\$410,126.10 expended in connection with medical aid, for physicians, hospitals, drugs, etc. In addition, the total amount paid to beneficiaries as pensions on account of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents was \$1,130,326.21. Collections included: from employers, \$1,951,030.52 as assessments and interest, and \$217,015.76 for medical aid; from workers at 1 cent per day for medical aid, \$195,351.64. The cost of administering the accident fund was 3.31 per cent so that "out of every \$100 collected from employers, \$96.69 was used in compensating injured workmen, and the dependents of workmen who lost their lives in accidents under the Act." In the capitalized reserve fund at December 31, 1934, was \$8,832,118.52.

On accident prevention the Board points out that the statistical data in the report demonstrate the need for employers and workmen giving closer study to this problem, that while machinery accidents have been considerably curtailed by enforcement of regulations, the type of accidents which may be prevented by safety devices is limited, particularly in a number of the major industries in the province. During the year a full time safety inspector was employed for the lumber industry, giving special attention to organizing and instructing accident prevention committees. The accident prevention regulations made in 1920 were also revised, the changes to be put into effect soon after the end of the year.

In order to provide information as to the age distribution of unemployed persons 18 years and over, a special analysis has been made of the numbers in this group registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on May 13, 1935. This analysis showed that in the age group 18 to 20 years were found 5.7 per cent of men and 14.5 per cent of women; in the group 21 to 24 years there were 13.3 per cent of men and 20.7 per cent of women; 25 to 34 years, 25.9 per cent of men and 28.1 per cent of women; 35 to 44 years, 19.5 per cent of men and 17.3 per cent of women; 45 to 54 years, 18.2 per cent of men and 12.1 per cent of women; 55 years and over, 10.4 per cent of men and 7.3 per cent of women.

Of the total number of unemployed women on the registers, 61 per cent were single or widowed and 39 per cent married; of those aged 25 years and over, nearly one-half were

The first-aid requirements of the Act also were revised during the year and the employers affected were notified. It is stated that excellent work had been done by a group of trained first-aid attendants who had organized themselves into an association for improving their knowledge of first-aid methods suited to industrial conditions in the province. One result was that the advantages of first-aid facilities and service had been made more generally known in outlying localities.

On the extent of protection to workmen afforded by the Act the report states:

Claims reported under the Act during the past eighteen years have totalled 437,981, or an average of 24,332 for each year. Of these accidents, 3,641 resulted in death, 10,594 left the injured workman with some permanent, partial, or total, impairment in earning capacity. At the end of 1934 there were, as a result of the fatal accidents, 832 widows, 885 children, 119 dependent mothers, 26 dependent fathers, and 25 other dependents receiving monthly allowances under the Act. Of the workmen who suffered permanent impairment, 1,804 were receiving monthly cheques, bringing the number of current pensioners, resulting from fatal and permanently disabling accidents occurring during the past eighteen years, to 3,691. In addition, there are at any given time about 1,500 temporarily disabled workmen and about 3,000 of their dependents participating in the benefits. During 1934 only 394 workmen, or 4 per cent of those who filed claims under the Act, were shown to carry any other accident insurance or benefits to take care of periods of disability necessitated through accidents at work.

married. Of the single women, 46 per cent were under 25 years of age and 68 per cent were under 35 years of age; whilst among the married women nearly 61 per cent were between 25 and 45 years of age. At the ages 25 to 44 the total numbers of married women on the registers were greater than the numbers of single women and widows.

The total of 1,938,636 persons, of or over 18 years of age, on the registers at May 13, included 1,544,915 persons who were registered as wholly unemployed, 305,363 who were on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, and 88,358 who are normally in casual employment.

W. F. Roberts, M.D., was recently appointed Minister of Health and Labour for the Province of New Brunswick.



## EMPLOYEE ELECTIONS CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD (U.S.A.)

REFERENCE has been made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (April, 1935, page 343; August, 1934, page 722; July, 1934, page 653; and previous issues) to the functions and activities of the National Labour Relations Board (United States) established under the National Industrial Recovery Act. One of the powers invested in the Board was to hold an election "by a secret ballot of any of the employees of any employer, to determine by what person or persons or organization they desire to be represented in order to insure the right of employees to organize and to select their representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining as defined in section 7a of said Act."

The results of such elections over a six months' period have been analysed by George Shaw Wheeler, of the National Labour Relations Board, in an article appearing in a recent issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, official publication of the United States Department of Labour. Mr. Wheeler states that the National Labour Relations Board conducted 3 elections, and the 17 regional boards conducted 100 elections to determine employee representatives, in the 6-month period, July 10, 1934, to January 9, 1935. In all of these 103 cases the consent of the employer was obtained prior to the holding of the election. In 6 other cases during this period the Board ordered elections held without the consent of the employer, but in all these 6 cases employers obtained injunctions in the Circuit Court of Appeals restraining the elections. He explains that usually an election involved only one unit, but an election of several units might be involved, in case of a single election to determine employee representation for several companies, or of a vote by different classifications of workers in one company for different sets of representatives.

Employees eligible to vote in these elections numbered 45,397 and 36,433 cast a vote. Of the 35,024 votes which were valid, 20,682 (59 per cent) were for trade unions and 12,207 (34.9 per cent) were for company unions or employee-representation plans. There were 2,135 (6.1 per cent) "other" votes, that is, votes not designating any representation. In comparison with the results of elections conducted by the National Labour Board, these figures show a decline in the percentage of votes for trade unions. In the National Labour Board elections trade unions won 69.4 per cent of the valid votes, company unions 28.5

per cent, and no representation was chosen in 2.1 per cent.

An analysis of the results of elections by industries did not reveal any variations in the per cent of votes received by trade-union or company-union representatives which could be attributed to the general characteristics of an industry. More employees voted in elections in the textile industry than in any other. In this industry 54.7 per cent of the 5,291 valid votes were for trade unions, 42.8 per cent were for company unions, and 2.5 per cent designated no representation.

The writer observed that there did not seem to have been any very marked difference in the success of unions in winning elections in small as compared with large establishments. Trade unions won 55 per cent of the 467 units in establishments of 250 or less employees; 71.4 per cent of the 21 units with 251 to 500 employees, 74.1 per cent of the 27 units with 501 to 1,000 employees; and 69.2 per cent of the 13 units with 1,000 or more employees. In terms of votes won, the corresponding percentages were 61, 67, 62.5, and 53.4.

The statistics indicated that the overwhelming number of unions were affiliated. In only 41 of 528 units were independent unions involved; only 3,939 employees were eligible to vote in these units, as compared with 41,458 employees eligible to vote in units in which an American Federation of Labour union was involved. Of the 41 units in which independent unions were involved they won 33, or 80.5 per cent. The American Federation of Labour won 268, or 55 per cent of the 487 units in which it was involved. Within the American Federation of Labour group, the federal labour unions seemed to be somewhat more successful than international unions, winning 76.7 per cent of the units as compared with 53.6 per cent won by the international unions, and 63.4 as compared with 55.7 per cent of the votes. In terms of votes won, the difference between independent unions and American Federation of Labour unions was still large, although less marked than in terms of units won. Independent unions received 71.9 per cent of the valid votes in elections in which they were involved as compared with 57.9 per cent for American Federation of Labour unions.

Dealing with the results of the elections from another angle, the writer states that the National Labour Relations Board made a study of the results of these elections to determine (a) whether the employer had recognized the

elected representatives, (b) whether the employer had bargained with such representatives, (c) whether a written agreement had resulted, and (d) whether the election had resulted in a harmonious solution of the representation problem.

While the statistics were incomplete on all these specific points, yet out of 528 units, reports were available as to recognition of

elected representatives by the company for 468 units; as to bargaining, for 462 units; as to written agreements, for 454 units; and as to harmonious relations, for 451 units. In 267 units the employer recognized the elected representatives, in 261 units bargaining had taken place, in 208 cases written agreements were in effect, and in 245 cases harmonious solution of the representation problem had resulted.

### Annual Report of the United States Secretary of Labour

The twenty-second annual report of the United States Secretary of Labour emphasizes that in the fiscal year 1934 the efforts of the Department were directed, as the basic act provides, towards safeguarding the rights of wage earners, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment.

According to the report, wages, earnings, and employment have increased during the year, and while employment in the consumers-goods industries has improved to a point where it is not far below the normal, employment in the heavy-durable-goods industries has lagged. Conditions are, however, considerably improved over the previous year. Employment in the last month of the fiscal year was, as a whole, approximately 15 per cent greater in private industries than for the same month of the preceding year, and pay rolls were approximately 24 per cent greater.

Commenting on the National Recovery Act the report states:—

"A full year of experience with the National Industrial Recovery Act and the administration thereof has made it quite evident that the operation of that act has led to improvements in working conditions for labour and that through the administration of that act there have come about equally important improvements in the status of labour. The National Industrial Recovery Act is the most comprehensive attempt to improve working conditions in competitive industry that has ever been undertaken by any nation. Through National Recovery Administration codes the regulation of hours of labour of men and women alike has been undertaken for the first time in our history. Whereas State laws regulated the hours of labour of women only, some State laws permitting hours up to as much as 12 a day, under the National Recovery Administration most of the codes prescribe 40 hours a week as the standard, and about 25 per cent of them re-

quire a limit of 8 hours or less as the number of hours to be worked in any one day. Thus we have come practically to a 5-day, 40-hour week as the standard of working time in the United States of America. This has been accomplished by an accompanying increase, rather than a decrease of hourly wages and weekly earnings. The average hourly earnings in manufacturing have increased from June 1933 to June 1934 by 31 per cent. The downward spiral of hourly earnings has been checked and an upward spiral set in motion. The per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing increased in the same period 14 per cent. The cost of living in the meantime increased less than 7 per cent. It is apparent that the average weekly earnings increased more than did the cost of living, and that during this period of decreasing hours wage rates per hour have shown a steady improvement.

"Child labour is prohibited in practically every code; and night work, except in the continuous industries, has practically disappeared. These are substantial gains. In spite of these improvements of working conditions we must bear in mind that commercialized child labour still exists in agricultural work, in domestic service, in the street trades, and in home work for factories or merchandising."

The report of the Conciliation Service indicates that this branch handled, during the year 1,140 cases, covering trade disputes, jurisdictional disputes, strikes, threatened strikes, and lockouts, involving directly and indirectly 916,720 workers. Of this number 885 cases were adjusted. At the close of the last fiscal year 13 cases were pending, 10 of which have since been adjusted, bringing the total number of cases adjusted during the year to 895. Sixty-seven cases were recorded under "Unable to adjust", 134 cases referred to other agencies, and 41 cases closed before the arrival of Commissioners or disposed of otherwise. At the close of the fiscal year 13 cases were pending, to be carried forward into the next fiscal year.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Ratification by Canada of Draft Conventions of International Labour Conference

ON March 1, 1935, by Orders in Council P.C. 543 and 544, the Government of Canada approved the ratification of two draft conventions of the International Labour Conference, one providing for an eight-hour day and 48-hour week for persons employed in industrial undertakings, which was adopted by the Conference in 1919, and the other providing for a weekly rest day for the same class of persons, which was adopted at the 1921 session of the Conference. On April 12, 1935, the Government approved the ratification of the draft convention of 1928 providing for the establishment of minimum wage-fixing machinery (P.C. 934). Resolutions to approve these three conventions were agreed to by the House of Commons and the Senate, respectively, as follows: eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week, February 8 and 20; weekly rest day, February 8 and 19; minimum wage fixing machinery, March 15, and April 2.

The ratifications of these conventions were communicated on March 21 and April 25, 1935, respectively, by the Prime Minister, in his capacity as Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations through the Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations at Geneva. The instruments of ratification of the Conventions are as follows:

#### Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919—

WHEREAS on the 15th day of January, 1920, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to His Majesty's Government in Canada a certified copy of a Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week which had been adopted as a Draft Convention by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its First Session in Washington on the 28th day of November, 1919:

His Majesty's Government in Canada having considered the aforesaid Convention, hereby confirm and ratify the same and undertake satisfactorily to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained. In witness whereof this Instrument of Ratification is signed and sealed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada.

(Signed) R. B. BENNETT,  
Secretary of State for  
External Affairs.

Ottawa, 1st March, 1935.

#### Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921—

WHEREAS on the 31st day of January, 1922, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to His Majesty's Government in Canada a certified copy of a Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings which had been adopted as a Draft Convention by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its Third Session in Geneva on the 17th day of November, 1921:

His Majesty's Government in Canada having considered the aforesaid Convention, hereby confirm and ratify the same and undertake satisfactorily to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained. In witness whereof this Instrument of Ratification is signed and sealed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada.

(Signed) R. B. BENNETT,  
Secretary of State for  
External Affairs.

Ottawa, March 1st, 1935.

#### Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928—

WHEREAS on the 23rd day of August, 1928, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to His Majesty's Government in Canada a certified copy of a Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery which had been adopted as a Draft Convention by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its Eleventh Session in Geneva on the 16th day of June, 1928.

His Majesty's Government in Canada having considered the aforesaid Convention, hereby confirm and ratify the same and undertake satisfactorily to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained. In witness whereof this Instrument of Ratification is signed and sealed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada.

(Signed) GEORGE H. PERLEY,  
Acting Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

Ottawa, April 12th, 1935.

Legislation to give effect to the above three conventions was enacted by Parliament at its last session.

In introducing this legislation, it was pointed out by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on February 8, 1935, that in the opinion of the Government the Parliament of Canada was the competent authority to give legislative effect to these draft conventions. Reference was made to the opinions expressed by the Department of Justice as to the legislative jurisdiction concerning the subject matter of the draft conventions which had been submitted to it at various times and to

the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1925 that the legislative power in regard to hours of labour was vested in the provincial legislatures under section 92 of the British North America Act, except in so far as works and undertakings which fall within the Dominion jurisdiction are concerned. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, p. 671). Two cases involving the power of the Dominion Parliament to implement an international treaty, by enacting legislation in regard to aviation and radio communication, were decided in favour of the Dominion by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1931 and 1932 respectively. These decisions were based largely on section 132 of the British North America Act which provides as follows:

The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries.

The Prime Minister expressed the opinion that in view of these judgments, the Parliament of Canada is competent to implement draft conventions of the International Labour Conference of which Canada is a member and which was established under the Treaty of Versailles to which Canada is a party. The Prime Minister observed, however, that the Treaty of Versailles provides for a federal government exercising its discretion in regard to draft conventions of the International Labour Conference and referring them merely as recommendations of the Conference to the provincial authorities.

The discretion might be exercised by sending the recommendation down to a province and it might be exercised as we now propose to exercise it, by legislation in this House. That discretion which is vested in the Government of Canada was exercised, it is true, in one way at one time. We now propose to exercise it as indicated in the judgments in the radio and aeronautics cases.

Summaries of the Limitation of Hours of Work Act, Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act and the Minimum Wages Act were published as part of the article on Labour Legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada in 1935 in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935.

In addition to the conventions recently ratified by the Dominion Government, four draft conventions of the International Labour Conference were ratified in March, 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, p. 472). These relate to employment at sea and include two conventions of 1920, the minimum age for employment of children at sea and unemployment indemnity for seamen in case of the loss or foundering of a ship, and two conventions of the 1921 Conference on the minimum age for employment as trimmers and stokers and the medical examination of chil-

dren and young persons employed at sea. Legislation implementing these conventions was enacted in 1924 as an amendment to the Canada Shipping Act, and was proclaimed in force from January 1, 1926. In the revised Canada Shipping Act, 1934, were incorporated four more draft conventions, two adopted by the International Labour Conference of 1926 on seamen's articles of agreement and the repatriation of seamen and two adopted by the Conference of 1929 to provide for the safety of workers employed in loading and unloading ships and the marking of weights on heavy packages to be transported by vessels. The Canada Shipping Act, 1934, has not been proclaimed in force. Resolutions were adopted by the House of Commons and the Senate on February 8 and 20, 1935, respectively, approving the draft conventions on seamen's articles of agreement, safety of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships and the marking of weights on heavy packages. These conventions have not been ratified. The texts of all the draft conventions mentioned above were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE following the session of the Conference at which they were adopted.

In a study made early in 1935 the United States National Industrial Conference Board, information was received concerning 274 companies, which now operate, or in the past have operated, plans for vacations with pay for wage earners. Of these companies 136 had operated vacation plans throughout the depression, although one company expected to discontinue the plan in 1935; 28 companies had discontinued the plan but had reinstated it; 87 companies had suspended the plan, 5 of which expected to reinstate it in 1935; 10 companies had definitely discontinued the plan, while there were 13 new plans which had been established since 1932. Altogether, therefore, 177 plans were in operation, these companies employing in the aggregate nearly a million workers.

The date at which the plan was adopted was reported for 143 companies. Four of the plans were put in effect prior to 1900, 45 between 1900 and 1919, 75 from 1920 to 1929, and 19 from 1930 to 1935.

No significant changes in the provisions of the plans which affect the eligibility of employees had been made in 104 of the 151 plans for which full information was furnished. In 12 instances the provisions of the plans had been liberalized, the amendments taking the form of lowering the service requirements, increasing the length of vacations, extension of the vacation privilege to additional classes of employees, elimination of tardiness as a factor in reducing the length of vacation, etc. In 35 companies the provisions of vacation plans had been made less liberal.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JULY, 1935

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:

Haying was well under way in the Maritime Provinces and all root crops were favourable. No apparent change was registered in logging. Pulpwood was still being cut and peeled and a limited quantity of dressed lumber was being sent Overseas. Fishing was fair and preparations were in progress for the sword fishing season. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to five days per week, while salt mines were taxed to capacity to take care of the business coming their way. The majority of coal mines in Cape Breton and vicinity worked five days per week, though two collieries were idle owing to a strike. Iron and steel companies reported no idleness and some departments were running six triple shifts. Dry dock and ship-building companies at Saint John were busy, also manufacturing plants at East Saint John and Coldbrook. Other manufacturing industries, particularly breweries and factories handling foodstuffs, were fairly well employed. No new developments were reported in local building construction, although a small amount of repair work was being completed and at West Saint John extra hands were hired as construction work there expanded. Highway construction, likewise, was in progress. Tourist travel was at its height, but freight traffic was rather quiet at Halifax. Trade was fair. In the Women's Division a good demand existed for domestics and placements were made accordingly.

There were many calls for farm hands in the Province of Quebec, but logging was quieter than previously recorded. Mining was active at Rouyn. Manufacturing was reported as follows: Hull, paper, match and clothing industries in full operation; Montreal, little change noted, rubber, shoes and textiles quiet, tobacco and clothing busier and iron and steel fairly good; Quebec City, leather, some improvement, but other lines running on reduced time; Rouyn and Sherbrooke, quiet; Three Rivers, all factories normal, with conditions in the paper industry slightly better. Building and highway construction, throughout the greater part of the Province, was more active, while Montreal continued to give miscellaneous employment to a number of men. Boat and railway transportation was good at Quebec City, but quiet at Three Rivers. Trade was more favourable. An increase was noted in the Women's Division, in the place-

ment of female workers, many calls being received for help in domestic service.

A heavy demand existed for farm hands in Ontario, with little difficulty experienced in interesting applicants in vacancies on a day wage basis, but some trouble in getting them to take employment by the month. The action of the Government in allowing married relief recipients to take farm employment and still have their families retained on relief and themselves allowed to keep their earnings eased the situation considerably, for more men were willing to take work offered under this plan. Fruit picking had commenced in the Niagara Peninsula. Activity in logging, although somewhat ahead of that of previous years, had fallen off, as the pulpwood peeling season was almost at an end. Mining was active at Timmins, but slow at Port Arthur. Seasonal slackness was in evidence in some of the manufacturing industries, particularly agricultural implements, furniture, automobile and auto accessories, while other lines were fairly busy, especially iron and steel foundries, shoes, textiles, soft drinks and fruit and vegetable canning factories. Little change was recorded in building construction, with not much call for help. Highway construction also was in progress and extra-gang and section men had found work on the C.N.R. at Port Arthur. Grain shipments from Fort William remained steady. In the Women's Division some industrial placements were made, while the demand for help in domestic service continued fair, with the usual scarcity of experienced cooks and cooks-general.

Many requests for farm help were recorded in the Prairie Provinces and in some localities a scarcity of suitable applicants was noted. Crops were reported to be fair, except in districts where damage was caused by hail or rust. There was also a fairly good demand for married couples on farms, but as most of the orders specified couples without children, a little delay sometimes occurred before these vacancies were filled. Logging was quiet, also mining, as many of the mines were undergoing their annual overhaul, preparatory to the opening of the season. Manufacturing was unchanged. Building construction was a little busier, but relief work on government projects continued. An increase in requests for women workers was reported from the household division, many girls, however, were unwilling to take work in the country.

Fewer orders for farm help were listed in British Columbia, although several hay makers and dairymen had been placed. Some damage from hail resulted in the Okanagan Valley

and owing to the small crop of stone fruits, little help was asked for in the orchards. Logging was fairly busy, with saw and shingle mills working steadily, but mining was quieter. Reduction plants in the fishing industry on the West Coast were operating full time, giving employment to about 500 men. Apart from repair work, little new building construction was taking place. National Defence camps were provided as relief depots for the unemployed. Labour troubles still handicapped the waterfront at New Westminster and Vancouver, while at Prince Rupert dry

dock and shipyards were quiet, longshore work fair and shipping active. At Victoria, shipyards were busy. A new association had been formed during the labour troubles at the latter port, which signed an agreement with the employers for all work on the waterfront, thus all ships were cleared on time, the new union handling all the work. Fewer positions were available for women in domestic service, as many families were away on summer holidays. Orders for cooks-general were also hard to fill, due to a scarcity of experienced applicants.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1935

**R**EPORTS received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1935, indicated a decrease in business transacted when a comparison was made with the corresponding quarter of 1934, as there was a loss of 29 per cent in vacancies and of nearly 31 per cent in placements effected. Farming, trade, transportation and finance showed increased vacancies and placements, the highest gains being in the two first-named groups, but these expansions only offset in a small way the heavy decline registered in construction and maintenance, the industrial division in which relief placements were recorded. Smaller losses were also shown in services, manufacturing, logging and mining. Provincially, New Brunswick and Quebec alone reported more vacancies and placements than during the second quarter of last year, all other provinces reporting decreases, the largest of which was in Ontario, with smaller reductions in British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the marked decline in the placement of relief workers being the determining factor in the provinces showing reductions.

From the chart on page 760 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, 1935, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined during the first half of April and also during the month of June, but throughout the remainder of the quarter followed an upward trend, the peak of the curve being reached at the end of May when the ratio of vacancies was 59.1 and that of placements 55.3 in contrast with the highest level of the corresponding quarter last year, which was registered during the first half of June and stood at 68.7 for vacancies and 65.4 for placements. At the close of the quarter under re-

view the ratios were about 15 points below those recorded at the close of the corresponding period last year. During the period April to June, 1935, there was a ratio of 55.1 vacancies and 50.8 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 61.1 vacancies and 57.6 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,175, of applications registered 2,134, and of placements effected 1,085, as compared with a total daily average of 1,616 vacancies, 2,646 applications, and 1,524 placements in regular and casual employment during the second quarter of 1934.

During the three months April to June, 1935, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 84,244 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 79,202 placements, of which 47,581 were in regular employment and 31,621 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 34,662 were of men and 12,919 of women, while casual work was found for 21,258 men and 10,363 women. A comparison with the same quarter of 1934 showed that 114,277 placements were then effected, of which 64,604 were in regular employment and 49,673 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 117,018 men and 38,759 women, a total of 155,777 in comparison with a registration of 198,401 persons during the same period of 1934. Employers notified the Service during the second quarter of 1935 of 85,751 positions, of which 56,498 were for men and 29,253 for women, as compared with 121,154 opportunities for employment offered during the corresponding period of 1934.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1935



## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	21	16	5	84	52	31	286	243	15	1,444	925	493
Animal products edible.....	1	1		1		1	10	5	5	24	14	10
Fur and its products.....							9	9		2	2	
Leather and its products.....				1	1		3			19	10	8
Lumber and its products.....	13	13		51	49	2	23	25		219	185	44
Musical instruments.....										5	3	
Pulp and paper products.....							48	45	2	81	45	36
Rubber products.....										22	21	1
Textile products.....							27	20		136	85	38
Plant products edible.....	1	1		5	1	4	10	11		151	28	120
Plant products, n.e.s.....							10	10		34	7	26
Wood distillates.....												
Chemical and allied products.....				1		1	20	20		72	43	23
Clay, glass and stone.....							1	1		43	21	22
Electric current.....										12	10	2
Electric apparatus.....				2		2	16	1		99	69	25
Iron and steel products.....	6	1	5	23	1	21	47	32	8	455	319	126
Non-ferrous metal products.....							38	38		38	36	2
Mineral products.....							12	12		26	17	8
Miscellaneous.....							12	14		6	5	
<b>Logging</b> .....	102	88		43	43		801	857		2,940	2,688	120
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....										12	8	4
<b>Farming</b> .....	34	35		13	13		130	122	1	2,990	2,615	226
<b>Mining</b> .....	1		1				11	6	1	159	152	1
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....	1		1				10	5	1	147	150	
Non-metallic ores.....							1	1		3	2	1
<b>Communication</b> .....										14		12
<b>Transportation</b> .....	6	1	5	14	9	5	151	10	141	281	56	223
Forwarding and storage.....	5		5	1		1	8	8		149	15	132
Railway.....							142	2	140	1		
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1	1		13	9	4	1		1	131	40	91
Air.....												
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	1,981	514	1,452	850	821	23	3,636	3,425	199	13,609	6,865	6,562
Railway.....										46	47	
Highway.....	1,804	362	1,443	658	637	15	890	834	56	9,792	3,794	5,976
Building and other.....	177	152	9	192	184	8	2,746	2,591	134	3,771	3,024	586
<b>Services</b> .....	1,201	270	816	1,869	278	1,579	9,736	4,753	1,612	13,611	4,671	6,921
Governmental.....	3		3	3	3					293	184	107
Hotel and restaurant.....	26	9	8	8	6	1	412	323	14	839	615	110
Professional.....	102	4	89	3	2	1	162	96	30	302	132	156
Recreational.....	19	8	9	3	2	2	35	21		312	136	152
Personal.....	170	2	169	428	11	415	388	229	103	2,864	257	2,563
Household.....	881	247	538	1,424	254	1,160	8,738	4,083	1,465	8,960	3,320	3,833
Farm household.....							1	1		41	27	
<b>Trade</b> .....	35	2	31	17	5	12	395	231	97	1,033	376	805
Retail.....	26	2	23	17	5	12	176	88	61	988	366	770
Wholesale.....	9		8				219	143	36	45	10	35
<b>Finance</b> .....				1		1	35	30	3	68	19	47
<b>All Industries</b> .....	3,381	926	2,310	2,891	1,221	1,651	15,181	9,677	2,066	36,152	18,375	15,414
<b>Men</b> .....	2,352	655	1,699	1,456	960	486	9,926	5,256	556	25,510	14,051	11,095
<b>Women</b> .....	1,029	271	641	1,435	261	1,165	9,255	4,421	1,504	10,642	4,324	4,319

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL-JUNE 1935

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada			
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual	
46	18	26	151	39	114	196	161	39	103	72	29	2,331	1,517	752	
1	1		37	7	31	35	33	2	6	6		115	67	49	
1	1		1	1								11	11		
3	1	1	10	10		65	69		57	51	5	25	12	8	
4		4	6		6	2		2				441	403	52	
2									16	7	9	7	3	4	
7	4	3	1			3	2					155	97	57	
3	2		3		2	23	5	18				24	21	3	
			44		44							173	111	41	
2		2				2						196	48	144	
1	1		9	9		7	3	4	3		3	88	17	70	
			2		2	16	16					2	2		
												105	71	33	
15	7	8	31	4	22	41	29	12	10	2	8	70	48	22	
1	1					3	2	1	8	4	3	14	10	4	
6		6	7		7				3	2	1	117	70	27	
												628	395	210	
												85	79	5	
												51	33	17	
												24	19	6	
42	95		3		2	76	76		139	137		4,146	3,984	122	
2	2					23	23		2	2		39	35	4	
1,215	1,194	32	2,562	2,441	34	2,514	2,497	16	532	469	53	9,990	9,377	362	
3	3		4		4	56	56		171	164		396	381	7	
2	2		4		4	23	23					27	23	4	
1	1					31	31		160	151		351	339	2	
						2	2		11	13		18	19	1	
									2	1	1	16	1	13	
1	2		25	1	24	154	86	68	69	3	54	692	168	520	
	1		25	1	24	78	10	68	29	1	28	295	36	258	
1	1					1	1					144	4	140	
						75	75		31	2	26	253	128	122	
2,167	1,981	191	789	341	445	2,787	1,461	1,308	5,605	2,309	3,302	31,424	17,717	13,473	
			24	19	5	74	74		36	36		180	176	5	
639	456	185	613	249	367	2,355	1,097	1,240	3,924	1,179	2,757	20,675	8,608	12,039	
1,528	1,525	6	152	73	73	358	290	68	1,645	1,094	545	10,569	8,933	1,429	
2,155	936	1,100	2,456	1,084	1,096	1,746	1,001	648	1,974	682	1,277	34,748	13,675	15,049	
8	2	6	8		8	16	5	11	236	46	190	567	240	325	
151	123	21	85	43	34	108	100	4	88	63	24	1,717	1,282	216	
27	16	12	96	82	15	39	28	11	111	10	100	842	370	414	
36	33	14	76	4	72	17	9	8	17	11	6	515	224	263	
165	8	157	402	24	372	244	9	235	359	14	357	5,020	554	4,371	
1,566	610	890	1,439	698	593	936	516	379	1,160	536	600	25,104	10,264	9,458	
202	144		350	233	2	386	334		3	2		983	741	2	
84	11	74	129	17	112	76	22	54	77	9	68	1,846	673	1,253	
43	7	37	94	11	83	45	15	30	55	8	47	1,444	502	1,063	
41	4	37	35	6	29	31	7	24	22	1	21	402	171	190	
6	4	2	8		8	4			4	1		1	123	53	66
5,721	4,246	1,425	6,127	3,914	1,839	7,632	5,383	2,137	8,666	3,839	4,785	85,751	47,581	31,621	
3,596	3,296	372	4,140	2,846	1,189	6,163	4,399	1,751	7,355	3,199	4,140	56,498	34,662	21,258	
2,125	950	1,053	1,987	1,068	650	1,469	984	386	1,311	640	645	29,253	12,919	10,363	



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1 was 9,323, the employees on their payrolls numbering 934,262 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,684 having an aggregate membership of 161,789 persons, 15.4 per

cent of whom were without employment on July 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1935, as Reported by the Employers

The general industrial situation showed further improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,323 employers, whose staffs aggregated 934,262 persons, as compared with 915,746 in the preceding month. Although this increase of 18,516 was considerable, it was smaller than that recorded on July 1, 1934, and was also less than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding fourteen years for which statistics are available; as a result, employment at the latest date was at a rather lower level than at the beginning of July of last year, though it was in considerably greater volume than on July 1, 1933 or 1932. The falling-off as compared with July 1, 1934, was largely due to curtailment in work on highways and roads on which the number of reported workers was smaller by over 50,000 at the beginning of July, 1935, than on the same date last summer. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as index, stood at 99.5 at the latest date, as compared with 97.6 on June 1, 1935, and with 101.0 on July 1, 1934, while on the same date in the other years since 1920, it was as follows: 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend on July 1; most of the gain over June 1 occurred in the food and lumber groups. Mining (except of coal), communications,

services, trade, transportation and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increases in all of these except construction considerably exceeded the average gains indicated on July 1 in the years 1921-1934. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter than in the preceding month, and within the group of factory employment, there were large losses, also seasonal in character, in leather, textile and iron and steel plants.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The index numbers of employment in all economic areas except Ontario were higher than on the same date of last year, and were generally higher than on July 1 in 1933 or 1932.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 659 firms employing 76,030 workers, as against 72,329 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 106.7, or 6.3 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1934, when the gain over the preceding month had been much smaller. The advance on the latest date, however, was rather less than the average indicated on July 1 in the years since 1920. Railway and highway construction recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, while there were also additions to staffs in lumber mills and in logging, transportation, communications, services and trade. On the other hand, pulp and paper

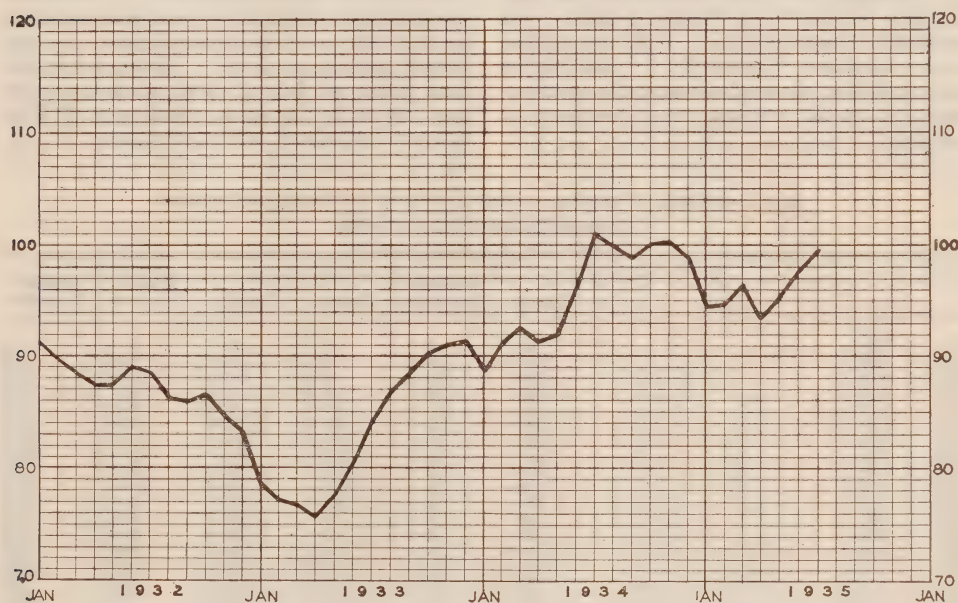
and iron and steel plants and coal mining were slacker, the losses in the last-named being seasonal in character.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing, on the whole, showed moderate improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories; leather, textile and iron and steel plants, however, showed seasonal curtailment. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, services, transportation and construction reported considerably heightened activity. The improvement in building and highway construction was most marked. The general gain

ported being just over 3,900 workers; the gain noted on the date under review was, therefore, rather above the average, although it was very much smaller than that indicated on the same date in 1934, when the index was over seven points higher. The improvement on July 1, 1935, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral product factories, mining, transportation, trade and construction showing considerable gains. The increases in construction were greatest, occurring mainly in the highway and railway divisions. On the other hand, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



during the month was smaller than that reported on July 1 in 1934, being also rather less than the average increase recorded in the last fourteen years. The forces of the 2,244 co-operating employers aggregated 260,923 persons, compared with 257,889 on June 1, or an addition of 3,034. The index on the latest date was fractionally higher than on July 1, 1934.

*Ontario.*—There was an increase in activity in Ontario, where the 4,100 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 392,961 employees, or 4,208 more than on June 1. Employment in previous years has usually, though not invariably, advanced on July 1 as compared with the preceding month, the average increase re-

ported being just over 3,900 workers; the gain noted on the date under review was, therefore, rather above the average, although it was very much smaller than that indicated on the same date in 1934, when the index was over seven points higher.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction, notably on the highways, but railway construction, services, trade, transportation, communications, mining and manufacturing also reported gains; those in the last-named occurred largely in the animal food and lumber groups. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker, and building also afforded less employment. In addition to the general improvement shown in industrial employment,



there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in the general situation. Data were compiled from 1,348 employers with an aggregate staff of 121,438 workers on July 1, as against 116,276 in their last return. This gain of 5,162 workers exceeded the average increase on July 1 in the last fourteen years. The index, at 96.3 on the date under review, compared favourably with that of 94.1 on July 1, 1934.

*British Columbia.*—Continued advances were made in British Columbia; the increase brought the index to 99.5, the highest since the end of 1930. A total working force of 82,910 persons was employed on the date under review by the 972 firms whose data were received and who had 80,499 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, particularly of food and lumber products, was seasonally busier on July 1, 1935, and mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade also reported considerable improvement, while the tendency was downward in logging.

### Employment by Cities

Five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made—Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver—showed heightened activity, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. Employment generally in these cities was brisker than at the beginning of July of last year.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed a small decline from the preceding month, mainly in manufacturing; animal food, tobacco and beverage and musical instrument plants reported heightened activity, but there were larger reductions in textile, leather and iron and steel plants. Work on the streets and roads and in trading establishments also showed a falling-off, while services, building construction, transportation and communications afforded rather more employment. A combined working force of 129,925 persons was indicated by the 1,307 co-operating employers, who had 130,440 workers on June 1. An increase had been noted on July 1, 1934, when the index was practically the same, standing at 86.7 as compared with 86.8 at the latest date.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	103.9	85.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	133.7	118.2
July 1, 1930.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
July 1, 1933.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1.....	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
April 1.....	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1.....	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1.....	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1.....	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1935.....	100.0	8.1	27.9	42.1	13.0	8.9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*Quebec.*—General improvement was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 166 firms with 12,997 employees, compared with 12,556 in the preceding month. Employment in trade, services, manufacturing and building increased moderately. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1934, when a general decrease had been shown.

*Toronto.*—There was a small contraction in industrial activity in Toronto on July 1, when trade, construction and transportation showed improvement that was offset by declines in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel, textile and leather products. The 1,385 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 256 workers to 118,809 at the beginning of July. A general gain had been reported on the same date of last year, but the July 1, 1935, index, at 97·7, was 3·6 points higher than that for the same date in 1934.

*Ottawa.*—Statistics were received from 169 employers with 13,603 persons on their paylists, or 333 more than in the preceding month. There were increases in manufacturing, notably in lumber and iron and steel factories, and in building construction, while other industries showed little general change. On the

whole, the situation on July 1, 1934, had remained unchanged from the preceding month; the index then was lower than in the month under review.

*Hamilton.*—There was a further though slight advance in Hamilton, where employment was in greater volume than on the same date of last year; 97 workers were added to the forces of 267 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,009 at the beginning of July, 1935. Manufacturing reported moderate improvement, and trade and transportation also showed small gains, but construction was quieter. This general increase was the sixth recorded in Hamilton since the beginning of the year.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Reduced activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a decline of 1,330 persons in the staffs of the 165 reporting employers, who had 15,382 in their employ on the date under review. The index was higher than on July 1, 1934, although the reduction then indicated had involved fewer workers.

*Winnipeg.*—Communications, transportation and construction registered moderate advances, and the tendency was also upward in manufacturing and trade, while services were slightly

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922.....	89·4	.....	97·7	.....	.....	.....	95·0	84·3
July 1, 1923.....	97·1	.....	98·9	117·4	96·2	.....	89·8	86·8
July 1, 1924.....	96·0	.....	92·7	108·9	86·0	.....	87·6	85·8
July 1, 1925.....	96·9	100·0	96·8	107·0	90·5	86·8	87·6	92·2
July 1, 1926.....	105·9	102·7	100·2	107·8	102·7	109·9	100·6	99·8
July 1, 1927.....	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
July 1, 1928.....	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
July 1, 1929.....	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
July 1, 1930.....	116·0	130·1	117·8	129·4	115·0	134·9	109·6	110·2
July 1, 1931.....	105·1	122·2	109·0	121·0	98·4	94·2	99·9	106·0
July 1, 1932.....	88·6	104·8	94·6	99·3	84·4	89·6	87·0	88·7
July 1, 1933.....	81·5	99·4	87·7	91·5	77·2	80·5	80·3	83·4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78·0	86·5	90·0	95·8	77·1	76·5	81·1	82·2
Feb. 1.....	81·1	89·6	89·7	98·4	80·7	90·9	79·5	83·9
Mar. 1.....	82·6	93·2	91·1	96·7	81·0	97·7	79·7	84·1
Apr. 1.....	82·1	95·4	92·7	97·6	83·0	102·9	79·7	84·8
May 1.....	82·9	96·3	92·9	100·8	83·9	109·3	81·2	85·9
June 1.....	86·3	97·9	93·9	102·4	86·7	107·1	81·9	86·3
July 1.....	86·7	96·1	94·1	102·4	87·5	100·6	82·7	89·8
Aug. 1.....	86·4	99·4	92·9	103·4	87·8	100·7	84·0	91·5
Sept. 1.....	86·6	99·9	94·3	100·9	84·9	91·0	85·2	91·8
Oct. 1.....	87·0	97·5	96·5	100·8	84·4	86·7	86·5	90·5
Nov. 1.....	87·3	96·5	97·2	98·6	86·3	76·1	86·4	89·0
Dec. 1.....	86·7	92·4	97·1	96·0	86·1	77·9	87·1	89·0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84·8	88·9	95·8	97·5	83·0	88·4	85·6	88·7
Feb. 1.....	81·6	90·0	93·0	98·2	84·6	109·1	82·6	88·0
Mar. 1.....	86·3	94·0	94·0	99·0	85·8	127·0	83·3	90·0
Apr. 1.....	83·8	93·4	94·8	99·3	87·7	132·6	83·5	89·7
May 1.....	86·3	96·7	96·7	101·3	90·3	133·5	85·5	93·4
June 1.....	87·2	95·8	97·9	103·5	93·5	123·5	87·0	96·5
July 1.....	86·8	99·0	97·7	106·2	93·9	113·4	89·1	99·9
Relative Weight of Employment by Ci- ties as at July 1, 1935	13·9	1·4	12·7	1·5	3·2	1·6	4·1	3·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



slacker. An aggregate working force of 38,059 employees was reported by the 447 co-operating firms; this was 919 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a smaller number of persons, and the index of employment, at 82.7, was then lower by 6.4 points.

*Vancouver.*—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 404 establishments employing 31,689 workers, as against 30,614 in the preceding month. There were increases in practically all groups, those in construction, communications, transportation and manufacturing being most pronounced; within the group of factory employment, the greatest expansion was in lumber mills. A similar increase, on the whole, had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1934, when the index was some ten points lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industry

Employment in manufacturing showed a further increase on July 1; although this was smaller than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year, it was important

in that it reversed the slight decline which the experience of the last fourteen years shows is the average change between June and July. The 5,537 establishments reporting had 495,013 employees on the date under review, as compared with 494,267 on June 1. The index rose from 98.4 in the preceding month to 98.5 on July 1, 1935, while the seasonally corrected index also showed a slight advance from 95.7 to 95.9 at the latest date; this was higher than in any other month since June, 1931.

An analysis of the data for July 1 shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food and lumber groups, with smaller gains in the musical instrument, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather footwear, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally slacker, the greatest losses being in the last-named group.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 997 persons being taken on by the 303 establishments making returns, which had 23,787 in their em-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	123.3
Feb. 1.....	81.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	85.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	106.2	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	107.0	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.6	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1.....	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1.....	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1.....	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1.....	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1.....	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1935.....	100.0	53.0	2.4	6.0	2.3	10.5	12.7	2.8	10.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

ploy. Considerable improvement was noted in fish-canning in British Columbia, and there were also gains in dairies and meat-packing plants. The index on July 1, 1935, was somewhat lower than on the same date in 1934, when a decidedly larger increase had been indicated.

*Leather and Products.*—Statements were received from 285 manufacturers in this division, employing 20,928 workers, as compared with 21,941 in the preceding month. The bulk of the decrease took place in boot and shoe factories and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The situation was better than that recorded on July 1 of last year, although a smaller decline had then been reported.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed substantially heightened activity, and employment in container, furniture and other wood-using factories was brisker, while vehicle works released employees. The general increase considerably

exceeded that noted on July 1, 1934, and the index then stood at 74.7, as against 80.8 on July 1, 1935. A combined working force of 42,421 employees was reported by the 811 firms co-operating on the date under review; this was 2,743 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces shared in the upward movement, but the gains in Ontario were greatest.

*Musical Instruments.*—Employment in musical instrument works increased on July 1; 35 manufacturers employed 1,003 persons, or 218 more than in the preceding month, while the situation was also more favourable than at the beginning of July, 1934.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—The resumption of operations in canneries caused an important advance, which, however, was much smaller than that registered on July 1 of a year ago, when the index was between three and four points higher. Returns were received from 432 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 29,754 operatives, as against 28,511 in their last

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	July 1, 1935	June 1, 1935	July 1, 1934	July 1, 1933	July 1, 1932	July 1, 1931	July 1, 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	53.0	98.5	98.4	93.8	83.0	85.4	97.2	111.3
Animal products—edible.....	2.5	125.7	120.6	132.7	130.2	114.7	112.6	99.6
Fur and products.....	2	96.8	99.0	89.4	95.8	84.6	98.9	114.9
Leather and products.....	2.2	102.8	108.1	95.4	94.0	86.5	89.4	86.0
Boots and shoes.....	1.5	105.5	112.0	99.7	101.5	93.6	97.6	87.7
Lumber and products.....	4.5	80.8	75.6	74.7	63.7	64.8	83.7	105.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.7	75.8	68.1	68.1	55.2	54.7	74.5	103.1
Furniture.....	6	73.3	72.4	72.5	69.1	71.2	96.1	105.2
Other lumber products.....	1.2	102.4	101.6	97.1	85.7	91.0	102.3	112.3
Musical instruments.....	1	35.1	27.4	33.0	22.0	29.4	58.9	62.9
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	103.3	98.9	107.0	97.2	100.5	106.8	114.5
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	96.6	96.7	95.8	86.4	87.9	97.5	110.4
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	87.8	86.7	88.9	74.5	73.7	87.4	107.3
Paper products.....	9	108.8	109.7	105.2	98.5	96.7	99.3	106.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	104.2	105.5	101.9	98.5	104.0	110.3	115.9
Rubber products.....	1.3	91.8	91.3	95.0	79.8	86.2	97.0	120.4
Textile products.....	10.1	110.4	112.4	107.5	95.6	96.2	96.4	99.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.9	125.3	127.3	122.0	103.9	103.6	97.6	97.2
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	87.5	90.3	90.2	75.4	79.3	81.5	82.1
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	8	130.4	127.6	114.7	108.5	99.4	92.5	88.5
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	502.8	512.7	481.7	377.5	363.1	317.5	276.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.1	118.8	117.9	118.2	108.5	107.7	105.4	104.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	98.5	101.0	93.3	86.4	89.1	94.6	100.3
Other textile products.....	1.0	89.7	94.3	90.2	77.9	77.6	83.8	93.9
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.7	117.5	115.5	109.5	106.6	112.0	116.2	125.8
Tobacco.....	9	106.3	104.1	99.7	102.3	106.7	103.2	114.3
Distilled and malt liquors.....	8	129.5	130.1	123.3	112.6	118.5	136.0	143.4
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0	103.1	118.8	112.2	91.3	82.7	105.9	118.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	132.0	131.0	121.0	111.3	109.9	115.9	116.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	81.2	77.9	75.6	57.0	78.2	112.9	137.1
Electric current.....	1.5	113.5	111.0	109.5	110.0	117.4	127.7	133.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	110.6	108.1	103.1	85.5	109.0	133.3	156.1
Iron and steel products.....	11.8	83.4	86.2	74.2	62.4	68.2	85.8	109.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.3	100.7	104.0	85.7	65.1	61.7	88.3	116.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.1	91.2	90.1	80.5	63.9	77.6	98.5	122.6
Agricultural implements.....	6	59.6	61.8	42.5	38.9	28.1	39.9	70.2
Land vehicles.....	5.4	82.7	86.9	75.1	66.6	72.7	85.2	107.2
Automobiles and parts.....	2.0	131.0	145.8	105.4	73.8	87.8	75.3	119.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	2	58.5	64.2	51.9	37.7	62.4	81.9	116.4
Heating appliances.....	5	98.3	97.4	85.8	68.2	72.6	96.4	105.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	5	76.1	76.0	63.6	50.1	63.8	111.6	156.2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	91.3	92.9	84.7	63.3	69.9	85.8	111.2
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	81.8	83.7	76.9	64.7	72.5	90.3	107.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.1	122.6	121.3	111.4	87.0	78.2	114.2	127.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	138.1	134.6	137.3	125.4	123.6	127.7	149.1
Miscellaneous.....	6	123.8	123.5	116.0	98.7	99.8	107.2	110.7

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



report. The improvement in Ontario and British Columbia was most noteworthy.

**Pulp and Paper Products.**—There was a decline in printing and publishing houses and in the production of paper goods, while pulp and paper mills were busier. The 584 co-operating employers in the Dominion reported 58,474 workers, compared with 58,420 on June 1. Large advances had been indicated in the group as a whole on July 1, 1934, but the index of employment was then slightly lower.

**Rubber Products.**—Little general change was registered in rubber factories, in which employment was slacker than in the summer of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 53 firms with 11,697 employees on the date under review, as compared with 11,639 in the preceding month.

**Textile Products.**—A further contraction, mainly in Quebec and Ontario, was reported by the 981 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 94,528 workers, or 1,683 fewer than at the beginning of June. The greatest losses were in cotton, headwear and garment and personal furnishing factories, while hosiery and knitting mills showed improvement. A larger decline had been indicated on the corresponding date in 1934, when the level of employment was lower than on the date under review. The decrease was seasonal in character, the tendency having been downward on July 1 in ten of the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available.

**Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.**—Employment in this division showed a moderate increase, according to data from 168 establishments, employing 15,423 persons, compared with 15,143 in the preceding month. The increase occurred mainly in Quebec. A greater gain had been noted on the same date last year, but the index was then eight points lower.

**Chemicals and Allied Products.**—There was a small advance in activity in chemical factories; 194 firms had 10,420 employees, compared with 10,327 on June 1. Ontario reported most of the additions to staffs. A reduction had been shown at the beginning of July, 1934, and employment was then in smaller volume.

**Clay, Glass and Stone Products.**—Further improvement was indicated in building material plants, the 196 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 379 persons to 8,958 on the date under review. Most of the gain was in Ontario. The level of employment was higher than on July 1 of a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

**Electric Current.**—A gain was registered in electric current plants, 99 of which reported a

combined working force of 14,325 persons, as against 14,009 at the beginning of June. The index was four points higher than on the same date in 1934, when a smaller improvement had been indicated.

**Electrical Apparatus.**—There was an increase of 246 in the staffs of the 109 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 12,105 employees on July 1. Firms in Ontario reported heightened activity, while elsewhere the changes, on the whole, were slight. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus was much larger than on July 1 in the preceding year, when a slight decline had taken place.

**Iron and Steel.**—For the first time since the opening of 1935, the trend in iron and steel factories was downward. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that curtailment generally occurs between June 1 and July 1; a slightly larger decrease had been indicated on July 1 of a year ago, when employment was in much smaller volume. Improvement on the date under review was noted in the general plant machinery group, while the automobile and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, wire and wire products and foundry and machine shop divisions showed contractions. Returns were compiled from 830 employers whose forces aggregated 109,893 workers, as against 113,500 in the preceding month.

**Non-Ferrous Metal Products.**—A further increase was registered in non-ferrous metal products, mainly in the aluminum group. The 156 co-operating manufacturers employed 19,407 operatives, or 168 more than in the preceding month. A small gain had been reported on the same date of last year, but the index was then decidedly lower.

**Mineral Products.**—Continued gains were shown in this division, in which the index, at 138.1, was fractionally higher than in July, 1934. Statistics were received from 127 employers whose staffs rose from 13,605 on June 1, 1935, to 13,946 on July 1.

### Logging

There was a seasonal reduction in logging, 3,785 persons being released from the staffs of the 286 reporting firms, who employed 22,884 on July 1. An advance had been noted on the same date in 1934, when the index was higher by four points.

### Mining

**Coal.**—There was a seasonal decrease in employment in coal mines, 98 of which employed 22,145 men, as compared with 22,485 in their last report. There were losses in this group

in the Maritime Provinces, while greater activity was indicated in the Western coal fields. A smaller decline had been noted on July 1 of last year, but employment was then in rather less volume.

**Metallic Ores.**—Another advance was reported in metallic ore mines; statements were tabulated from 161 operators employing 26,517 persons, or 788 more than on June 1. All but the Prairie Provinces shared in the gain. The general index, at 223.2, was nearly 44 points higher than on July 1, 1934.

**Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.**—There was a further increase in the payrolls of the 82 co-operating non-metallic mineral mines, which employed 6,973 workers, or 615 more than in the preceding month. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of July a year ago, when a decidedly smaller gain had been recorded.

### Communications

Continued improvement was indicated in this group, according to the reporting companies and branches, which had 21,375 persons on their payrolls, compared with 20,949 on June 1. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was more active. A larger gain had been recorded on July 1, 1934; the index of employment in this division, however, was then fractionally lower.

### Transportation

**Street Railways and Cartage.**—Activity in the local transportation group showed an increase, 203 firms having 25,171 workers in their employ, as against 24,488 in the preceding month. A smaller advance had been noted on the same date in 1934, when the index was slightly lower.

**Steam Railways.**—Statistics tabulated from 100 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 57,674 workers at the beginning of July, or 1,685 more than in the preceding month. Expansion on a smaller scale had taken place on July 1 of last year, but employment was then slightly above its level at the time of writing. All five economic areas reported improvement on the date under review.

**Shipping and Stevedoring.**—There was an increase in employment in water transportation, 100 companies having enlarged their staffs by 1,040 employees, bringing them to 15,005 on July 1. The index, at 89.9, was practically the same as at the beginning of July, 1934, when a rather small gain had been indicated. On the date under review, there were general

advances, those in Ontario and British Columbia being largest.

### Construction and Maintenance

**Building.**—Improvement in employment was noted in building construction; the increase was smaller than that indicated on July 1, 1934, when activity in this group was lower. The 675 co-operating contractors employed 23,167 workers, as compared with 21,694 in the preceding month. The expansion was mainly in Quebec and Ontario.

**Highways.**—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance increased on the date under review, when the 349 employers furnishing data had 62,823 employees, or 8,947 more than at the beginning of June. There were considerable advances in all provinces except British Columbia, where the situation was practically unchanged. Employment in this group was not so brisk as on July 1, 1934.

**Railway.**—A combined working force of 32,507 persons was reported by the 35 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 29,077 employees on June 1. All provinces shared in the increase. Much smaller additions to staffs were noted on July 1 a year ago, but the index then was 8.5 points lower than on the date under review, when it stood at 81.5.

### Services

Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 455 employers with 26,671 persons on their staffs, as compared with 25,560 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused the gain, which was on a rather larger scale than that reported on July 1, 1934, when employment was in less volume. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, except Ontario, where no general change occurred; the largest increases were in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

### Trade

Wholesale houses showed slightly greater activity, and retail stores reported a substantial gain in personnel. The additions to staffs in the group as a whole considerably exceeded the average increase recorded on July 1 in the last fourteen years. Statements were tabulated from 1,158 firms having 96,337 employees, as against 94,649 at the beginning of June, 1935. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date last summer, when marked improvement had also been indicated by trading establishments.



## TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the

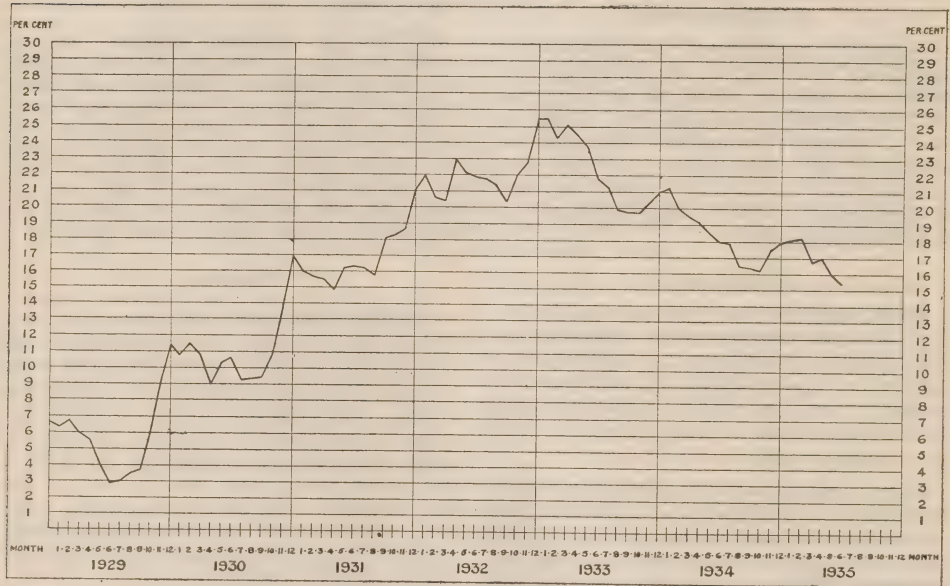
columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated areas or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1935

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to **involuntary idleness due to economic causes**. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is

from June of last year when unemployment stood at 18.0. In all provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, industrial activity tended upon from May, British Columbia unions with a 4 per cent gain showing the greatest expansion, due mainly to the better situation obtaining for navigation workers. Alberta unions indicated improvement of around 2 per cent, the coal mines affording slightly increased employment, while the advances noted in the other provinces were

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Continued advancement in the volume of work available to local trade union members was apparent at the close of June, though the change from the previous month was slight. According to the reports received from 1,684 labour organizations at the end of the month, with an aggregate of 161,789 members, 24,991 were without work, a percentage of 15.4, in contrast with 15.9 per cent in May. Improved conditions were reflected also

fractional. Mine closings in Nova Scotia during June affected a considerable number of workers and were almost entirely responsible for the unfavourable movement shown in that province from May. Compared with the returns for June of last year Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia unions all registered employment expansion of moderate proportions during the month reviewed, Quebec unions recording gains on a smaller scale. Employment conditions in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however,

showed little variation from June a year ago, though the trend was unfavourable.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment reported from the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Edmonton and Vancouver members were afforded a considerably better volume of work during June than in May, and advancement, on a smaller scale, was evident among Winnipeg, Regina and Toronto unions. In Montreal, Halifax and Saint John, however, employment eased off slightly from May. When contrasted with the returns for June of last year Edmonton unions, as in the previous comparison, reported extensive employment gains during the period surveyed and in Toronto the situation was also notably improved. Increased activity, of more moderate degree was apparent among Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver unions, while in Montreal the tendency was nominally upward. Curtailment in employment on a large scale was, however, noted by Halifax members and in Saint John also much slacker conditions prevailed.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1929, to date. During January and February of this year unemployment as indicated by the curve remained in much the same volume as at the close of 1934, though the tendency was toward retarded activity. In March, the projection was downward, reflecting a somewhat improved industrial situation which, however, was not maintained in April, as the trend was slightly less favourable. During May and June there was again a lowering in the level of the curve, denoting employment advancement on a small scale. In each month during the first half of 1935, as represented by the curve, better conditions have prevailed than in the corresponding month of 1934.

The manufacturing industries during June reported the same percentage of idleness as in the previous month, namely, 15.9, the fluctuations in activity reported in the various trades being of an offsetting character. For June, reports were received from 465 unions in the manufacturing industries with 51,497 members, 8,186 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. A more favourable employment situation was noted from June a year ago when 17.2 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. The iron and steel trades, which combined include a rather substantial membership, showed stationary employment conditions when compared with May, as did also general labourers. Fur workers were much better engaged and moderate expansion was indicated by papermakers and wood, textile and carpet, and glass workers.

Increases in activity, on a smaller scale, were apparent among cigar makers, metal polishers, bakers and confectioners, brewery and leather workers. On the other hand, meat cutters and butchers reported a sharp drop in employment from May, recessions of much lesser magnitude occurring for garment and jewelry workers. Fractional declines only were registered in the printing trades, and among hat and cap workers. A much better level of activity was shown from June of last year by wood and fur workers, general labourers and metal polishers, and improvement of considerably lesser proportions by iron and steel workers, papermakers, printing tradesmen and brewery workers. On the contrary, pronounced curtailment was evident among cigar makers and glass, jewelry and leather workers, while declines in activity of moderate degree were registered by textile and carpet, garment and hat and cap workers and meat cutters and butchers.

Unemployment in the coal mines was in somewhat greater prevalence during June than in the preceding month, according to the reports tabulated from 50 unions embracing a membership of 16,093 persons. Of these, 3,020, or a percentage of 18.8, were without work at the end of the month, in contrast with 15.5 per cent in May. Heightened activity, however, was apparent from June of last year when 21.9 per cent of idleness was recorded. Mine closings in Nova Scotia were the deciding factor in the less favourable situation indicated from May, the British Columbia mines showing a substantial gain in work afforded and Alberta improvement of lesser degree. There was little variation in the employment volume afforded miners in Nova Scotia from June of last year, what nominal change was noted being in a favourable direction, while in Alberta and British Columbia gains in activity on a larger scale were recorded. Short time work among the miners continued to be rather prevalent during the month surveyed.

The substantial recovery noted in the building and construction trades during May was sustained throughout June and increased slightly, the 182 associations making returns, with a combined membership of 17,264 persons, showing an unemployment percentage of 44.5 at the close of the month, in contrast with 45.5 per cent in May. Considerably greater activity was apparent than in June last year, unemployment for that month standing at 57.8 per cent. Improvement on a pronounced scale from May was reflected by steam shovelmen, hod carriers and building labourers, and granite and stone cutters, while bricklayers, masons and plasterers showed moderate gains and electrical workers a slightly better em-



ployment trend. On the contrary, plumbers and steamfitters, and bridge and structural iron workers registered a substantial drop in work afforded from May, and employment for tile layers, lathers and roofers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and carpenters and joiners was somewhat retarded. In all trades better conditions prevailed than in June, 1934, steam shovelmen, hod carriers and building labourers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, granite and stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, and bridge and structural iron workers all sharing extensively in the total advancement. The increases in employment recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers were also noteworthy, plumbers and steamfitters showing lesser gains.

The transportation industries, with 746 organizations reporting a total of 54,002 members during June, indicated a better employment tendency than in the previous month, unemployment standing at 7.7 in comparison with a percentage of 9.0 in May. Heightened activity on a small scale was also noted from June last year, when 9.3 per cent of idleness was recorded. Navigation workers were much better engaged than in May and among steam railway employees, whose returns included over 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, the level of activity was slightly above that of the preceding month. Teamsters and chauffeurs showed but a nominal increase in work available, while among street and electric railway employees conditions were unchanged from May. As in the previous comparison, expansion of noteworthy proportions was recorded by navigation workers from June, 1934, and slight gains by steam railway employees. Among street and electric railway employees fractional improvement only was registered. Teamsters and chauffeurs, however, reported a small percentage of idleness during June compared with a fully engaged situation in the corresponding month of last year.

Among retail shop clerks a higher level of employment was shown during June than in the preceding month, though inactivity was somewhat more marked than in June last year. This was manifest by the reports received from 5 associations, with an aggregate of 1,786 members, 184, or 10.3 per cent, of whom were without work on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 13.3 in May and 6.2 in June a year ago.

Activity for civic employees eased off very slightly during June from May, the 77 associations forwarding reports, with 7,759 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 2.8, as compared with 1.9 per cent in May. The change from June, 1934, was also slight, though

favourable, 3.0 per cent of inactivity being reported for that month.

The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades during June tended upward, both when compared with that of the previous month and June, 1934, though the variation in each comparison was quite small. Reports for June were received from an aggregate of 115 unions, involving 4,115 members, 604 of whom were idle at the close of the month, a percentage of 14.7, as compared with percentages of

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	9.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.3	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	5.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	4.0	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	3.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
June, 1919.....	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.6
June, 1920.....	.6	.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
June, 1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
June, 1922.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
June, 1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	1.0	1.6	4.5	4.0	3.4
June, 1924.....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	7.7	2.2	5.8
June, 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
June, 1928.....	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.2	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	23.5	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	19.4	23.2	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.5	20.3	19.4	13.5	15.6	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.2	12.0	14.6	16.1	15.0	21.3
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	30.7	21.7	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.2	18.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	23.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	15.5
June, 1934.....	9.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.3	17.2	15.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.0	15.6
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	15.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	16.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	16.3
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Feb., 1935.....	6.4	8.2	22.3	20.0	15.1	11.8	13.8	21.1	15.2
Mar., 1935.....	6.6	8.2	20.2	17.2	14.4	12.0	15.7	20.8	16.7
April, 1935.....	5.2	13.1	20.4	16.6	14.5	9.8	20.8	19.7	17.0
May, 1935.....	5.9	8.4	22.2	12.9	14.1	10.2	21.8	17.2	15.9
June, 1935.....	12.2	8.1	21.9	12.0	13.7	9.4	20.1	13.2	15.4

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations				
1919	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
1920	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1921	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1922	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1923	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1924	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1925	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1926	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1927	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1928	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1929	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1930	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1931	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1932	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1933	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1934	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1935	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1936	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1937	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1938	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1939	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1940	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1941	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1942	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1943	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1944	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1945	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1946	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1947	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1948	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1949	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1950	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1951	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1952	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1953	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1954	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1955	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1956	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1957	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1958	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1959	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1960	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1961	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1962	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1963	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1964	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1965	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1966	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1967	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1968	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1969	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2	45	22	99	0	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1970	6	23	6	23	23	19	16	19	41	0	15	10	0	0	2																				





applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined steadily throughout June, and at the end of the period under review were about 15 points below the levels recorded at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 56.6 during the first half and 51.7 during the second half of June, 1935, in comparison with ratios of 68.7 and 66.1 during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the same periods were 52.9 and 48.2 in comparison with 65.4 and 63.8, respectively.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1935, was 1,156 as compared with 1,234 in the preceding month and with 1,822 during June of last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,131 in comparison with 2,091 in May and 2,701 in June, 1934.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,079, of which 654 were in regular employment and 425 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,147 during the preceding month. Placements in June, 1934, averaged 1,745 daily, consisting of 1,046 placements in regular and 699 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 27,403 persons to positions and effected a total of 25,889 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 15,695, of which 11,488 were of men and 4,207 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,194. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 18,951 for men and 8,770 for women, a total of 27,721, while applications for work totalled 51,129, of which 39,182 were from men and 11,947 from women. Reports for May, 1935, showed 30,847 positions available, 52,251 applications made and 28,672 placements effected, while in June, 1934, there were recorded 45,529 vacancies, 67,504 applications for work, and 43,621 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1925, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925.....	308,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (6 months).....	92,530	62,172	154,702

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of nearly 23 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during June when compared with the preceding month and of 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The reduction from June of last year was due to fewer workers being placed in the highway division of construction and maintenance and in services, as nominal changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 44; construction and maintenance, 588; and services, 252, of which 196 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 297 of men and 85 of women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during June, were 4 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 12 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 4 per cent when compared with May, and nearly 13 per cent in comparison with June, 1934. The only gains of importance over June of last year were in the highway division of construction and maintenance and in services. These increases were offset, in part, by reduced placements in logging and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 29; construction and maintenance, 460; and services, 531, of which 415 were of household workers. During the month 475 men and 79 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

Positions offered through employment offices in the province of Quebec during June were nearly 8 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 41 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 4 per cent in place-



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place-ments same period 1934
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>948</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>208</b>
Halifax.....	239	46	332	211	80	131	715	75
New Glasgow.....	272	14	262	280	241	20	393	121
Sydney.....	437	0	465	437	61	377	316	9
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,032</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>474</b>
Chatham.....	266	14	220	270	257	13	59	116
Fredericton.....	117	12	141	118	115	3	101	143
Moncton.....	274	6	285	271	99	172	91	156
Saint John.....	375	2	395	373	83	290	432	196
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>4,824</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>8,156</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,966</b>
Chicoutimi.....	321	0	568	320	180	140	135	66
Hull.....	103	24	666	120	101	5	310	916
Montreal.....	2,337	291	4,048	2,085	1,291	333	1,840	520
Quebec.....	957	399	1,420	1,067	631	138	465	83
Rouyn.....	201	0	301	198	195	3	89	205
Sherbrooke.....	394	0	584	465	357	39	111	176
Three Rivers.....	511	46	569	635	410	69	50	862
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>12,380</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>27,367</b>	<b>12,118</b>	<b>6,362</b>	<b>5,372</b>	<b>45,781</b>	<b>16,093</b>
Belleville.....	86	0	168	85	40	45	382	149
Brantford.....	212	24	290	200	175	25	1,690	477
Chatham.....	371	0	396	371	87	284	575	347
Fort William.....	410	0	426	409	336	73	487	533
Guelph.....	90	45	489	115	48	17	1,050	492
Hamilton.....	512	47	983	506	269	189	2,540	596
Kingston.....	369	20	359	344	295	49	400	352
Kitchener.....	290	0	437	292	60	228	1,392	974
London.....	1,605	29	1,480	1,674	1,300	300	1,943	437
Niagara Falls.....	136	1	69	164	71	71	2,086	346
North Bay.....	149	0	182	147	112	35	490	700
Oshawa.....	718	0	852	712	66	646	511	1,980
Ottawa.....	699	20	1,421	671	440	213	1,850	186
Pembroke.....	398	1	453	377	190	187	29	336
Peterborough.....	119	13	147	117	79	17	363	1,080
Port Arthur.....	669	0	650	650	626	24	649	420
St. Catharines.....	262	28	272	239	100	139	2,262	528
St. Thomas.....	188	30	163	158	59	99	526	357
Sarnia.....	297	13	275	284	142	142	500	453
Sault Ste. Marie.....	60	1	479	66	37	21	222	444
Stratford.....	104	0	247	98	75	23	194	149
Sudbury.....	419	1	1,202	461	428	23	715	3,324
Timmins.....	364	0	656	367	154	213	866	660
Toronto.....	3,341	332	14,489	3,104	925	2,040	20,492	1,868
Windsor.....	512	26	782	507	248	259	3,567	85
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>1,352</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>15,009</b>	<b>1,863</b>
Brandon.....	173	21	213	151	145	6	683	1,783
Winnipeg.....	1,179	9	2,898	1,192	856	334	14,326	886
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>1,551</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>8</b>
Estevan.....	37	21	13	15	11	1	9	0
Melfort.....	7	0	7	7	7	0	0	118
Moose Jaw.....	274	53	314	280	142	119	426	49
North Battleford.....	59	18	48	43	40	3	11	49
Prince Albert.....	124	21	110	90	43	47	80	262
Regina.....	450	8	593	415	297	118	690	210
Saskatoon.....	275	13	278	259	218	41	346	66
Swift Current.....	105	27	96	89	76	13	139	2
Weyburn.....	84	9	80	74	37	37	63	61
Yorkton.....	136	4	138	139	65	74	0	1,684
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,339</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>1,684</b>
Calgary.....	598	6	1,411	586	544	42	3,527	654
Drumheller.....	140	2	371	142	87	55	246	69
Edmonton.....	791	5	1,308	796	699	86	4,176	792
Lothbridge.....	518	12	601	516	98	418	802	90
Medicine Hat.....	292	0	268	293	122	171	126	79
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,295</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>2,463</b>
Kamloops.....	141	17	272	128	120	2	49	334
Nanaimo.....	487	0	488	477	316	161	129	476
Nelson.....	187	2	204	185	42	143	17	57
New Westminster.....	93	1	152	93	61	32	162	105
Penticton.....	144	12	185	138	102	19	90	232
Prince Rupert.....	123	0	157	122	22	100	106	6
Vancouver.....	1,124	23	2,168	1,209	926	227	2,108	1,139
Victoria.....	996	0	1,133	996	156	840	137	123
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>27,721</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>51,129</b>	<b>27,403</b>	<b>15,695</b>	<b>10,194</b>	<b>79,555</b>	<b>26,151*</b>
Men.....	18,951	342	39,182	18,872	11,488	7,259	67,200	22,140
Women.....	8,770	1,427	11,947	8,531	4,207	2,935	12,065	4,011

\*504 Placements effected by offices since closed.

ments when compared with May, but a gain of nearly 54 per cent in comparison with June, 1934. Increased placements under construction and maintenance were mainly responsible for the gain over June of last year, although all groups, except farming and mining, showed improvement under this comparison. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 69; logging 158; transportation 142; construction and maintenance 1,324; trade 119; and services 2,023, of which 1,785 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,727 of men and 1,438 of women.

#### ONTARIO

Positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during June were over 10 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 58 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also declined over 9 per cent when compared with May and nearly 59 per cent in comparison with June, 1934. The large reduction in placements from June of last year was almost entirely due to the curtailment of placements on highway construction and other relief projects, supplemented by losses in services, logging, manufacturing, transportation and mining. These declines were slightly offset by gains in farming and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 432; logging 1,140; farming 1,261; construction and maintenance 5,087; trade 334; and service 3,356, of which 2,135 were of household workers. There were 4,914 men and 1,448 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

There was a decline of nearly 35 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during June, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 42 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 35 per cent less than in May and nearly 44 per cent lower than during June, 1934. The decline in placements from June of last year was due almost entirely to fewer workers being sent to relief work on highway construction, offset, in part, by a gain in building construction. All other groups showed losses, of which those in services and logging were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 300; construction and maintenance 399; and services 600, of which 460 were of household workers. There were 713 men and 288 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during June, was nearly 29 per

cent less than in the preceding month and 10 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also declined over 34 per cent when compared with May and over 15 per cent in comparison with June, 1934. The only loss of importance from June of last year was in the highway division of construction and maintenance, while a small gain was reported in farm placements. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 55; farming 517; construction and maintenance 124; and services 644, of which 428 were of household workers. During the month 638 men and 298 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

Orders received at employment offices in Alberta during June called for over 17 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 3 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss under both comparisons were reported in placements. When comparing placements by industrial groups with June of last year, construction and maintenance, farming and logging showed declines, and increases were reported in services, transportation, manufacturing, and mining. The total losses, however, were slightly in excess of the gains. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 50; farming 488; transportation 52; construction and maintenance 1,091; and services 521, of which 374 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,233 men and 317 women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During June, orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for nearly 29 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 22 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 28 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a loss of nearly 23 per cent in comparison with June, 1934. The decline in placements from June of last year was entirely due to fewer workers being sent to relief employment on highway construction. This loss was offset, in part, by moderate increases in logging, services and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 53; logging 107; farming 180; mining 63; construction and maintenance 2,207; and services 618, of which 352 were of household workers. During the month 1,491 men and 254 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,695 placements in regular employment,



6,711 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 542 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 515 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 27 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4.00 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Benefiting by the reduced rate in Quebec during June were 6 loggers who received their certificates at the Hull office for transportation to Pembroke. Reduced rate certificates granted in Ontario during June numbered 278, of which 275 were to provincial points and 3 outside the province. The latter were issued at the Timmins office to 3 mine workers for transportation to Amos. Provincially for points within their respective zones the Port Arthur office despatched 185 bushmen, 11 sawmill workers, 8 mine workers, 5 café employees, and one iron worker; the Fort William office 50 bushmen and the Sudbury office 14 bushmen. To employment within the Fort William zone also one miner was despatched from Timmins. The movement of labour in Manitoba during June comprised the transfer of 62 workers, 44 of whom went to provincial employment and 18 to other provinces. All of these were granted their certificates for transportation at the Winnipeg office. Travelling within the province were 41 farm hands, 2 hotel workers, and one camp cook going to situations at centres within the Winnipeg zone. Of the workers journeying outside the province 10 bushmen, one farm hand, one cook, and one highway labourer were destined to the Port Arthur zone, 3 construction labourers

and one farm housekeeper to Regina, and one farm hand to Estevan. In Saskatchewan, one certificate was issued during June at the Regina office to a farm hand proceeding to Saskatoon. Business transacted by Alberta offices involved the transfer of 148 workers, all of whom were bound for provincial employment. The majority of these secured their certificates at Edmonton, among whom were one farm hand travelling to Drumheller, and 31 mine workers, 31 highway construction workers, 26 steamship company employees, 19 bushmen, 16 fishermen, 6 farm hands, 5 farm housekeepers, 3 hotel workers, 2 Dominion Parks employees, one baker, one electrician, one bridge carpenter, one camp cook, one electric welder, and one truck driver to various centres in the territory covered by the Edmonton office. Transferred from Calgary one hotel cook went to Edmonton, and one hotel maid within the Calgary zone. British Columbia offices issued 47 reduced rate certificates during June, all for provincial points. Of these 37 were granted at Vancouver to 17 mine workers, one farm hand and one construction labourer travelling to Penticton, 4 mine workers to Kamloops, one musician to Nelson, one sawyer to Prince Rupert, and to 9 miners, one housekeeper, one hotel worker and one cook going to employment within the Vancouver zone. For points within its own zone Prince Rupert despatched 8 mine workers and one farm hand. The one remaining transfer was of a sawmill engineer sent from Nelson to Penticton.

Of the 542 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June, 362 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 151 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 22 by the Northern Alberta Railway, 4 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During June, 1935

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during June was \$5,117,066; this was an increase of \$291,881 or six per cent, as compared with the May total of \$4,825,185,<sup>1</sup> and of \$2,705,606 or 112.2 per cent in the more significant comparison with June, 1934, when the authorization amounted to \$2,411,460.

The value of the building authorized in each month of the present year has been higher than in the same month of 1934, while since January, the aggregate for each month has also exceeded that for the corresponding month in 1933. The cumulative total for the

first six months of 1935 is higher than in any of the last three years. Although the improvement is partly due to the granting of construction permits for public buildings in several centres as an unemployment relief measure, the movement in general building operations has also been distinctly more favourable than in the last few years. In comparison with earlier years of the record, from 1920 to 1931, however, the value of building authorizations continues low. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials during the elapsed months of 1935, at 81.5 per cent of the 1926 basic average, was lower than in the same period of any

<sup>1</sup>Includes figures for Charlottetown and Fredericton, received too late for inclusion in the May report.

preceding year for which building statistics for the 61 cities are on record, with the exception of 1932 and 1931.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements for June, 1935, showing that they had issued more than 300 permits for dwellings valued at over \$1,241,000 and some 1,900 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$3,700,000, while engineering projects valued at an aggregate of \$23,000 were authorized in Brantford. During May, authority was given for the erection of almost 400 dwellings and some 2,300 other buildings, valued at approximately \$1,373,000 and \$3,260,000, respectively; engineering projects estimated at \$119,152 were also authorized.

Improvement over May, 1935, was recorded in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, the gain of \$278,842 or 90·8 per cent in British Columbia being greatest. Of the declines elsewhere reported, those of \$190,751 or 11·3 per cent in Quebec and \$103,505 or 72·6 per cent in Saskatchewan were most pronounced.

As compared with June, 1934, there were increases in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; the gain of \$1,008,847 or 75·8 per cent in Ontario and \$1,004,953 or 204·2 per cent in Quebec were largest. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there were decreases of \$36,655 and \$25,881, respectively, in this comparison.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver recorded increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with May, 1935, and also with June, 1934; Toronto showed a loss in the first, but a gain in the second comparison. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, London, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, York, and East York townships, East Windsor, Riverside, Regina, Calgary, Kamloops, and New Westminster also reported improvement over May, 1935, and June, 1934.

*Cumulative Record for First Half Year, 1920-1935.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same years are also given.

The aggregate for the first six months of this year was decidedly higher than in any of the last three years, although it was lower than in earlier years of the record; the cost of building, as indicated by the index number of wholesale prices of building materials, was

slightly lower than in the first half of 1934, and was also lower than in other years since 1920, except 1933 and 1932.

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1926 = 100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926 ave. = 100)
1935.....	\$ 5,117,066	\$24,629,071	31·3	81·5
1934.....	2,441,460	10,411,377	13·2	82·8
1933.....	3,589,204	10,315,899	13·1	78·9
1932.....	5,028,324	24,341,044	30·9	76·8
1931.....	8,593,958	58,950,508	74·8	83·5
1930.....	18,621,487	85,413,985	108·4	95·0
1929.....	27,816,592	124,609,267	158·2	99·2
1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	129·6	95·9
1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	102·6	96·0
1926.....	18,715,050	73,760,419	100·0	101·0
1925.....	14,915,884	65,899,717	83·7	103·1
1924.....	13,967,006	60,674,154	77·0	110·8
1923.....	14,286,252	73,047,496	92·7	111·4
1922.....	17,052,582	71,281,674	90·5	108·0
1921.....	14,420,934	55,771,684	70·7	132·0
1920.....	14,113,794	61,754,710	78·4	144·5

The relation between illumination and industrial efficiency has been made a subject of study by the Medical Research Council and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain. In a report recently published by this department it is stated:

"The illumination required for any kind of task depends upon certain qualities or conditions of the object or objects with which the task is concerned; and these vary with different types of tasks. The chief of these are size, contrast, rate of movement and, possibly, colour. The idea which is aimed at is, in effect, to endeavour to take the task to pieces, assess its component parts and put it together again in terms of the illumination required for its performance.

"So far one variant only has been examined. The present paper sets out the result of the examination of the relationship between size and illumination. It is shown that actually it is impossible by any practicable increase in illumination to compensate for a considerable decrease in size, so as to bring the rate of performance up to the value which it had for the largest sizes, but, on the other hand, a very definite relationship has been established for each size between performance and illumination. It is clear from the results obtained that it is now possible to find the relationship between size of work and illumination which will give a performance equal to a certain definite percentage of the maximum performance for the size under consideration."



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

**T**HE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1935, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further improvement in employment between May 20 and June 24, in most of the principal industries. The estimated number of insured persons in employment increased by 27,000.

The industries mainly affected by the improvement were building, public works and contracting and certain ancillary trades, engineering and ironfounding, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, the hosiery and jute industries, certain food manufacturing industries, printing and bookbinding, musical instrument, etc., manufacture, the transport and distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, etc., service. There was a further increase, however, in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, mainly in Yorkshire, and there was also a decline in employment in most of the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, and in the motor vehicle industry.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at June 24, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15.5, as compared with 15.6 at May 20, 1935, and with 16.4 at June 25, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at June 24, 1935, was 12.6 as compared with 13.1 at May 20, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.9, as compared with 2.5. For males alone the percentage at June 24, 1935, was 17.8 and for females, 9.2; at May 20, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 17.9 and 9.5.

The estimated number of insured persons aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at June 24, was 10,361,000. This is the highest figure recorded during the period of over fourteen years for which statistics are available. The total was 27,000 more than at May 20, 1935, and 188,000 more than at June 25, 1934.

At June 24, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,555,184 wholly unemployed, 361,825 temporarily stopped, and 83,101 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,000,110. This was 44,642 less than a month before, and 92,476 less than a year before. The total included 1,615,081 men, 55,647 boys, 283,308 woman, and 46,074 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 920,179 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 744,258 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 210,863 insured persons (including 19,255 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 124,810 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at June 24, 1935, was 2,068,152.

### United States

**Manufacturing Industries.**—Factory employment decreased 1.7 per cent and pay rolls declined 2.9 per cent from May to June. Seasonal factors partly accounted for these declines. Factory employment and pay rolls normally decline in June, decreases having been shown in that month in 9 of the preceding 16 years for which information is available. While strikes in the sawmill industry in the Pacific Northwest States, together with sporadic strikes in other localities, further depressed the level of employment in June, the effect of these labour disturbances were counteracted to some extent by the settlement of labour difficulties in brick and other industries.

Declines in employment and pay rolls were shown in both the durable and nondurable goods groups of industries. The decreases were more pronounced in the durable goods group, employment decreasing 2.2 per cent and pay rolls 3.8 per cent. In the nondurable goods group the declines were 1.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively.

A comparison of the preliminary June 1935 employment index (79.7) with June 1934 (81.1) shows a decrease of 1.7 per cent in employment over the year interval while a similar comparison of the June 1935 pay-roll index (66.5) with June 1934 (64.9) shows a gain of 2.5 per cent.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In June 1935, reports were received from 23,127 establishments employing 3,580,749 workers whose weekly earnings were \$73,054,592. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 60 per cent of the wage earners in the 90 industries studied.

**Non-manufacturing Industries.**—Fourteen of the 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed gains in employment and pay rolls from May to June. The only industries in which declines in employment were reported were wholesale and retail trade and year-round hotels.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.**—Employment in retail trade and wholesale trade establishments declined slightly from May to June, though aggregate pay rolls in retail trade increased 0.6 per cent.

The decrease of 0.1 per cent in employment in retail trade was due largely to declines in the general merchandising group of establishments. In this group, composed of department, variety, general merchandising, and mail-order houses, employment decreased 0.8 per cent. Food stores also showed a small decline in number of workers over the month interval. Increases in employment were shown for automotive, apparel, and lumber and building materials retailers.

Employment in wholesale trade establishments declined 0.5 per cent from May to June, based on reports received from 16,464 establishments employing 281,755 workers in June. The net decrease in employment was due primarily to sharp declines in the group of country buyers and assemblers. The wholesale dry goods and apparel group showed a small decrease in number of workers while several other important lines of trade (food, groceries, machinery, and hardware) reported small gains.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES.**—Small gains in employment were shown in each of the 3 public utility industries surveyed. Employment increased 0.7 per cent in the electric light and power manufactured gas industry, 0.3 per cent in telephone and telegraph, and 0.2 per cent in electric railroad and motor bus operation and maintenance.

**SERVICE INDUSTRIES.**—Increases in employment were shown in 5 of the 6 service industries surveyed. Employment in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments showed seasonal gains of 1.5 per cent and 3.3 per cent, respectively. Brokerage firms showed 1.3 per cent more employees in June than in May and banks and insurance companies reported small gains in the number of workers. Employment in hotels which operate on a year-round basis showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. In resort hotels, which are not included in these totals, a seasonal expansion in employment was reported.

**MINING.**—Each of the 5 mining industries showed gains in number of employees from May to June. Anthracite mines reported a gain of 6 per cent in employment coupled with a gain of 33.2 per cent in pay rolls, reflecting increased production. A similar condition was shown in bituminous coal mining in which the gain of 3.4 per cent in number of workers was coupled with a gain of 31.8 per cent in pay rolls. Employment in metal mining increased 3.5 per cent, due partially to resumption of operation following strikes in certain localities; quarrying and nonmetallic mining plants showed a gain of 1.8 per cent and crude petroleum producing firms reported an increase of 0.6 per cent in employment over the month interval.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—Employment in building construction continued to expand in June. Reports from 10,219 contractors engaged on private building construction projects not financed by P.W.A. funds showed an increase of 4.6 per cent in employment and 6.2 per cent in pay rolls. The reporting contractors employed 88,732 workers in June whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest June 15 were \$2,137,714. Gains were generally shown in all localities for which data are available.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain

conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original



form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates than fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924 provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district, or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of June, 1930, p. 652. The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour

schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and

payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of July, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts include in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Enamelware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Socks.....	Brampton Knitting Mills, Brampton, Ont.
Boots.....	Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Greatcoats.....	Workman Uniform Co., Mont- real, P.Q.
Cloaks.....	Workman Uniform Co., Mont- real, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Collars, vests and overcoats..	Clayton & Sons, Halifax, N.S.
Blue overall suits.....	Clayton & Sons, Halifax, N.S.
Linoleum, base, etc.....	Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Forage caps, drab.....	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Service shirts.....	The Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Overcoats.....	I. H. Herman, Victoria, B.C.
Cotton canvas.....	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Service trousers.....	The Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloth trousers.....	Houde Larocche & Cie, St. Croix, P.Q.
No. 1 drill.....	Montreal Cottons, Ltd., Mont- real, P.Q.
Serge lining.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Mont- real, P.Q.
Sheets.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Canopy Hangar doors.....	Richards Wilcox Canadian Co., London, Ont.
Peak caps, summer.....	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Drab frieze.....	Bates & Innes, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Blue frieze.....	Bates & Innes Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Enamelware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shirts and trousers.....	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Earthenware.....	Sovereign Potters Ltd., Ham- ilton, Ont.
Blankets.....	Porritt's Spencer (Canada) Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Blankets.....	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Blankets.....	Watchorn & Co., Ltd., Merrick- ville, Ont.
Blankets.....	West Coast Woollen Mills Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Winter shirts and drawers....	Galt Knitting Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Winter shirts and drawers....	Jos. Simpson Sons Ltd., Tor- onto, Ont.
Leather mitts.....	Duclos & Valliere Ltd., Mont- real, P.Q.
Blue serge.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Marquee tents.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Khaki drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drawers, lightweight.....	Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Drawers, lightweight.....	Schofield Woollen Mills Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.
Toilet soap.....	Royal Crown Soaps Ltd., Cal- gary, Alta.
Steel sash.....	Geo. W. Reed Co., Ltd., Mont- real, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	J. Leckie Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Ankle boots.....	A. E. Wry Standard Ltd., Am- herst, N.S.
Ankle boots.....	J. A. & M. Cote Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Peak winter caps.....	Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Table oilcloth.....	Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Household soap.....	Colgate Palmolive Peet Co., Toronto, Ont.
Bed springs.....	Simmons Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during



the month of July, 1935, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd.,
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons, Ltd., London, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q.
Stamping machines, etc.....	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter box locks.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of a Museum and Caretaker's Quarters at Port Louisburg, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. M. A. Condon & Son, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, June 24, 1935. Amount of contract, \$42,842.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone carvers.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron and bronze workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, asbestos shingles.....	0 55	8
Insulation workers.....	0 50	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Digby, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. H. Farnham, Digby, N.S. Date of contract, July 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$6,632 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 35	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a public building at Mahone Bay, N.S. Name of contractors, Parsons Construction Co., Ltd., Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, July 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$29,854. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Tilesetters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a rock backfilled pilework Wharf extension at Diligent River, Cumberland Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Geo. E. Wagstaff, Port Greville, N.S. Date of contract, July 2, 1935. Amount of contract, ap-

proximately \$8,782.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 50	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 55	8
Hoist operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, crosscut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8

Construction of foundations for Customs and Immigration Building, St. Stephen, N.B. Name of contractors, Parsons Construction Co., Ltd., Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, July 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$11,820. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stonecutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8

Construction of a public building at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 25, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,174,726.00, and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Stonemasons.....	1 10	8
Stonecutters.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 10	8
Bricklayer mortar mixer.....	0 50	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Hollow tile workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Sheet metal helpers.....	0 50	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Roofers, patent.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Marble setters.....	1 10	8
Marble setters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Tile setters.....	1 12½	8
Lathers, metal.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 62½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 67½	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 53½	8
Engineers, hoist—steam.....	0 90	8
Engineers, hoisting steel.....	1 00	8
Engineers, road roller.....	0 75	8
Mastic floor layers.....	0 75	8
Paving asphalt layers.....	0 50	8
Paving asphalt rakers.....	0 60	8
Powderman.....	0 50	8
Elevator erectors.....	1 04	8
Elevator erectors' helpers.....	0 73	8
Engineers, gas and electrical hoist.....	0 60	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Partial reconstruction and extension of Breakwater at Stoney Island, Shelburne Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Ralph and Arthur Parsons, Walton, Ontario. Date of contract, June 29, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately, \$9,353.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	\$0 37½	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
“ “ —steam.....	0 55	8
Piledriver runners.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourer.....	0 30	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Extension of wharf at Beach Point, King's Co., P.E.I. Name of contractor, J. D. Stewart, Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, June 22, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,495.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen.....	\$0 37½	8
Enginemen (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8

Construction of an asphaltic-macadam-pavement at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles J. Walker, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 9, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,248. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Roller operator steam.....	0 60	8
“ “ gas.....	0 50	8
Plant engineer.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Asphalt rakers.....	0 40	8
Asphalt mixer man.....	0 45	8
Drainpipe layers.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Weston, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Jas. W. Hewitt & Sons, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1935. Amount of contract, \$32,632.00, and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters.....	0 87½	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 70	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	1 10	8
Tile setters.....	1 07½	8
Lathers, metal (tied on metal furring).....	0 90	8
Lathers (nailed on wood furring).....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 55	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at La Malbaie, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Belley, Villeneuve & LaJoie, Point au Pic, P.Q. Date of contract, July 12, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,433.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drillrunners.....	0 40	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Timbermen or cribmen.....	0 37½	8
Driver.....	0 30	8

Painting exterior of and minor repairs to Westminster Hospital buildings, London, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred W. Clark, Lambeth, Ontario. Date of contract, July 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,300.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Painters and glaziers.....	\$0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a warehouse at Hamilton, Ontario. Name of contractors, Hill Steel Construction Co., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,975. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Cement finisher.....	0 58½	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Hoist operators—gas or electric.....	0 65	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 67½	8
Roofers—slate and tile.....	0 65	8
Roofers—composite.....	0 75	8
Man in charge of felt and gravel roofers.....	0 60	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 49½	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition and repairs to the public building at Swan River, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. L. Martin and Albert Kennedy, Swan River, Man. Date of contract, July 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$2,945.35. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 90	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Placing rubble mound protection to check-water at Meaford, Ont. Name of contractors, King Paving Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont. Date of contract, July 19, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,215.45. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineers, gas.....	\$0 50	8
Hoist engineers, steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 40	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8

Construction of additions and alterations to the public building at Kerrobert, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd. Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, June 24, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,450.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

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Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 50	8
Roofers: (built up asphalt roofing) Finishers.....	0 45	8
Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating material.....	0 40	8
Metal lathers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of an assembly wharf at Nanaimo, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 1, 1935. Amount of contract, \$176,086.82. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bridgemen.....	\$0 90	8
Carpenters.....	0 65	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Dock builder.....	0 90	8
Dredge Crew (hydraulic)—	per month and board	
Captain.....	\$166 50	8
Chief engineer.....	157 50	8
Second engineer.....	121 50	8
Leverman.....	121 50	8
Mate.....	121 50	8
Blacksmith.....	103 50	8
Carpenter.....	81 50	8
Oiler.....	67 50	8
Fireman.....	63 00	8
Deckhands.....	58 50	8
Watchmen.....	72 00	8
Cook.....	76 50	8
Steward.....	49 50	8
Engineers—one drum—steam.....	per hour	8
Engineers—two drum—steam.....	0 75	8
Engineers—pile driver.....	1 00	8
Labourers—common.....	0 45	8
Labourers—building.....	0 45	8
Labourers—track.....	0 45	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Pile Driving Crew—		
Foreman.....	1 12½	8
Engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boom man.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Derrick engineer.....	1 00	8
Derrick man.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Pipe fitters.....	0 70	8
Pipe layers (water).....	0 55	8
Plumbers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Roofers—sheet metal.....	0 70	8
Truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Wharf builders.....	0 90	8

Note.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.



Construction of a concrete retaining wall at Prince Albert, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles Mamczasa, Prince Albert, Sask. Date of contract, July 3, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,465.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline or electric.....	0 45	8
Hoist operator—steam, 1 or 2 drum	0 65	8
Hoist operator—steam, 3 or more drums.....	0 75	8
Painter.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Plumber and steamfitter.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze, etc.).....	0 42	8

N.B.—In any cases where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Thorold, Ont. Name of contractors, R. Timms Construction Co., Ltd. Welland, Ontario. Date of contract, June 25, 1935. Amount of contract, \$35,652.00, and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	8
Metal lathers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Vernon, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Paul deBons, Vernon, B.C. Date of contract, June 28, 1935. Amount of contract, \$14,118.00, and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 85	8
Stonecutters.....	0 75	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 85	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 65	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 55	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 65	8
Plasterers.....	0 85	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Drivers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—In any cases where by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Kingston, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, July 25, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately, \$29,164.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, June 24, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately, \$24,692.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging work at Providence Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, June 24, 1935. Amount of contract approximately \$11,040.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging work at Charlemagne, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, June 20, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,816.10. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging Lanctot Basin, Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, June 20, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately, \$25,520.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour at Cobourg, Ont. Name

of contractors, The National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., of Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 2, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$26,550.66. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging berths at four piers at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 4, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,785. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Great Lakes Dredging & Contracting Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$160,921.31. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging Saugeen River, Southampton, Ontario. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Contracting Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,094.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging at Brooklyn, Queen's Co., N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 20, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$31,882.30. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 22, 1935. Amount of contract approximately \$8,100.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont.

Date of contract, July 10, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$30,855.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at St. Andrews, N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dredging Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, July 12, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,130.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### *Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies etc.)*

Interior fittings for the public building at Wallaceburg, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,398.50. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

Interior fittings for the public building at Brussels, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, July 23, 1935. Amount of contract, \$825.00. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

#### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

#### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

Contracts were awarded recently by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, under the "B" Labour Conditions, as follows: to The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., for the supply of brown serge jackets; to the Paris Wincey Mills Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont., for the supply of flannel; to Dufresne & Locke Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., for black ankle boots; and to The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B., for Strathcona riding boots.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Logging

#### NIPIGON DISTRICT, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN TIMBER OPERATORS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES

Agreement reached following the strike reported on page 725 of this issue, to be in effect from July 18, 1935, for the "sap peeling season" of 1935.

Workers to have the right to belong to a union of their own choice and no discrimination against workers on account of union activity. Union representatives may discuss business with the men without interference during working hours. Appointed representatives of the workers to have the right to discuss grievances with the foremen or other representatives of the operators. Workmen to have the right to subscribe voluntarily to any



organization and upon the worker's instructions, the operators will pay such subscriptions and charge same to worker's account.

Price for cutting and peeling spruce is \$3.25 per single cord to apply in good timber and an adjustment to be made in the various camps to compensate men for working in poor timber (\$3.50 per cord at Long Lac). The monthly rate during the "sap peeling season," \$40 per month ordinary work and \$45 for teamsters based on a 9-hour day. This is exclusive of the kitchen staff.

Van goods and other supplies required by workers to be furnished at prices not exceeding the retail prices charged for the same articles at Port Arthur and Fort William.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 71.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1935 to May 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week. Men required for emergency work, the setting of sleeves and inserts on Saturday morning may be paid at single time. In case of night work only on a job, or shift work, shifts to commence at the end of the regular working day and 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one half; Saturdays (with exception noted above), Sundays and eight statutory holidays, double time. If finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish takes not more than one hour, single time to be paid.

Wages per hour: journeymen plumbers and steamfitters 75 cents until December 31, 1935 and 80 cents thereafter; until December 31, 1935, improvers to be paid 45 cents for their first six months and 60 cents for their second six months; from January 1, 1936, 50 cents for their first six months and 65 cents for their second six months.

Apprentices to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Provincial Apprenticeship Act.

One junior mechanic only on any job to each branch of the trade, except when there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters when two to be allowed to six men, three to eleven men and four to sixteen men.

Men working out of city to have fare and board and travelling time up to a certain hour.

A joint conference board to be formed to adjust trade disputes or grievances. Any dispute which cannot be settled by this board will be referred to the general office of the union for a decision before any strike or lock-out occurs.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 46.

(The terms of this agreement relating to wages and hours were approved by Order in Council under the Industrial Standards Act and noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July page 633.)

Agreement to be in effect from April 30, 1935, to February 28, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for plumbers at Ottawa, with the following exceptions:

Minimum wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 85 cents per hour until June 30, 1935 and thereafter 90 cents, but all work contracted for and accepted prior to July 1, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the union, may be completed at the 85 cent rate. The minimum wage for 5th year junior mechanics 55 cents per hour until July 1, 1935, and 60 cents thereafter.

For work out of the city, the board of those journeymen only who are sent in charge of work or as foreman or superintendent must be paid by the employer, but all journeymen are to have their transportation and certain travelling time paid by the employer.

LONDON, ONTARIO.—LONDON AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 593.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1935, to May 1, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the agreement summarized above for Toronto plumbers, with the following exception:

Minimum wage rates: journeymen plumbers and steamfitters 80 cents per hour, junior mechanics 55 cents.

### Quebec Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreements in the Province of Quebec, not previously mentioned in this monthly article, have been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE as follows:

BUILDING TRADES, VICTORIAVILLE, July, page 629, with amendment in this issue, page 733.

PLUMBERS, HULL, July, page 629.

BREAD AND CAKE DELIVERY MEN, QUEBEC, July, page 629.

PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS, QUEBEC, July, page 630, with amendment in this issue, page 732.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SHERBROOKE, July, page 630.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL, July, page 630.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SAINT HYACINTHE, July, page 631.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC, July, page 631.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS, July, page 631.

BUILDING TRADES, DRUMMONDVILLE, July, page 632.

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND NAVIGATION) MONTREAL, July, page 632 and amendment in this issue, page 733.

PLUMBERS, THREE RIVERS (amendments) July, page 632, and this issue, page 733.

BAKERS, MONTREAL, this issue, page 731.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, HULL, this issue, page 731.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, JOLIETTE, this issue, page 731.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, this issue, page 732.

MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL, this issue, page 732.

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS (amendment) this issue, page 732.

PAINTERS, THREE RIVERS (amendment) this issue, page 733.

CLOTHING WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (amendment) this issue, page 733.

BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS, THREE RIVERS (amendment) this issue, page 733.

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS (amendment) this issue, page 732.

### Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules in the Province of Ontario have been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE as follows:

PLUMBERS, TORONTO, July, page 633.

PLASTERERS, TORONTO, July, page 633.

BREWERS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, July, page 633.

ELECTRICIANS, TORONTO, this issue, page 734.

BUILDING LABOURERS, TORONTO, this issue, page 734.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS, TORONTO, this issue, page 734.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPERHANGERS AND GLAZIERS, TORONTO, this issue, page 735.

LATHERS, TORONTO, this issue, page 735.

PLASTERERS' LABOURERS, TORONTO, this issue, page 735.

CARPENTERS, TORONTO, this issue, page 735.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, TORONTO, this issue, page 736.

MILLINERY WORKERS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, this issue, page 736.

FURNITURE WORKERS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (Except Toronto), this issue, page 736.

Seventeen thousand of Montreal's population have been dealt with in the past five years by the Health Service for Federated Agencies, which has given complete physical examinations with laboratory tests, dental examinations and treatment, physicians' visits to homes of clients for whom the Federation assumes financial responsibility.

The results of the first five years of the Health Service are given by Miss Esther Beith, R.N., executive director. During this period of five years the cost of this service has been \$82,619, or less than five dollars for each individual. The object of the Health Service is to provide health examinations for all clients of agencies within the Federation who are not in a position to have their own physician. It was felt that a great many conditions which required expenditures of large sums of money by the social agencies were caused by preventable health conditions.

In France a decree has been issued entitling French employers to a subsidy provided they give employment to persons registered with the regular unemployment funds. The decree stipulates that the employer must prove that the total number of persons employed by him exceeds the average number employed in the same period in the preceding year and in the quarter of the year immediately preceding the engagement of the unemployed persons. The hours of work of persons thus employed must not be less than 32 per week, and an employer may not collect a bonus for any one employee for more than 180 days in any 12-month period.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being at practically the same levels as in June.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.53 at the beginning of July as compared with \$7.54 for June; \$7.43 for July, 1934; \$6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$10.91 for July, 1930; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.42 for July, 1914. Changes in the cost of individual commodities were slight, the most important advances being in beef, pork and eggs and the largest declines in butter, flour and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.94 for July as compared with \$15.95 for June; \$15.84 for July, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.26 for July, 1930; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel was little changed, increases in the cost of anthracite coal being offset by the lower cost of wood. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was unchanged in July from the level of the previous month at 71.5. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are 72.0 for July, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97.2 for July, 1929; 100.1 for July, 1926; 104.8 for July, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.4 for July, 1914. Price changes during the month were not large, the greatest advances occurring in fruits, vegetables and raw textiles, chiefly cotton, silk and wool, while grains, livestock, hides, silver and raw rubber were lower. Consumers' goods were higher due to increases in prices of foods, while producers' goods were slightly lower mainly because of lower prices for manufacturers' materials.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every

effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

#### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage  
(Continued on Page 786.)

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1918	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1931	July 1933	July 1934	June 1935	July 1935
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	49-4	79-6	84-0	70-2	64-2	62-0	71-4	76-4	75-0	57-6	44-4	45-4	49-6	50-6
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	33-6	57-8	54-4	40-6	35-6	34-4	42-6	48-6	46-8	31-2	24-0	24-4	28-0	28-0
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-4	28-3	28-1	22-0	19-1	19-7	22-5	24-4	23-9	17-5	12-0	11-9	12-9	12-9
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-9	36-8	37-3	30-3	28-0	30-7	30-1	31-7	30-8	26-2	20-5	20-5	21-7	21-4
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-2	37-7	40-7	32-9	31-8	32-3	38-0	31-6	30-1	23-2	16-1	20-9	21-3	22-5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-4	70-4	74-0	57-8	54-2	58-0	52-2	56-0	53-8	45-2	30-0	30-4	39-2	40-2
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-5	51-0	57-0	48-0	42-5	44-7	37-2	39-4	40-4	29-2	20-4	31-1	30-1	30-2
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	36-8	73-8	75-8	43-2	43-6	49-8	44-0	44-0	42-6	29-2	25-4	25-2	31-0	31-0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	35-1	26-9	49-3	59-2	38-2	33-9	38-2	38-5	36-0	36-2	24-4	21-1	24-9	22-6	24-7
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	24-9	43-1	52-6	35-1	31-4	34-7	34-2	32-1	32-7	20-3	17-1	21-1	19-0	21-2
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-4	51-6	51-0	70-8	88-2	78-6	69-0	68-4	70-2	72-0	72-0	63-6	54-6	58-2	61-2	60-6
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	49-8	91-4	118-8	63-0	70-2	74-4	77-2	79-4	65-8	46-6	39-8	44-2	46-6	42-8
Butter, cream-ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	30-0	51-7	66-3	37-2	42-0	42-0	43-3	44-1	36-3	26-8	23-8	25-2	26-3	24-8
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-1	33-4	40-6	34-8	30-0	331-6	332-6	333-2	331-6	323-5	319-4	320-0	320-0	319-9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-4	30-6	38-4	28-2	26-2	331-6	332-6	333-2	331-6	323-5	319-4	320-0	320-0	319-9
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	63-0	117-0	144-0	121-5	105-0	114-0	117-0	115-5	114-0	93-0	84-0	87-0	88-5	88-5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	33-0	68-0	84-0	63-0	49-0	553-0	553-0	548-0	548-0	333-0	333-0	333-0	334-0	33-0
Rolled Oats.....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-5	40-5	44-0	30-0	28-0	29-0	31-5	31-5	31-0	25-0	23-5	25-0	26-0	26-0
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	23-2	34-2	19-8	19-8	21-8	21-0	20-6	20-2	18-6	16-0	16-2	15-8	15-6
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	34-2	22-2	17-0	17-6	15-8	18-2	23-8	19-0	12-2	8-2	9-2	10-6	10-8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-1	22-9	29-1	21-3	24-9	19-8	21-9	21-3	20-7	17-0	14-9	14-9	16-0	16-0
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-4	18-0	27-2	18-4	19-8	15-8	13-5	13-7	15-9	12-0	11-7	12-8	12-4	12-4
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-0	43-6	93-6	44-4	33-6	31-6	32-0	28-4	26-8	24-8	31-6	27-2	26-0	25-6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-2	20-4	43-4	21-0	15-8	15-0	15-0	13-6	12-8	12-0	15-4	13-2	12-6	12-6
Tea, black.....	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-1	14-6	16-4	13-7	13-9	18-0	17-8	17-6	15-0	13-8	10-4	12-8	13-0	13-0
Tea, green.....	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-3	14-1	16-8	14-9	15-2	18-0	17-6	17-6	15-0	13-8	10-4	12-8	13-0	13-0
Coffee.....	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-4	11-2	15-4	13-7	13-4	15-4	15-1	15-1	14-2	12-3	9-9	9-8	9-4	9-3
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	50-3	66-0	197-4	35-9	43-9	85-9	48-2	48-3	87-3	34-2	38-6	37-7	25-9	25-4
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 5-48</b>	<b>\$ 5-96</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 7-34</b>	<b>\$ 7-42</b>	<b>\$ 13-00</b>	<b>\$ 16-84</b>	<b>\$ 10-96</b>	<b>\$ 10-27</b>	<b>\$ 11-07</b>	<b>\$ 10-80</b>	<b>\$ 10-98</b>	<b>\$ 10-91</b>	<b>\$ 8-11</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 7-43</b>	<b>\$ 7-54</b>	<b>\$ 7-53</b>
<b>Starch, laundry</b>	<b>1 lb.</b>	<b>c. 2-9</b>	<b>c. 3-0</b>	<b>c. 3-1</b>	<b>c. 3-2</b>	<b>c. 3-2</b>	<b>c. 4-7</b>	<b>c. 5-0</b>	<b>c. 4-4</b>	<b>c. 4-0</b>	<b>c. 4-2</b>	<b>c. 4-1</b>	<b>c. 4-0</b>	<b>c. 4-0</b>	<b>c. 4-0</b>	<b>c. 3-9</b>	<b>c. 3-8</b>	<b>c. 3-8</b>	<b>c. 3-8</b>
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-2	73-8	105-0	110-9	105-8	106-2	100-8	100-6	100-0	100-0	91-0	92-6	88-4	88-7
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	38-0	58-7	76-6	75-6	68-8	63-2	62-6	62-8	62-8	61-6	57-6	57-7	58-1	57-9
Wood, hard.....	1 cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-5	69-2	82-2	87-4	77-0	75-7	75-7	76-5	76-4	73-2	61-1	60-4	61-0	60-8
Wood, soft.....	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-8	50-8	63-3	62-5	58-5	55-9	55-9	55-1	54-2	53-8	46-3	45-9	45-7	45-4
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-5	27-8	37-2	33-7	31-3	30-8	31-0	31-1	30-8	29-8	26-9	27-4	27-4	27-3
<b>Fuel and light.....</b>		<b>\$ 1-50</b>	<b>\$ 1-63</b>	<b>\$ 1-76</b>	<b>\$ 1-91</b>	<b>\$ 1-89</b>	<b>\$ 2-80</b>	<b>\$ 3-64</b>	<b>\$ 3-70</b>	<b>\$ 3-41</b>	<b>\$ 3-32</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-24</b>	<b>\$ 3-18</b>	<b>\$ 2-83</b>	<b>\$ 2-84</b>	<b>\$ 2-81</b>	<b>\$ 2-80</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2-37</b>	<b>\$ 2-89</b>	<b>\$ 4-05</b>	<b>\$ 4-75</b>	<b>\$ 4-83</b>	<b>\$ 4-81</b>	<b>\$ 6-38</b>	<b>\$ 6-83</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 6-87</b>	<b>\$ 6-91</b>	<b>\$ 6-98</b>	<b>\$ 7-07</b>	<b>\$ 6-93</b>	<b>\$ 5-67</b>	<b>\$ 5-53</b>	<b>\$ 5-57</b>	<b>\$ 5-57</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>\$ 9-37</b>	<b>\$ 10-50</b>	<b>\$ 12-79</b>	<b>\$ 14-02</b>	<b>\$ 14-17</b>	<b>\$ 20-66</b>	<b>\$ 26-92</b>	<b>\$ 21-53</b>	<b>\$ 20-67</b>	<b>\$ 21-30</b>	<b>\$ 21-01</b>	<b>\$ 21-26</b>	<b>\$ 21-26</b>	<b>\$ 18-26</b>	<b>\$ 15-48</b>	<b>\$ 15-84</b>	<b>\$ 15-95</b>	<b>\$ 15-94</b>

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-24	13-14	17-09	11-12	10-31	11-12	10-76	10-97	10-98	8-43	7-21	7-62	7-61	7-61	7-61
Prince Ed. Island.....	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-59	11-38	14-52	10-34	9-29	10-06	9-73	10-05	10-15	8-06	6-81	7-07	7-31	7-13	7-13
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-07	12-81	16-63	11-13	9-99	11-21	10-54	10-10	10-97	8-41	7-26	7-50	7-65	7-62	7-62
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	6-92	12-91	16-03	10-42	9-72	10-32	9-91	10-13	10-02	7-49	6-39	6-80	6-81	6-88	6-88
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-29	13-05	17-05	10-74	10-28	11-23	10-87	10-85	10-81	7-97	6-93	7-50	7-51	7-52	7-52
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	7-52	12-75	16-54	11-04	10-02	10-47	10-29	10-67	10-64	7-54	6-68	6-90	7-59	7-50	7-50
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	7-99	12-90	16-25	10-99	9-82	10-55	11-02	11-32	11-08	7-69	6-65	7-09	7-50	7-31	7-31
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-78	13-01	16-70	10-91	9-86	10-77	10-79	11-35	11-20	7-96	6-60	7-15	7-53	7-44	7-44
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	8-78	13-86	18-23	12-19	11-30	11-90	11-78	12-40	12-26	9-32	7-69	8-17	8-39	8-41	8-41

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	26.3	21.2	18.9	14.0	11.3	12.9	21.4	22.5	20.1	30.2	33.1	50.4
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	25.5	21.1	18.8	14.2	12.2	9.5	17.7	21.6	20.4	28.1	30.6	47.0
1—Sydney.....	28.9	24.6	20.4	15.7	14.3	9	16	24.3	20.5	27.6	29.2	48.4
2—New Glasgow.....	26.7	21.7	18.4	14.3	11.7	10	19	20	19.8	27	30.8	46.9
3—Amherst.....	25	22	20	16	14			20	18	28	30.3	45
4—Halifax.....	25.9	18.9	20	12.9	11.5	9.1	19.3	22.6	19.7	29.5	33.5	50
5—Windsor.....									22	26.5	28.5	45
6—Truro.....	21	18.3	15	12	9.3			20	22.5	29.7	31.5	46.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	22	18.5	17.2	15.2	12.7	10			17.5	28.7	32.4	40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	27.3	21.1	19.7	14.0	11.8	11.6	19.2	22.1	20.8	28.8	31.2	49.0
8—Moncton.....	24.4	19	16.2	13	11	13.2		21.6	19.3	29.7	30.6	48.4
9—Saint John.....	27.4	20.3	19.7	14.2	11.6	10.6	21	23.3	20.1	28	29.7	51.4
10—Fredericton.....	30	22.5	21.6	14.6	12.5	10.6	16.7	23.5	22	28.3	30.7	51
11—Bathurst.....	27.5	22.5	21.2	14.2	12	12	20	20	21.7	29.3	33.7	45
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	22.9	19.6	19.6	13.5	9.1	9.2	21.6	19.2	19.3	29.2	31.8	53.7
12—Quebec.....	23.7	20.4	20.4	14	8.7	8.5	23.7	19	19.1	28.7	31.9	46.9
13—Three Rivers.....	19.7	17.1	19.1	13.7	8.8	10.1	20.3	18	18.4	33.3	33.7	53.7
14—Sherbrooke.....	26.8	22.2	22.3	16.2	12	10.5	20	21.3	20.2	28.2	30.9	52.5
15—Sorel.....		17.5	17.5	11.5	8.7		18	17.5	19	30	33.3	55
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18	16.5	16.6	12	7.8	11.2	20	16.2	18.6	30	33	51.7
17—St. Johns.....	25	23.5	20	14	7.5	8.5		20	18	26	32	58.3
18—Theftord Mines.....	15.3	16	14	13	8	9.3		16	19.5		29	55.1
19—Montreal.....	29.1	22.7	24.9	13.2	10.3	6.4	24.2	22.1	20.4	28.4	31.2	55.8
20—Hull.....	25.6	20.5	21.4	14	10.2	8.7	25.2	22.6	20.2	29.2	31.5	54.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	26.1	22.2	19.2	14.7	11.8	14.3	21.1	24.0	20.7	29.7	32.5	51.9
21—Ottawa.....	27.9	22.8	22.9	15.8	10.6	11.2	18	21.6	20.2	29.6	33.6	53.5
22—Brockville.....	27.8	24	20	14.5	11.3	9.9		22.2	19.5	29.6	31.4	52.1
23—Kingston.....	24.9	21.2	20	14	10.2	11.5	19.5	23.3	20	27.4	31.2	48.4
24—Belleville.....	22.7	18.2	18.2	13.2	9.6	13	19	23.2	19	30.2	32	50.7
25—Peterborough.....	25.7	22.7	20.5	14.7	11.2	13	17.5	22.7		28.1	30	49.1
26—Oshawa.....	27.3	21.8	21	14.5	12.4	12.6	18	23.2	20.3	29.3	30.7	50.4
27—Orillia.....	24.3	20.3	18.2	14.3	11.6	15	23.3	26	20.7	29.4	30.7	51.2
28—Toronto.....	28.2	23.2	21.6	14.2	12.8	14.8	23.3	23.7	21	32.7	37	54.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	28.2	23.7	19.2	14.7	11.6	14.6	21.5	22.6	16.7	31.0	34.2	51.9
30—St. Catharines.....	26.2	22.8	19.3	13.7	11.7	14.2	17.5	24	21	32.7	30.5	52
31—Hamilton.....	26.4	22.9	22.4	15.7	13.3	15.9		23.2	20	28.4	31.6	51.5
32—Brantford.....	26.2	21.9	19.1	15	11.5	14.4	24.5	24.4	22.5	29.2	32.2	52.7
33—Galt.....	27.3	23.7	20.8	15.8	12.8	16.6	25	25	20	31.1	34.9	51.3
34—Guelph.....	24.7	21.7	19.7	14.6	12.6	14.5	18.5	20.9	23.2	28.3	32.2	52.6
35—Kitchener.....	25.1	23	18.1	14.9	12	14.7	26.5	23.6	22	27.7	30.8	50.4
36—Woodstock.....	28	24.4	19.8	15.2	11.7	15.3	20	24.2	22.5	30	31.5	52.1
37—Stratford.....	27.7	22.7	18.7	15.7	14	17	23.7	25.3	20	27.6	30.6	52.4
38—London.....	27.2	23.1	20.7	14.9	12	14		25.3	21.2	28.6	31.5	54
39—St. Thomas.....	26.7	23	20	15.4	11.4	15.1		27	20.5	28.5	30.1	53.9
40—Chatham.....	26.2	22.9	19.6	14.6	11.1	16.2	17.5	23	20.2	30.5	33	53.1
41—Windsor.....	25.9	21.9	19	14.8	11.5	14.6	20.7	23.5	19.2	27.4	30.1	52.9
42—Sarnia.....	24.8	22	18.7	15.8	12.6	14.6	18.5	21.8	22.3	27.4	31.2	51.8
43—Owen Sound.....	24	19.6	18	14.6	11.8	16		22.1	18	31	33.7	51.1
44—North Bay.....	25	21.3	17.5	13.7	10	12		22.7	21.7	28.8	29.7	48.8
45—Sudbury.....	23	20.6	17.4	12.8	10.8	13.2	26	24.2	18	29.2	32.3	50.9
46—Cobalt.....	23				12			23	25	32	35.2	50.7
47—Timmins.....	29.2	25.7	20.7	18	13.7	19		29	20	32.3	36.1	55
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	22.6	19.4	15.5	13.3	10	14	20.7	22.6	19.7	29.8	32.5	51.5
49—Port Arthur.....	26.4	20.7	19.2	14.5	11.6	13.2	23.5	27.2	21.9	34.7	37.3	52.1
50—Fort William.....	27	21.2	17.8	14.4	13.4	15.7		29.3	23.2	34.3	36.8	55
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	23.6	18.7	18.4	13.5	11.0	12.7	23.0	22.3	19.1	31.7	33.8	52.1
51—Winnipeg.....	25.2	20.3	19.7	12.9	11	11.3	21	24.6	18.2	32.3	34.6	53
52—Brandon.....	22	17	17	14	11	14	25	20	20	31	33	51.2
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	22.4	18.7	16.5	11.7	9.1	10.9	16.5	21.1	16.9	35.5	39.3	49.9
53—Regina.....	23.1	18.3	17.7	12	9.9	10.2	16.2	20.8	18	35.4	38.5	50.8
54—Prince Albert.....	20	18	15	10	8.3	10	15	23	15	37.5	42.2	48.7
55—Saskatoon.....	21.2	17.9	15.5	11	8.4	11	17.6	19.7	17.7	35.6	39.4	47.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	25.4	20.6	17.8	13.6	9.6	12.4	17	20.8		33.5	37.2	52.1
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.9	19.0	16.0	12.2	9.3	12.8	21.8	19.0	17.9	29.7	33.4	46.5
57—Medicine Hat.....	24	20	16.7	13	9.2	15.7	20.3	18	17.1	32.9	37.6	46.1
58—Drumheller.....	21.5	17.5	14.5	11.5	7.5	13	21.5	19.5	17.5	26.2	30	45
59—Edmonton.....	20.7	17.3	15.1	10.8	9	11.1	21.7	17.5	18.9	28.7	31.7	45.5
60—Calgary.....	25.7	21.2	18.1	14.1	11.9	13.4	23.8	22.4	18.2	34.5	37.7	49.5
61—Lethbridge.....	22.4	19	15.6	11.5	8.8	10.7		17.5		26.3	29.9	46.7
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	27.4	22.8	19.7	14.3	13.5	15.2	25.9	24.1	24.6	32.9	36.6	48.0
62—Fernie.....	24.5	20	18.5	14	13.7	14.3	27.5	25.5	21.7	32	36.2	48.1
63—Nelson.....	26	21.3	20.7	14.7	13.5	15	24	25.3	21.2	30.8	35	51.7
64—Trail.....	20.7	23.7	19	15.7	12.8	16.3	28.7	25.2	21.3	34.6	39.8	46
65—New Westminster.....	27.7	23	19	14.8	12.7	14.5	25.6	22.5	21.4	32.3	36.1	47.5
66—Vancouver.....	29.1	23.9	20.4	13.9	14.3	15.6	26.4	24.1	22.3	32.5	36.1	48.7
67—Victoria.....	31.6	25	22.5	15.8	15.3	16.5	25.5	25.6	22.4	33.8	36.9	47.5
68—Nanaimo.....	25.5	25	19	13.2	13.7	17.5	24.2	23.5	22	30.6	34.7	45.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	20.3	17.7	12.6	11.3	12.2	25	23	20.8	36.6	38.2	48.5

a. Price per single quart higher

b. Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1935

[illegible]



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>5.9a</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.8	7.3	15	3.4	5	6.7	14.1	11.1	12.8	10.8
2—New Glasgow.....	18.7	6-6.7	15	3.7	5	7.5	13.1	10.5	11.7	10.8
3—Amherst.....	17.7	6.7	.....	3.5	4.8	7.7	12	10.4	12	10.4
4—Halifax.....	19.2	4-6.7	14.6	3.7	5	8.2	16.7	10.8	12.4	10.9
5—Windsor.....	19.5	6.7	14.7	3.8	5	7.5	15	11	12	12
6—Truro.....	19.3	6.7	13.9	3.7	5.1	7.7	12.7	10.8	12.8	11.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.1	6.7	16	3.4	5	7.5	13.8	9.4	11.7	11.4
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>
8—Moncton.....	20	7.3	15.4	3.6	5.2	8.4	13.7	11.3	12.2	11.5
9—Saint John.....	19.7	6-6.7	17.2	3.4	5.3	7.4	13.2	10.1	12	10.3
10—Fredericton.....	19.6	6.7	15	3.6	5	7.3	14.1	10.3	12.7	10.6
11—Bathurst.....	18	6.7-7.3	.....	3.3	4.8	7	13	11.7	11.7	11.3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>
12—Quebec.....	18.6	4.7-5	13.7	3.5	5.1	6.5	10.5	8.8	11.1	10.5
13—Three Rivers.....	18	4.7-5.3	12.6	3.5	5	6.2	12.2	9.4	13.4	12.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	15.4	4.7	13.1	3.5	5.3	5.9	10.8	9.7	12.7	10.7
15—Sorel.....	19	.....	14.6	3.2	5	6.1	9.7	9.4	12.3	11.8
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17	4	14	3.3	6	7.1	11	9.2	13	11.5
17—St. Johns.....	16	4	12.4	3.1	5	7	10	8.7	12.7	12.3
18—Theftord Mines.....	18.3	4	13.2	3.5	5	5.3	11	9	12.5	10.2
19—Montreal.....	17.6	4.7-6	14.5	3.7	5	7.2	10.2	9.4	11	10.3
20—Hull.....	16.5	4.7-5.3	14.7	3.4	4.9	6.8	12.5	9	11.8	10.7
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>
21—Ottawa.....	16.9	6-7.3	14.6	3.7	5.1	9.1	11	9.5	12.3	10.4
22—Brookville.....	15.7	5.3	12.5	3.2	4.9	7.6	11.6	9.4	12.2	9.6
23—Kingston.....	15.8	5.3	13.9	3.1	4.9	8.2	10.2	9.6	11.5	9.8
24—Belleville.....	15.5	4.7	12.6	3	4.9	7.9	10.5	9.9	11.8	10.6
25—Peterborough.....	18.4	5.3-6.7	14.1	3.4	4.8	8.2	10.5	9.2	11.1	10.7
26—Oshawa.....	18.7	5.3-6.7	13.5	3.2	5	7.7	10.7	9.4	11.9	10.3
27—Orillia.....	20.1	5.3	14.5	3.2	4.7	8.7	11.7	10.4	12	10.9
28—Toronto.....	22.5	5.3-6.7	16.1	3.3	4.8	9.2	10.3	10.2	11.5	10.5
29—Niagara Falls.....	20.2	5.3-6.7	13.7	3.3	5	8.6	10.1	9.9	11.9	11
30—St. Catharines.....	20	5.3-6.7	14.7	3.1	5	8.6	11.2	9.6	11.4	10.3
31—Hamilton.....	23.6	5.3-6.7	13.9	2.9	4.9	8.2	10	10	11.2	10.8
32—Brantford.....	19.6	5.3-6.7	14.7	3.1	5	9.7	10.4	9.6	11.8	10.1
33—Galt.....	21	5.3-6	15	3	4.8	9.1	10.6	10.7	12	11.3
34—Guelph.....	20.1	5.3-6	14.5	2.7	5.1	10	11.2	10.3	12.1	11.2
35—Kitchener.....	21.8	5.3-6	13	2.8	5.1	8.6	11.2	9.9	11.3	11
36—Woodstock.....	19.4	4.7	.....	2.7	4.6	8	9.5	11.1	12.9	11.3
37—Stratford.....	17.2	5.3-6	15.2	2.6	5	9.2	11.4	10	12.1	10.6
38—London.....	19.2	5.3-6	14.9	2.7	4.7	8.1	10.6	9.9	12.1	10.5
39—St. Thomas.....	21	4.7-5.3	13.6	2.8	5.4	9.8	12.2	10.2	12.8	11.7
40—Chatham.....	18.6	4.4-7	13.7	3	5	8.7	10.5	10.5	13.1	11
41—Windsor.....	17.2	5.3-6.7	13.6	2.9	4.8	7.4	9.5	9.7	10.9	10.5
42—Sarnia.....	21	5.3	15.3	2.8	5	8.2	12.7	10.6	12.8	11.2
43—Owen Sound.....	18.2	5.3	14.5	2.7	4.6	8.7	11.1	9.6	11.4	10.8
44—North Bay.....	19.7	5.3	14.2	3.6	5.2	8.7	13.2	10.1	12.2	12.3
45—Sudbury.....	17.8	6	15.8	3.6	5.5	8.1	12.6	9.5	12.5	10.4
46—Cobalt.....	20	6.7	.....	3.8	5	7.8	14	10.4	13.2	11.9
47—Timmins.....	19.2	5.6	13.5	3.7	6	9	12.2	10.4	12.8	12.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16.7	5.3-6.7	12.2	3.1	5	7.5	.....	9.9	13.3	10.6
49—Port Arthur.....	19.7	4.7-6	16.1	3.4	5.5	9.1	11.6	10	11.6	10.6
50—Fort William.....	20.4	4.7-6	14.5	3.5	6.1	9.2	11	10.8	13.3	11.3
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	23.2	5.6-7	15	3.4	5.3	8.8	10.7	11.4	12.3	12.6
52—Brandon.....	21.8	5.3-6.2	14	3.5	5.1	9.5	11.3	12.4	14.1	13.7
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>
53—Regina.....	19.7	4.8-5.6	.....	3.3	5.5	9.4	10.4	13.7	13.8	13.9
54—Prince Albert.....	21.8	4.8	15	3.2	5.3	8.2	11.5	13.7	14.2	14.3
55—Saskatoon.....	19.3	5.3	12.5	3.3	5.3	9.5	10.3	12.2	13.8	12.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.6	5.6	.....	3.3	5	9.9	10.2	13.4	13.4	13.8
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	24.1	.....	15	3.4	5.2	7.8	10.3	12.9	13.8	13.6
58—Drumheller.....	23.6	6	15	3.5	5.3	6.7	11.5	12.5	15	13.4
59—Edmonton.....	20.9	6.7b	16.3	3.3	5.5	7.4	11.1	12.4	14	13.8
60—Calgary.....	25.2	5.6	16	3.1	5.4	7.6	9.7	13	14.3	13.8
61—Lethbridge.....	22.2	6.7	.....	3.1	5.4	7.8	11	12	14	12.4
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>
62—Fernie.....	24.2	.....	13	3.8	5.9	6.5	7.8	12.9	14.4	14.2
63—Nelson.....	24.1	8.3	17.5	3.7	6	7.4	9.3	13.1	14.7	14.2
64—Trail.....	21.7	8	16.7	3.8	5.7	6.9	8.5	12.1	14.2	13.5
65—New Westminster.....	21.9	6.7-5	18.4	3.7	6.2	5.3	7.7	11.8	13.1	12.9
66—Vancouver.....	24.4	6.7-5	15.8	3.4	5.7	5.9	7.1	11.6	11.8	11.8
67—Victoria.....	22.4	7.5	18.3	3.7	5.7	5.9	7.4	12	12	11.9
68—Nanaimo.....	22.8	7.5	15	3.7	6.2	5.8	7.8	11.5	11	11.9
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.2	7.5-8.3	15	4.1	5.9	5	7.7	13.1	12.4	13.2

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2 per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cookings, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
5-4	7-6	763	16-4	34-4	16-0	12-4	16-4	15-6	58-9	21-2	55-3	43-1
5-3	7-8	636	13-0	39-0	14-4	12-4	16-1	15-4	52-8	21-1	62-5	44-6
5-5	8-4	556	13-2	39	15	11-9	15-6	15-2	44-5	20-5		45-3
5-5	8-5	667	14-2		13-3	15-8	15-8	14-7	55	20-4		47
5-5	6-7	567	11-7			10	15-5	15		21		
5-6	7-6	681	12-6		15	12-5	17-7	16-2		21-7	65	47
6	7-5	775	15			12	16-5	15		22-7		40
5-1	7-9	57	11-3	39	14-1	12-2	15-7	16	59	20-4	60	43-7
4-7	7-7	45	10		16	13-4	15	15		19-6		45
5-2	8-5	457	11-5	35-0	14-1	12-5	15-3	14-5	51-9	20-2	56-3	46-5
5-5	8-1	443	11-7	25	14-2	11-6	15-6	15		21-5	55	51-7
5-5	8-1	403	11	45	13-8	12-1	14-5	14-2	54-7	20-5	55	42
5-2	9	562	11-3		13-3	15-7	14-9	14-9	49	20-6	59	44-6
4-8	9-7	421	12		12-5	13	15-3	14		18		47-5
5-6	8-1	580	13-0	28-6	14-2	12-4	16-2	14-3	60-4	21-2	58-7	42-6
5-8	7-7	464	12-3		13-7	12-3	16-5	14-5	75	22-8	64-3	42-6
6-3	8-2	541	11-7	25	15-7	14-4	15-7	14-3	58	20-9	47	44-8
4-8	8	632	13-7	34-5	15	11-4	16-7	14-1	55	23-1	54-7	42
5	8-7	443	10-8		14	12-3	17-7	13-4	50	20-2		45-8
6-5	9	512	11		13-7	12-4	15-6	14-2		20-3	59	40-6
6-5	7-7	676	14-4		14-2	12-2	16	16	53-3	21-6	65	41
4-9	7-7	657	14-7		13-7	11-5	16-7	12-7	65	21-3		46
5-3	7-4	658	13-7	33	14-1	12-3	16	14	76	21	58-8	40-2
5	8-1	637	14-6	21-7	13-4	12-6	15-2	15-7	51	19-9	62	40-5
5-1	8-1	652	14-5	36-1	16-3	12-5	16-5	16-0	58-3	20-8	56-1	41-3
5	8-3	738	15-8	33-3	14-1	11-7	16-1	16-5	47-5	20-9	60-7	40-6
5	9-5	733	15-6			12	16-6	15		22-3	62-7	42
4-9	8-1	691	14-5		17	13-1	16	15-5	49	20	56-7	40-3
5	8-3	631	14-1	35	15	13-6	16-4	15-1	45	19-1	48	39-7
5-3	7-1	483	10		15	12-6	16-5	15-3	60	20-4	60	39-1
4-8	7-2	508	12-6			12-5	16-2	16	65	20-7	62	42-5
5	6-9	515	12-5		15	12-8	16-2	15-2	69	21-2	59	42-8
5-3	7	602	13-9			11-6	16-1	15-5		19-6	62	38-7
5-5	8	599	13-1			12-7	16-7	15-4		20-2	57-5	42-2
5-6	7-6	536	11-7			12	16-3	16-2	65	20-4	47	41-7
5-4	7-9	545	12-9	27-5		11-8	16-6	15-3	65	18-6	40	40-8
4-7	8-7	574	12-2			12-9	16-8	15-6	55	20-1	55	38-6
4-6	8-2	55	13-6	45		12-5	15-7	17-3	55	22-4	55	41-4
4-9	8-7	50	13-1			13-6	17-6	16-1		20-5	51	40-2
4-9	8-7	511	11-7			12-4	16-1	15-9		20-4	65	39-7
5	9-1	493	12-8	35		12-5	15	14		19		39
4-9	8-3	463	10	25		13	17-3	15-8		21-6	59-5	41-4
4-8	9-6	565	11-5			11-4	15-6	14-8	59	20-5	53-6	39-2
4-8	8-9	524	11-4			12-8	16-5	15		22-3		41-3
4	9-1	712	14			12-5	16-5	16		20-4	58	39-4
4-7	8-2	782	14-6			11-2	16-2	15-1	45	20-5		39-4
4-8	5	50	12			12-9	16-2	17-7		19-7		37-7
5	5-7	44	10-8			11-7	16-5	14-6			60	39-7
5-2	7-9	744	20-1		18	12-8	16-6	18-5	62-3	21-4	59-5	43-2
5	8-8	876	18-9		15-9	12-3	17-7	17-7	61	21-4	56-2	44-2
6-7	5-5	837	18-3		20	12-5	18-3	16	65	21-7	60	45
5-8	9	1-092	25	48	16-5	13-2	17	17-8	66-5	22-6	51-6	44
5	10-2	691	15-3		17-5	12-2	14	15	60	20-5		47-5
5	8-2	1-05	21-4	40	16-4	12-4	17	18-4	57-1	21-9	52	42
5-2	8	1-08	22-3		15	13-1	17-4	18-2	57	21-5	49-5	44-8
5-6	7-5	1-029	19-8		13-6	12-5	17-1	16-2	59-1	22-0	51-6	43-5
5-5	8-3	907	18		13-5	12-3	16-9	15-8	58-4	21-4	48-1	43-1
5-7	6-6	1-15	21-6		13-7	12-7	17-2	16-6	59-8	22-6	55	43-8
6-0	6-6	1-263	24-9		17-4	12-3	17-2	17-0	62-5	22-2	53-8	47-5
5-9	6-1	1-22	24-8		12	12-5	18-2	16-9	62-3	23	51-8	46-3
6-1	6-3	1-15	25		17	12-5	19	17-5	64-7	23-3	55-3	48-7
6-2	6-2	1-34	25-4		17-5	11-9	15-5	15-9	61-6	21-1	53-5	46-7
5-6	7-7	1-34	24-2		15	12-4	16-2	17-5	61-5	21-3	54-5	48-2
5-9	5-8	1-116	22-8		15-6	12-3	17-4	16-3	62-2	22-8	53-1	44-8
6-2	6-3	1-26	25-8		17-4	12-4	16-7	16-3	60-3	23-9	57-8	45-7
5-8	6-3	1-48	26-6		15-3	12	17-1	15-9	65-6	22-8		46
6-4	5-7	943	19-8		16-7	12-1	17-9	15-9	61-1	22-5	51-7	45-1
5-7	5-2	1-16	23-3		15	11-8	16-2	16-3	62-7	22-6	52	44-7
5-2	5-5	736	18-3		13-7	13-1	19	17-1	61-4	22-2	50-7	42-7
5-9	6-1	1-135	23-7		19-7	11-6	16-4	14-8	58-6	22-1	50-1	44-2
6	5-7	1-35	27-5		20	13-5	17	16-5	63-3	23	58-3	47-7
6-4	7	1-58	30		21-5	11-4	17	14-6	62	23-6	55	49-2
6-9	7-9	1-12	26		20	13-3	18	15-8	63	23-6	50	51-4
5-4	5-8	794	17		18	10-9	15-4	13-9	51-6	22-4	47-5	39-2
5-2	5-3	897	21		14	11	14-3	14-1	55-2	20-7	44-8	40-8
5-2	6-2	1-09	24-1		19	10-9	15-8	13-3	57-5	20-8	47-3	41-1
6-8	5-4	896	18-9		25	10-6	16	14-8	55	18-8	47-5	39
5-5	5-2	1-35	25		20-2	11-5	17-9	15-5	61-2	23-7		45



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 3 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	6.4	6.3	37.2	51.8	29.1	14.4	2.9	42.1	48.8	11.5	4.8	14.190b
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	6.5	6.2	43.0	47.9	18.7	10.3	3.1	42.2	38.0	12.0	5.0	13.500
1—Sydney.....	6.7	6.3	43	46.7	20.4	11.5	3.8	41.2	44.7	12.3	5	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	6.3	6.3	43.8	47.8	18.6	10.7	2.9	45.2	36.4	12.3	4.9	.....
3—Amherst.....	6.7	6.2	45	47.5	18	10	3.1	.....	33.5	11.7	5	.....
4—Halifax.....	6.1	6.1	42.5	48.1	20.7	10.3	3.3	45	40	12.2	5	13.50
5—Windsor.....	6.7	6	40	50	17.5	9.5	2.6	.....	.....	12	5	.....
6—Truro.....	6.7	6.3	43.4	47.1	16.7	9.8	3	37.2	35.3	11.7	4.8	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6.1	5.5	46.3	50	18	14.1	3.5	44.2	38	12.5	4.7	13.90
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	6.5	6.4	41.9	47.8	16.4	10.4	2.9	41.2	57.2	11.8	5.1	15.000
8—Moncton.....	6.4	6.3	45.7	49.7	18.1	10.6	3	44.9	37.9	12.3	5	g
9—Saint John.....	6.3	6.3	37.2	44.8	15.9	10.3	3	41.4	37.9	11.6	5	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	6.7	6.4	44.9	48.4	15	10.7	2.9	38.4	35.4	12.1	5	.....
11—Bathurst.....	6.7	6.5	39.7	48.3	15	10	2.8	40	37.5	11	5	.....
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	6.0	5.8	35.1	50.4	21.1	14.9	3.4	44.3	59.4	10.4	4.6	13.446
12—Quebec.....	6	5.8	35.1	50.4	21.1	14.9	3.4	44.3	59.4	10.4	4.6	13.446
13—Three Rivers.....	6.1	5.6	40.4	55.7	22.5	14.5	3.3	47.5	50	10.9	4.7	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.9	5.9	32.3	54.2	21.4	11	2.8	45.7	49.4	10.1	5.2	14.00-14.50
15—Sorel.....	6.1	5.9	36.3	46.6	24	10	2.6	40	40	10	4.4	12.50-13.00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.1	5.7	45	50.7	19.7	12.9	3.1	41.4	50	10.5	4.7	12.25
17—St. Johns.....	6	6	32.5	46.6	16.5	13	2.7	48	50	10	4.5	.....
18—Theftford Mines.....	6.1	5.8	36.2	51.1	19	13.4	2.9	44	50	10	5	.....
19—Montreal.....	5.8	5.4	38.6	56.2	19.7	12.8	3	46.9	53.8	10.7	4.5	13.00-13.25
20—Hull.....	6	5.9	33.6	55.2	23.2	11.4	2.7	44.2	50	11	4.1	14.00-14.50
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	6.3	6.2	37.1	54.9	20.3	13.0	2.6	40.6	48.8	10.6	4.7	13.974
21—Ottawa.....	6	5.9	36.9	56.4	19.9	13.2	2.5	52.9	54.4	10.2	4.8	14.00-14.50
22—Brookville.....	6	5.9	35.1	54.8	22.2	10.6	2.7	38.6	45.8	10.3	5	14.00
23—Kingston.....	5.9	5.8	36.6	50.7	16.5	12.6	2.9	39.3	46	10.4	4.4	14.00
24—Belleville.....	6.4	6.1	37.6	52.1	18.5	12	2.6	39.4	45	10	5.1	13.00-13.25
25—Peterborough.....	5.7	5.5	40.4	51.4	18.4	14.3	2.6	39.8	51	11.1	4.8	14.00-14.25
26—Oshawa.....	6	5.9	39.7	45	22.5	11.9	2.7	41.2	50	10.7	4.6	13.25
27—Orillia.....	5.8	5.7	40	53.2	24.2	12.5	2.6	41.3	47.6	10	4.7	14.00
28—Toronto.....	5.8	5.7	40.5	54	19	11.6	2.5	43.2	42	10	4.4	13.00-13.25
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.1	6	37.4	59.8	19.8	13.4	2.5	40.4	52	10.3	4.7	11.75-12.00g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	6	37.6	56.6	20.7	12.7	2.5	41.8	41	10.7	4.6	12.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.8	5.8	39.1	51.4	20.1	11.4	2.5	38.4	48	9.9	4.4	12.00
32—Brantford.....	6.1	6.1	39.4	56.9	20.3	11.9	2.6	43.2	46.4	10.3	5.2	13.25
33—Galt.....	6.2	6	30.5	51.3	19.2	13.5	2.4	43.7	51.7	11	5	13.75-14.00
34—Guelph.....	6.3	6.3	37.1	52.3	18.6	11.7	2.8	41.9	43.7	10.6	4.7	13.25-13.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.1	6	30.5	55.1	20.4	12.3	2.7	39.3	41.7	10.2	4.1	13.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.3	6.2	38	58.3	20.3	10.7	2.7	41.3	44.5	11	4.8	13.00
37—Stratford.....	6.2	6.2	41.4	56.5	19.6	12.3	2.6	45.7	52	11.3	5.3	13.00
38—London.....	6.2	6.2	38.9	52.8	17.9	12.9	2.4	38.3	43	10.2	4.5	13.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.4	6.4	43.9	57.8	19.9	12.5	2.7	45	50	10.6	5.3	13.50
40—Chatham.....	6.2	6.2	39	55	15	13.6	2.3	39	50	10	4.4	14.50
41—Windsor.....	6.1	6	31.5	52.7	17.1	12.3	2.1	38.9	55	9.9	4	12.75-14.00
42—Sarnia.....	6.2	6.2	36.2	52.7	17.5	12.7	2.7	36.2	50	10	5	13.75
43—Owen Sound.....	6.2	6.2	36.6	51.7	21.4	11	2.8	39.2	50	10.4	4.6	14.00-14.25
44—North Bay.....	6.8	6.6	39.6	57	21.5	13.2	2.8	36.2	50	9.1	4.1	14.50-15.75
45—Sudbury.....	6.8	6.7	36.4	61	24	16.2	2.7	40	60	11.2	4.8	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7	6.8	34.7	60	21.7	15	2.8	33.3	45	10	4.6	.....
47—Timmins.....	7.3	7.2	33	55.8	21.6	15.8	2.9	38.6	.....	15	4.8	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	6.5	30	60	24	13.5	2.5	37.5	.....	11	4.5	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.6	6.4	35.2	58.3	23.2	16.7	2.9	40.7	53.3	10.8	5.2	15.75-16.00
50—Port William.....	6.9	6.7	39.9	55	23	15.2	2.7	44.2	58	12.7	4.9	15.75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	6.8	6.9	35.5	48.0	20.1	14.4	3.0	38.7	49.6	12.6	5.5	20.000
51—Winnipeg.....	6.8	7	34.9	50.4	21.3	14.3	3.2	38.3	48	12.2	6.2	18.50
52—Brandon.....	6.8	6.7	36	45.6	18.8	14.5	2.8	39	51.2	13	4.7	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	7.1	7.5	34.5	53.1	21.8	20.2	3.2	43.3	56.7	14.7	5.3	.....
53—Regina.....	6.9	8.1	31.5	51.2	21	19a	2.9	46.2	60	15	5	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	7.3	7.1	33.7	51.7	20.6	20a	3.6	40.8	50	14	5	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7.1	7.3	32.7	50.8	20.7	19.1a	2.8	39.3	60	14.7	6.3	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.2	7.4	40	58.6	25	22.5a	3.5	46.7	.....	15	5	.....
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	7.0	7.1	32.9	47.7	18.9	17.5	3.3	39.1	54.8	13.7	4.7	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.1	6.9	34.2	49.1	22.2	21.3a	3.1	40	60	13	4.4	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.1	7	30	48.8	18.7	18.2a	3.4	37	60	15	4.1	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7.1	7	36.5	50.5	21.2	17.2a	3.5	45.2	48.3	14.7	6.3	g
60—Calgary.....	6.9	7.1	29	45.2	16.7	15.3a	3.1	33.3	55	11	4.4	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.8	7.3	35	45	15.7	15.5a	3.4	40	50.5	15	4.3	.....
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	6.6	6.3	35.1	47.2	22.1	21.8	3.1	47.9	54.2	11.7	5.1	.....
62—Fernie.....	7.7	7.3	35.5	48.7	21	20a	3.4	50	50	13.7	4.7	.....
63—Nelson.....	7.2	6.6	36	51	23	26a	3.7	43.7	55	13.3	4.5	.....
64—Trail.....	6.8	6.5	33.6	50.8	21.4	23.7a	3.7	51.7	50	11	6	.....
65—New Westminster.....	5.9	5.8	32.5	44.1	19.8	20.7a	3.9	41.7	60	10.3	5.3	.....
66—Vancouver.....	5.8	5.5	37	45.2	21.7	22a	2.6	55	58.7	10.8	5.4	.....
67—Victoria.....	6.8	6.4	35.8	45.7	22.2	20.3a	2.9	44.1	55	10.7	5.2	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	6	6	35.4	43.1	22.3	20a	2.8	50	50	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.2	6	35	48.7	25	21.9a	3	47.5	55	12.2	5	.....

a Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord				Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
9-266	11-862	9-722	11-528	7-266	8-579	7-419	27-3	9-7	22-288	16-077	
7-860	9-875	7-000	8-000	5-500	6-500	6-500	29-7	9-8	21-417	14-500	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				30	9-9	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1
5-75-6-50	9-00	5-00	6-00	4-00	5-00	6-00	30-2	10	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	2
6-85-9-50	10-50						28	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
8-00-10-25	10-50	9-00-11-00	10-00-12-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	30	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	4
							30	9-5	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5
9-00	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	9-00	29-7	9-6	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
8-50-9-40	11-500	7-000	8-500	5-500	6-500	7-500	28-2	9-4	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	7
9-75-11-75g	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	7-00g	28-7	9-8	22-123	17-125	
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00	31-0	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	8
9-00-11-00	11-00-11-50						27-7	9-6	18-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	9
9-25							27-3	9-6	25-00	18-00	10
9-150	11-500	10-399	11-734	7-868	8-868	8-250	27-7	10	18-00	15-00	11
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	23-4	9-4	19-833	13-688	
8-00	11-00	9-00c	12-00c	6-00c	7-00c	8-00c	22	9-4	20-00-28-00		12
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	25-8	9-5	16-00-25-00	10-00-18-00	13
							25	9-6	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14
							21	9-2	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
	11-50	10-33c	11-67c	8-67c	10-67c	6-50c	20-7	9-8	16-00-22-00	12-00-16-00	16
							20-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
8-00-8-50	11-00	12-00-13-33	13-33-14-67	8-00	9-00	12-00	25	9-3	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
							25-8	9-3	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	19
10-25							24-3	9-9	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	20
9-871	11-558	10-406	12-284	8-328	9-994	8-896	25-7	8-3	23-375	17-143	
10-25	12-25-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	5-00	25	9-3	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
7-50-8-50	12-50						23-8	8-5	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
8-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	10-00	25-6	9-6	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
8-50-11-50	11-50	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00		24-3	9-3	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
9-50	12-00	9-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-5	8-5	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25
10-50	11-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00	23	9-5	18-00-30-00	12-00-18-00	26
9-50	12-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00		24-8	9-3	20-00-24-00	12-00-20-00	27
10-50	10-75	14-00	16-00	11-00	12-00		25	9-2	25-00-32-00	18-00-25-00	28
7-50g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24-5	9-2	18-00-28-00	16-00-20-00	29
7-00g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24-5	9-4	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30
9-00	9-75	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	26-1	9	21-00-30-00	13-00-20-00	31
11-00	11-25		15-00		13-00	8-25	25-5	9-5	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	32
10-00	11-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00	24-5	9-7	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	33
9-00-9-50	10-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00		25	9-4	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	34
10-50	11-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		24-7	9-3	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	35
9-00-11-00	11-00						23	8-1	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	36
8-50-11-50	11-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	14-00		24-6	10	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00	37
11-50	10-50-11-50		12-00c		9-75c		24-7	9-2	22-00-32-00	16-00-24-00	38
10-00-11-00	10-25-11-50		12-00-16-00c		12-00c	8-00c	25	9-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	39
8-50-9-00	10-00						23-5	9-5	17-00-25-00	14-00-17-00	40
8-00	10-00-10-50		16-00-18-00		12-00-14-00	12-00-16-00	23	9-1	20-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	41
8-50	11-00						24-2	9-3	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	42
12-00	14-00						35-5	9-5	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	43
9-00-13-50	13-50		13-50c		9-00c	9-00c	30	9-4			44
			13-50c		8-25-10-50c		29-3	9-7	23-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	45
14-50	16-00	8-50	9-50	8-00	9-00		31-7	9-4	20-00	14-00	46
7-50-11-00	9-50	6-25	9-00	5-00	6-50c	6-50c	35	9-7	p	p	47
10-50-12-50	12-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-50c		25	8-3	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	48
10-50-12-50	12-00	7-00	7-75	6-00	6-75		26-9	9-6	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
							28-7	9-4	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
10-150	14-625		6-938	7-688	6-500	6-500	27-5	10-1	23-250	15-750	
9-60-12-00	14-00-15-50		5-25-8-75	6-00-9-50	6-50	6-50	26-5	10-2	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50		5-75-8-00	6-25-9-00	6-50	6-50	28-5	10	18-00-23-00	12-00-16-00	52
8-375	16-750		5-250	7-781	8-500	8-500	28-7	10-0	23-500	16-750	
8-50-12-25h	15-00f			7-00-8-00			25-7	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53
8-00-9-00h	19-00		3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00			29-5	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
6-75-8-50h	17-50		6-25-6-75	6-75-9-50	7-00	7-00	29-4	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	55
5-00-9-00h	15-50			8-00-12-00c	10-00c	10-00c	30	10	20-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	56
5-156	10-000		5-500	6-000	4-000	4-000	29-3	10-4	22-250	15-625	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	35	9-4	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	57
6-00h							29	12	r	r	58
2-75-4-25h		g	g	5-00	6-00	6-00	30-3	10-7	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	59
6-00-6-50h	10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	25	10	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	60
4-00-5-75h						4-00	27	9-7	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	61
9-886	11-300		6-281	6-714	4-887	4-887	34-1	10-8	21-250	15-813	
							38-7		16-00	14-00	62
9-00-10-50	12-50		6-00-7-25	7-00-8-00	5-50	40	12-5	9	20-00-26-00	15-00-20-00	63
8-50-9-50	13-50		6-00	7-00-7-50	6-50c		10	9	22-00-28-00	18-00-22-00	64
9-50-10-50	10-75			5-00	3-50	30	10	10	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	65
9-50-10-50	10-75			6-50	4-25	32-5	10-5	10-5	16-00-22-00	13-00-18-00	66
8-75-10-75	9-00		4-50-5-50	6-20-7-30c	4-77c		31-2	10-5	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	67
7-70-8-20s				4-50	3-7-7		33-7	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50			5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c		32-5	12-5	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69

birch. p Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50, according to condition and conveniences. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s Delivered from mines.



# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
Apr. 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935....	102	141	131	113	155	123
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
July, 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

(Continued from Page 778.)

changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of

each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to slightly higher levels in July, increases occurring mainly in the Maritime provinces and in Quebec. Sirloin steak averaged 25.3 cents per pound as compared with 24.8 cents in June and 20 cents in January. Mutton was down in the average from 21.7 cents per pound to 21.4 cents. Pork prices were again higher in most localities, fresh being up from an average of 21.3 cents per pound in June to 22.5 cents in July and salt pork from 19.6 cents per pound to 20.1 cents.

Egg prices were generally higher, fresh being up from 22.6 cents per dozen in June to 24.7 cents in July and cooking from 19 cents per dozen to 21.2 cents. Prices were considerably lower in the prairie provinces than in other parts of the Dominion. Dairy butter was down from an average price of 23.3 cents per pound in June to 21.4 cents in July and creamery from 26.3 cents per pound to 24.8 cents.

Flour was fractionally lower at an average price of 3.3 cents per pound. Potatoes were little changed averaging 76.3 cents per ninety pounds. Prices in the western provinces were much higher than in the east. Granulated sugar has changed little in price during the last year, averaging about 6.5 cents per pound. Anthracite coal averaged slightly higher in July, seasonal increases in price having been reported from several localities.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$14; Windsor, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$12.90; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13.50; Quebec, \$13.50; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$13.25; Montreal, \$13.75; Ottawa, \$15.25; Kingston, \$14.50; Belleville, \$15.50; Peterborough, \$15.75; Oshawa, \$14.25; Toronto, \$14.50; St. Catharines, \$14.50; Hamilton, \$13.50; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt \$19; Timmins, \$19.50; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged slightly lower at 81.4 cents per bushel as compared with 81.7 cents in June and 82 cents in July, 1934. Prices declined at the

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1931	July 1933	July 1934	June 1935	July 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	100.1	96.0	97.2	85.3	71.3	70.5	72.0	71.5	71.5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.8	92.6	96.9	78.5	56.7	69.7	68.5	66.1	66.4
II. Animals and their Products	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	99.1	103.3	108.5	93.5	71.2	59.4	66.0	68.7	68.8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	100.1	94.2	91.5	80.8	73.7	70.6	72.9	70.3	70.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.6	98.2	93.9	87.6	78.9	62.6	65.8	64.0	64.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.5	92.7	93.8	90.8	87.1	85.5	87.1	87.2	87.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	100.0	91.7	94.9	75.8	62.5	69.9	63.2	69.6	68.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.1	91.3	93.4	90.4	85.0	82.9	86.1	85.4	84.6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.4	95.2	95.8	92.8	86.8	81.1	81.8	79.8	79.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	99.3	95.2	94.7	87.7	75.3	72.2	73.8	72.9	73.1
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	98.9	99.6	99.7	90.5	69.0	67.7	69.4	68.6	69.7
Other Consumers' Goods.....	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	99.5	92.2	91.3	85.9	79.5	75.2	76.7	75.7	75.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	101.3	96.9	100.6	81.5	67.3	69.2	69.1	69.4	68.9
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	96.8	92.4	94.9	91.2	89.1	84.8	89.7	89.9	89.7
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	101.8	97.4	101.3	80.4	64.9	67.5	66.8	67.1	66.6
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.0	97.9	98.9	89.5	82.4	80.8	83.2	82.0	83.4
Manufacturers' materials	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	102.2	97.3	101.8	78.4	61.0	65.2	64.0	64.6	63.7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	100.2	91.9	94.8	76.4	57.4	68.7	66.4	64.6	64.6
B. Animal.....	105	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.3	104.2	104.4	89.6	71.6	61.0	66.7	68.7	68.8
Farm (Canadian).....	70	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.8	99.3	107.6	79.8	54.6	60.1	59.9	61.4	61.5
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.5	97.4	103.3	93.3	71.9	61.7	68.6	66.8	67.9
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.5	98.1	93.8	87.3	78.8	62.8	65.9	68.0	68.1
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.8	90.7	93.3	87.4	80.2	80.5	82.1	81.7	82.4
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	99.8	96.2	101.6	80.0	60.4	62.9	64.7	65.1	65.2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	99.7	94.8	93.1	85.8	74.1	72.4	73.1	72.6	72.8

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

beginning of the month but later advanced somewhat when unfavourable crop conditions developed in North America and the Argentine. In coarse grains the price of oats advanced from 39.8 cents per bushel in June to 42.9 cents in July, while rye and barley declined, the former from 41.2 cents per bushel to 36.1 cents and the latter from 39.2 cents to 35.5 cents. In milled products the price of flour at Montreal was up 20 cents per barrel to \$5.10 and of rolled oats at Toronto from \$2.85 per 90 pound bag to \$3.05. Ceylon rubber at New York was  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound lower at 12.1 cents per pound. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.90 per hundred pounds. Supplies of livestock at the yards were greater than requirements and prices declined, choice steers at Toronto being down from \$6.76 per hundred pounds to \$6.40, lambs from \$9.22 per hundred

pounds to \$8.37 and bacon hogs from \$9.92 per hundred pounds to \$9.66. Creamery butter at Montreal was fractionally lower at 21.9 cents per pound. Cold storage holdings on July 1st were about 10 per cent less than a year ago. Storage holdings of eggs at the beginning of July were 29 per cent higher than at June 1st but 40 per cent lower than a year ago. The price of fresh eggs at Montreal was up from 24.4 cents per dozen in June to 26.8 cents in July and in Winnipeg from 20.8 cents per dozen to 24 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced in price from 11.9 cents per pound to 12.3 cents. Raw wool advanced 1.5—3.5 cents per pound, the price for July ranging from 16.5 cents per pound to 18.5 cents according to grade. In non-ferrous metals the price of copper was slightly higher, while silver was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per ounce lower.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 88·4 for June, an advance of 0·2 per cent for the month, due chiefly to higher prices for some foods, chiefly potatoes and imported butter. Industrial materials were practically unchanged for the month.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 83·7 at the end of June, a decrease of 1·8 per cent for the month. This decrease was general, extending to all groups with the exception of a slight advance in the textiles group.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July 1914=100, was 143 at July 1, an increase of 2·15 per cent for the month, due entirely to higher food prices. All other groups were unchanged except for a slight decrease in the fuel and light group.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office on the base 1914=100, was 70 for June, a decrease of 2·8 per cent for the month. The downward movement included every group except miscellaneous industrial materials which were unchanged.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 101·2 for June, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month, due principally to advances in the prices of agricultural products and colonial products. Industrial materials were practically unchanged.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913=100, was 123·0 for June, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month.

Small increases in the food and clothing groups were partly offset by a slight decrease in the heat and light group.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Provincial Council of Corporate Economy, on the base 1913=100, was 304·38 for May, an increase of 1·9 per cent for the month, due to considerable advances in all the industrial materials groups except the construction materials group which was unchanged.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 79·8 for June, a decline of 0·5 per cent from the previous month. This downward trend was due to lower prices for farm products and foods, although smaller increases were also recorded for chemicals and drugs, house furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities. On the other hand, advances were recorded in hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products and building materials.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$9·8416 at July 1, a decline of 0·7 per cent for the month. Fruits, textiles and coal and coke were higher, chemicals and drugs unchanged, while the other nine groups were lower than the June 1 level.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$171·046 at July 1, which is 1·7 per cent lower than the previous month. Decreases in meat, dairy and garden produce, "other food" and metals were partly offset by advances in breadstuffs, clothing and miscellaneous commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 137·0 for June, a decrease of 0·6 per cent for the month, due to lower food and clothing prices, although the fuel and light group was slightly higher.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1935

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1935, was 212, there being 78 in April, 65 in May and 69 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1935, showing 202 fatalities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1935, page 475. In the second quarter of 1934, 224 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 799). The supplementary lists of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 20 fatalities for the first quarter of 1935, and 7 fatalities for 1934.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1935 were as follows: agriculture, 33; logging, 32; fishing and trapping, 7; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 31; manufacturing, 25; construction, 16; electric light and power, 4; transportation and public utilities, 37; trade, 6; service, 21.

Of the mining accidents, 16 were in "metal-liferous mining," 14 in "coal mining," and 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "leather, fur and products," 13 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 5 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," and 3 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 9 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 4 in "highway and bridge," and 3 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 18 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 12 in "water transportation," 4 in "local transportation," and 1 in "storage."

In trade there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale," and 4 in "retail."

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1935 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.).....				1	4	1							5
B.—Working machines.....	2			1	1	1		1					6
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.).....					2								2
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.).....	7	1	1	7	4	1	1				7		31
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects.....		4			3			1	1				9
F.—Falling objects.....	2	6		15	2	2					3		30
G.—Handling of objects.....		4						2					6
H.—Tools.....				1									1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.....	8	11	4	2	3	2	1	25	2		6		64
J.—Animals.....	10										3		13
K.—Falls of persons.....	3	6	2	3	1	7	2	7	1		1		33
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.).....	1			2	5	2			1		1		12
Total.....	33	32	7	31	25	16	4	37	6		21		212



Of the fatalities in service, 14 were in "public administration," 3 in "recreational," 1 in "custom and repair," and 3 in "personal, domestic and business."

The most serious accident occurring during the period under review was in coal mining, when seven miners lost their lives following an explosion of an improperly loaded charge of explosive, at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, on April 16. Four of these men are believed to have been killed instantly by the blast, while the other three were gassed when trapped in a shaft.

On June 26, three men were overcome by gas in a well, on a farm near Sedalia, Alberta.

Two river drivers were drowned when their canoe upset near Fort Frances, Ontario, on May 13. On May 19 two fire rangers employed by a forest fire protective association, were drowned when their canoe capsized near Kipawa, Quebec. Two labourers were drowned at High Falls, Quebec, on June 30, when their boat went through an open sluice gate.

On April 22, two fishermen fell through an ice hole and were drowned in Trout river, Prince Edward Island.

A fall of rock in a stope killed two miners near Nelson, British Columbia, on April 23; and three miners lost their lives in a similar accident at Froid, Ontario, on June 25. Two

miners were killed by a fall of rock in a coal mine at Saunders, Alberta, on June 8.

In steam railways, an engineer and fireman were killed when an engine was derailed, near Heatherton, Nova Scotia, on April 17. In water transportation, a seaman, boatswain and stoker were drowned when a ship collided with their freighter, in a fog, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec, on June 16.

On May 17, three firemen were crushed by a falling wall while fighting a fire at a convent, at Joliette, Quebec.

### Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1935 has been compiled which contains 20 fatalities, of which 2 were in logging, 8 in mining, 2 in manufacturing, 6 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade, and 1 in service. Seven of these accidents occurred in January, 6 in February, and 7 in March.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1934 has been made. This includes 7 fatalities of which 2 were in fishing and trapping, 1 in mining, 1 in manufacturing, 1 in construction, 1 in trade, and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in July, 1 in August, 1 in September, 2 in October, and 2 in December.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Responsibility of Employer for Employee's Negligence

ON November 9, 1932, a young man, under twenty-one years of age at the time, was employed in a subordinate position in a branch of a Bank (the appellant). He was charged with the duty of acting as a messenger in conveying sums of money from time to time from the branch to the head office and vice versa.

On the day mentioned the young man telephoned to his father to know if he might have the use of the car at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to which his father agreed, and the young man, accompanied by a fellow-worker, conveyed from the branch to the head office a substantial sum of money. While returning, the car driven by the employee ran over a woman and killed her.

Action for damages was brought by the woman's husband (the respondent) in the Quebec Superior Court, as a result of which the appellant was instructed to pay to the respondent the sum of \$8,260.

An appeal from the verdict of the jury in the Superior Court was brought by the appellant to the Supreme Court,

In the Supreme Court the case was reviewed by Mr. Justice Hall as follows:—

"The only question with which we are concerned in the present appeal is, whether or not the young man who was driving the automobile which struck the respondent's wife, was at that moment in the exercise of his functions, or in the performance of his work, as an employee of the Bank. . . .

"The cashier states that the automobile was borrowed for the convenience of the officers of the Bank; no special permission was given, as there was a general understanding to that effect; he himself, on the day in question, asked the young man if he could not borrow his father's car. A fellow worker adds that they had made use of the automobile on five or six occasions during the two months which preceded the date of the accident.

"On that day, the young man had telephoned to his father from the office of the Bank, about twelve o'clock noon, asking if he could have the car during the afternoon; the car was delivered at the Bank about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and presumably was parked there for upwards of an hour before the young man and a fellow worker started for the head office

"There can be no possible doubt that the officers of the Bank knew that the young man and a fellow worker were making use of the automobile for the purpose of taking surplus money to the head office, and bringing back notes for circulation at the branch. . . . The Bank might have been able to evade responsibility had the automobile been in charge of a chauffeur employed by the young man's father, and the car and its driver merely loaned to the young man for the purpose of the trip, but, in the present instance, he was to drive the car, not as the representative of his father, but as the employee of the Bank, and on the Bank's business.

"In my opinion, therefore, the verdict of the jury is well founded."

The appeal was dismissed.

. . . *Banque Provinciale du Canada versus Ricciardi* (Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec), 1935, page 531.

#### **Power to reopen case under Workmen's Compensation Board**

On June 18, 1929, a workman received an injury to his back. He died on September 1, 1929. Upon instruction from the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, the provincial pathologist performed an autopsy on the body and in his report of September 30, 1929, stated that in his opinion there was no connection between the alleged injury and the findings of the post-mortem examination, and upon the basis of the pathologist's report the medical examiner of the Board certified that the workman had died of cancer. On October 17, 1929, the medical examiner for the Board finalised the case for weekly compensation payments as of July 17, 1929, apparently allowing one month's compensation in respect of the injury. On November 15, 1929, legal counsel, acting for the wife of the deceased, wrote the Board stating that the petitioner was not satisfied with the findings of the Board and applied "to have an enquiry held under oath by the Board, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the late workman died as a result of injuries received in the course of his employment or as is contended by the Board from cancer of the stomach."

On November 20, 1929, the Board replied that no claim of dependency had been filed and in compliance with a further request from the petitioner's counsel claim papers were sent by the Board. These were completed and returned.

On December 24, 1929, the Board sent the following identical letter to the barrister and to the former employer of the late workman:—

"At a meeting of the Workmen's Compensation Board held this day (meeting seems to have been on December 23, but that is immaterial) the above claim was considered and the same disallowed."

Following receipt of this letter, petitioner's counsel again requested a formal inquiry under oath. To this request of December 27, the Board replied under date of December 30, 1929:—

"At a meeting of the Workmen's Compensation Board held this day, the above claim was considered and the Board refused to reopen the same."

Following this correspondence several applications were made to the Board for a hearing of the case, the appellant says for a public hearing, under s. 24 of the Act, the respondent says for a reopening of the case. The Board refused to hear the case again until the year 1934. On February 7 of that year the Board acceded to the request of the appellant and agreed to give the petitioner an opportunity to be heard. A hearing took place at Saint John on September 6, 7 and 11, 1934, at which objection was taken by counsel on behalf of the New Brunswick Accident Protective Association that as the case had already been heard and decision given on December 23, 1929, the Board had no power to re-hear the case, the only power to re-hear being provided by s. 43 of the Act, and that the present case did not come within the provisions of that section as interpreted in a recent case (*The King v. Workmen's Compensation Board* 1934, 3 D.L.R. 753). Subject to this objection the Board went on with the hearing. After consideration, judgment was given by the Board (November 22, 1934) disallowing the claim. The Chairman of the Board held that s. 43 applied, and the Board had no power to reopen the case, and further there was no connection between the accident and the death. One of the members of the Board held that the accident contributed to the death, but that in view of the opinion of the Chairman of the Board, a lawyer, and that of the Board's solicitor, s. 43 applied and the case could not be reopened. The third member of the Board considered that the death resulted from the accident and that s. 43 did not apply, or at least preclude the Board from rehearing the case.

From this decision of November 22, 1934, the petitioner applied for leave to appeal to the New Brunswick Supreme Court on certain questions as to the jurisdiction of the Board and of law.



This appeal was granted, and the decision of the Supreme Court as given by Mr. Justice Richards was in part as follows:—

"It was decided by this Court in *The King v. Workmen's Compensation Board* (1934), 3 D.L.R. 753, 42 C.R.C. 334, that that section deals only with circumstances which follow an award and not those which precede it. We have found in the present case, as above indicated, that the hearing of December, 1929, was in order and the decision or award of December 23, 1929, was properly made. It follows, therefore, that s. 43, as interpreted in *The King v. Workmen's Compensation Board* applies and the Board in the present case was right in deciding on November 22, 1934, that they had no authority to reopen or re-hear the case.

"The opinion of the Court is that the application of the petitioner should be refused."

*Goguen vs. New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board*, *Dominion Law Reports*, 1935, Vol. 3, page 104.

### Responsibility of Master when Servant Carries Passengers

The defendant, a servant of an oil company, was driving a truck owned by the company. While on his way to deliver oil to the compressors which were working on the highway, he met the plaintiff and her friend. He stopped his truck, and after conversation, with the plaintiff and her friend, they got in the cab of the truck and sat in the seat with the defendant, the plaintiff sitting at the right side beside the right door of the cab. It was intended that they would go to the compressors and then be driven back.

The plaintiff states that the door at her side came open twice before they arrived at the first compressor and that she told the defendant that she was scared, that he was driving too fast and that if he did not go slower she would get out. When they arrived at the first compressor they all got out, and after the driver delivered oil, the parties got back in the cab, the plaintiff sitting as before at the right side of the seat beside the right door. Shortly after, while the truck was going down a slight grade, the door of the cab opened and the plaintiff fell out and was badly hurt. The defendant says that his rate of speed was from fifteen to twenty miles an hour and that at the time of the accident the rate of speed was about ten miles an hour. The plaintiff said that the rate of speed was normal and about twenty miles an hour.

The plaintiff further contended that the catch of the right door of the truck was defective. Other witnesses contended that it was not defective.

In giving his decision, the judge stated: "The driver of the truck had been instructed not to take passengers in the truck with him and the taking of the plaintiff as a passenger was not within his authority and was not, as stated by Latchford, C.J., in *Croton v. Leonard and Johns* (1931), 66 O.L.R. 566, 'an act which came within the scope of the driver's authority, and was not a mode of exercising his master's employment.'

"The action therefore will be dismissed with costs."

*Joyner v. Imperial Oil Co. Ltd. et al*, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, 1935, No. 27

## International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law

THE ninth issue of the *International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law*, 1933, published at Geneva by the International Labour Office, has been received recently. As in previous years the survey contains a variety of typical court cases touching nearly every phase of labour law in England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States. "Since national legal systems are dissimilar", the report states, "and uniform international definitions do not exist, the plan of the *Survey* is based first and foremost on the facts of social life, which bear a close resemblance in the different countries."

The purpose of the *Survey* is to indicate the legal developments of specific social problems. The individual problems of labour

law, it is stated, have their roots in the fundamental problem of the conflicting principles of freedom of contract and industry on the one hand, and state or collective regulations of the relations between employers and workers on the other. This circumstance shows the need of taking account of cases from industrial law and general law in so far as they have any bearing on labour law.

The legal decisions in various countries are arranged under the following general headings:—General principles of labour law, including contracts, scope of labour law, with regard to persons, employers' liability (for accidents and occupational diseases) etc.

Occupational organization, including trade associations (legal status, protection of the right to organize, etc.), collective agreements,

collective labour and economic disputes, arbitration and conciliation procedure.

Organization of industrial undertakings, including works councils, etc.

Conditions of employment and protection of the individual worker, including rights and obligations arising out of the contract of employment, etc.

Conditions of employment of special groups of workers, including apprentices and salaried employees, etc.

Wages and salaries, including minimum wage and protection of the wage claim, etc.

Hours of work, including the eight hour day, weekly rest, holidays with pay, overtime.

Social welfare and insurance including employment exchanges, unemployment relief, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, invalidity and old age insurance, insurance in case of accidents in agriculture and to dockers, etc.





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed an advance that considerably exceeded the average gain recorded in August of the last fourteen years, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,387 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 949,940 workers, compared with 934,633 on July 1. This increase of 15,307 workers or 1.6 per cent continued the moderately forward movement that with but one interruption has characterized the industrial situation since the beginning of 1935, the only general reduction since January having been that of a seasonal nature on April 1. The level of employment, considerably higher than at the opening of the year, was also higher than in any month of 1934, 1933, or 1932; the index, at 101.1 on August 1, was over seven per cent above that of 94.4 indicated on January 1, and compared favourably with the August 1, 1934, 1933 and 1932 index numbers of 99.9, 87.1 and 86.3, respectively. The experience of the last fourteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at the beginning of August, there being on the average, a fractional increase in the index; after correction for seasonal influences, the August 1 index therefore slightly advanced, standing, when adjusted, at 96.8, as compared with 95.9 in the preceding month.

As already stated, the unadjusted index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 101.1 on August 1, 1935, compared with 99.5 in the preceding month, while on August 1 of the fourteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

At the beginning of August, 1935, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,723 local trade unions, embracing a membership of 164,357 persons. Of these, 24,736

or a percentage of 15.1 were unemployed, as compared with 15.4 per cent at the beginning of July, 1935, and with 17.9 per cent at the beginning of August, 1934.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during July, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was more than that of June, but somewhat less than the daily average recorded during July a year ago, the gain in the first instance being chiefly due to increased placements in farming and construction and maintenance, and the decline in the second to a reduction in relief placements recorded under the construction and maintenance group. Vacancies in July, 1935, numbered 35,168, applications 55,778, and placements in regular and casual employment 33,043.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent advanced from \$15.94 in July to \$16.15 in August. The increase was due to the higher cost of foods, chiefly eggs and potatoes. Some comparative figures for previous dates are \$15.92 for August, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.90 for August, 1929; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and \$14.41 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was fractionally higher in August at 71.6 as compared with 71.5 for the previous month. Figures for earlier dates are 72.3 for August, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 98.4 for August, 1929; 99.1 for August, 1926; 164.5 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.1 for August, 1914.

The table on page 796 gives the latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in July was nearly 4 per cent higher than in June and only fractionally lower than in May which month marked the peak since 1930. As compared with July last year the index was about 8 per cent higher,



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935			1934		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	121,259,823	106,200,635	99,525,765	99,344,395	100,931,175	104,828,444
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	49,560,063	48,414,397	46,738,689	43,507,331	44,144,509	46,185,892
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$	70,737,836	56,239,187	51,893,189	55,249,375	56,121,112	58,045,528
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,934,174	6,609,801	6,743,527	6,693,004	6,849,795	7,084,284
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,545,101,869	2,710,310,988	2,533,455,103	2,767,400,278	2,602,125,551
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		121,264,453	129,572,582	139,646,482	132,493,947	141,531,638
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,427,959,729	1,425,837,190	1,367,194,902	1,860,388,772	1,864,998,798
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		812,622,893	831,032,518	853,355,407	830,636,713	862,302,612
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	94.7	92.4	93.8	83.8	81.3	87.2
Preferred stocks.....	70.9	69.6	68.3	67.3	68.1	68.4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	79.7	80.2	80.4	82.3	83.1	85.4
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.6	71.5	71.5	72.3	72.0	72.1
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget.....	16.15	15.94	15.95	15.92	15.84	15.78
Business failures, number.....				103	122	115
Business failures, liabilities.. \$				1,360,691	1,807,700	2,421,000
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	101.1	99.5	97.6	99.9	101.0	96.6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	15.1	15.4	15.9	17.9	18.0	18.5
Railway—						
(2) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	176,078	174,139	178,574	185,002	173,818	178,496
Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	14,199,344	14,886,392	13,713,606	13,532,418	13,993,275	13,915,447
Operating expenses..... \$			12,163,285	11,565,237	11,380,232	11,003,040
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		11,129,568	10,189,871	10,929,992	10,716,853	10,009,263
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,603,386	8,786,059	9,859,359	9,205,371	8,253,684
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,860,474,698	1,751,108,054	1,878,799,123	1,720,649,893
(7) Building permits..... \$	4,293,068	4,266,224	5,117,066	3,764,425	3,257,470	2,411,460
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	23,837,400	18,549,200	18,521,400	13,543,900	11,190,500	12,208,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	54,414	50,513	44,555	41,485	36,759	37,306
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	82,488	86,101	73,250	63,504	66,647	64,012
Ferro-alloys..... tons	3,893	7,269	3,845	2,458	2,483	2,571
Lead..... lbs.			27,354,305	30,333,412	31,298,691	28,667,497
Zinc..... lbs.			27,400,000	30,015,981	22,177,066	21,608,171
Copper..... lbs.			35,613,851	32,703,462	29,484,128	27,859,099
Nickel..... lbs.			11,665,507	14,272,129	10,660,423	13,401,648
Gold..... ounces		285,372	265,772	246,145	240,279	240,279
Silver..... ounces			1,504,821	1,808,613	1,299,227	1,261,732
Coal..... tons		966,995	928,194	1,094,340	991,167	982,952
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		133,650,000	131,870,000	129,610,000	116,880,000	114,880,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		2,955,000	3,215,000	4,363,000	5,443,000	4,947,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		9,913,000	7,397,000	8,535,000	8,281,000	13,415,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		1,161,000	2,498,000	1,040,000	928,000	2,417,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		211,161,832	259,725,824	205,982,174		
Flour production..... brls.		992,340	991,559	1,282,214	1,072,747	1,127,477
(2) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	95,073,668	89,975,627	87,364,302	95,041,690	83,543,766	84,064,288
Footwear production..... pairs		1,728,192	1,756,304	1,877,661	1,333,807	1,726,529
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		57,759,000	60,530,000	53,513,000	52,300,000	56,954,900
Sales of insurance..... \$		31,832,000	31,810,000	26,359,000	33,538,000	32,065,000
Newsprint production..... tons		234,270	232,020	216,160	208,240	229,640
Automobiles, passenger production.....		9,471	12,276	7,325	8,407	10,810
Index of Physical Volume of						
Business.....		103.0	99.2	99.0	95.7	95.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		104.0	99.7	99.8	95.6	95.2
Mineral production.....		135.3	138.4	135.7	117.2	127.3
Manufacturing.....		101.7	98.4	100.7	99.0	98.7
Construction.....		58.1	43.7	40.7	34.8	25.1
Electric power.....		199.4	197.4	184.8	180.6	185.7
DISTRIBUTION.....		100.2	97.8	96.7	96.2	97.5
Trade employment.....		122.3	122.6	118.0	118.0	119.6
Carloadings.....		75.0	70.6	71.9	72.3	73.4
Imports.....		79.8	74.6	70.0	72.2	73.1
Exports.....		78.6	70.0	77.3	76.7	77.1

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending July 27, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending August 10, July 13, and June 15, 1935; August 11, July 14, and June 16, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

while as compared with the low point in February, 1933, the advance was nearly 54 per cent. Of the principal factors included in the index, mineral production and trade employment were slightly lower in July than in June, while other groups advanced, manufacturing chiefly because of gains in foodstuffs and in the production of iron and steel, and the construction group because of a substantial increase in the value of contracts awarded. Other groups to advance were electric power output, carloadings, imports and exports. All the above groups were higher in July, 1935, than in July, 1934. Information available for August shows advance over July in employment, the number of cars loaded, contracts awarded and in sugar manufactured, while gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways were somewhat lower.

During August there were on record twenty strikes and lockouts, involving 7,573 workers with a time loss of 49,429 man working days as compared with twenty-five disputes during July involving 7,355 workers and causing a time loss of 67,888 days. Most of the time loss in both months was due to a strike of longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., and a sympathetic strike of various classes of water transport workers, beginning in June. Three other disputes involved relatively large numbers of workers, women's cloak and suit workers, Montreal, P.Q., cotton factory workers, Three Rivers, P.Q., and coal miners at Cumberland, B.C., but were of brief duration. In August, 1934, there were recorded thirty-one disputes involving 13,263 workers with a time loss of 75,660 days, due chiefly to two strikes of men's clothing factory workers and women's dress factory workers in Montreal, P.Q. Of the twenty disputes in August, eleven were recorded as terminated, five resulting in favour of the employers concerned, one ending in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in four cases, while the result of one was recorded as indefinite. The disputes unterminated at the end of the month numbered nine and involved some 2,000 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.**

During the past month reports were received in the Department from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with a dispute

between various coal mining companies in the Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne districts, Alberta, and certain of their employees being

members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. A Commissioner was appointed under the Inquiries Act, in accordance with the provisions of Section 65 of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to inquire into the dispute which has been in existence for several months between the Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited and the longshore workers at the Port of Vancouver. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company Limited and affiliated companies, and their employees being members of the Association of Sub station and Hydro Plant Employees. Three applications for the establishment of Boards were received, and settlements were effected in the case of two disputes: (1) between the Canadian National Railways and Western Stevedore Company and their freight handlers at Port Arthur and Fort William, respectively, and (2) between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Limited and their operating engineers and firemen. The text of the Board's findings and details of recent proceedings under the Act appear at page 803 of this issue.

#### **Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians at Ottawa.**

Convened for the purpose of securing greater uniformity in the collection, compilation and presentation of statistics in all British Empire countries, a conference of Commonwealth statisticians commenced its sessions in Ottawa on September 13, with the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett opening the proceedings.

In addition to the co-ordination of statistical work, another objective sought is the greater facilitation of comparisons by "speeding-up" publication. It was also considered that the work of the conference should mark a step towards international uniformity of statistics.

The conference is the second of its kind, the first having been held in London in 1920 as a result of a recommendation by the Dominions Royal Commission, appointed in 1911. This Commission, whose Canadian representative was the late Sir George E. Foster, had been unfavourably impressed during its investigations (prior to and during the war) by the omissions and lack of comparability in Empire statistics, and the remedying of these conditions constituted one of its major recommendations for promoting and increasing Empire trade.

Consequently, the subject of statistics, particularly those pertaining to trade and the production of staple goods, has been considered at Imperial conferences since then.



The agenda of the present conference is as follows:

*Population.*—Census (family, sex, age, conjugal condition, nationality, race, occupation, infirmity, dwellings, etc.); Vital Statistics (births, deaths, marriages, divorce); Migration (immigration, emigration).

*Production.*—Agriculture (field and animal husbandry, fruit-growing); Fisheries; Forestry; Mining; Power (hydro and other central electric power stations); Manufactures; Construction (railways, harbours, public works, buildings, etc.).

*Trade.*—Exports and Imports (including invisible items); Internal Trade; Prices (producers, wholesale, retail, rents, services, securities).

*Transportation and Communications.*—Railways; Tramways; Road Transport; Shipping; Canals; Express Companies; Telegraphs; Telephones; Post Office.

*Finance.*—Public (Federal, State, Municipal assets, liabilities, revenues, expenditures, debt, taxation, etc.); Private (currency, banking, insurance, loan and friendly societies).

*Labour.*—Employment and Unemployment; Strikes and Lockouts; Wages and Hours of Labour; Cost of Living; Trade Unionism; Employers' Associations.

*Miscellaneous Social Statistics.*—Education; Criminal and Civil Justice; Institutions.

### **Convention of Trades and Labour Congress**

The fifty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is being held in Halifax as this issue of the Labour Gazette goes to press. A detailed review of the convention, including the various addresses given, the reports presented and the resolutions adopted will appear in the next issue of this publication.

### **Labour Day Messages of Canadian Labour Leaders**

Featuring the Labour Day Messages of two prominent Canadian Labour leaders were their references to recent labour legislation.

In this respect, Mr. P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, stated in part:

"The passing of a number of measures aimed at bettering the economic condition of Labour and the masses of the people generally—unemployment insurance, one day's rest in seven, the eight-hour day, the economic council, and other similar measures—embodies the principles which the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has constantly advocated

for half a century. While time alone will make possible a precise analysis of the benefits which will accrue to the workers from these measures, their effect cannot fail to be beneficial. One point which I should like to emphasize is the fact that it was Organized Labour which pioneered in creating the popular opinion needed to make these various measures popularly acceptable. The lesson this teaches is clear: Labour must continue to educate the public to the needs of the workers in order to create the atmosphere in which our legislators will place on the statute books the progressively beneficial legislation which the masses of the people constantly need. . . .

"The legislation of the last session in large part laid a sure foundation for a proper division of the profits of industry, but in the main our various law-making bodies, Dominion and provincial, have not yet provided any permanent solution to the problem of lack of jobs. Through public works programs governments have provided a huge volume of employment, a volume which was absolutely essential in the years through which we have been passing, but these programs have by no means placed all workers back at work and at best they are only of a temporary nature. . . . In pointing out that governments have not provided the cure for the unemployment problem it is at least of equal consequence to note that private initiative first failed to offer the wage-earning opportunities."

Mr. Draper also suggested that "organized labour might well turn its attention to see whether its collective thought could not devise some ways and means for a greater exploitation of our natural resources to provide jobs and to increase the wealth of Canada, particularly so that the less fortunate might be amply taken care of."

With reference to recent legislative enactments in Canada, Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, stated:

"The present year was introduced by a series of remarkable pronouncements by the Prime Minister of Canada, in which views were expressed which, even a decade ago, would have appeared radical if not revolutionary. Promises were made that legislation in keeping with these views would be placed before Parliament, and while, for various reasons, performance did not keep up with promise, there is ground for satisfaction in the beginning which has been made by the Canadian government in the direction of unemployment insurance and other measures. I am aware that many workers have been keenly disappointed by the meagre achievements of Parliament in this respect, but my

own feeling is that sufficient appreciation is not given to the difficulties involved in adopting an almost unprecedented course of action, even in minor matters of social reform, and to the fact that certain constitutional and political hurdles may still stand in the way of enforcement of some of this legislation.

"It is much better to have a small beginning than none, for once a principle is admitted the full application of it is inevitable, as experience increases and the pressure of events becomes operative."

Referring to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, Mr. Mosher declared: "I believe that the workers of Canada may also be encouraged by the investigation into business practices and wages and working conditions, particularly in the wholesale and retail trades. . . . The report of the commission is a notable document, not only for the facts which it makes public, but for the enlightened attitude expressed with respect to labour organization."

#### **Canada Year Book, 1934-35**

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued the 1934-35 edition of the Canada Year Book, the official work of reference on

facts relating to economic and social development and public affairs in the Dominion.

Among the features of the present volume are: A brief description of Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada; a discussion of the Representation Act of 1933 with tabular statistics showing the population of each of the new electoral districts which will return representatives to Parliament in the next general election (October 14), and an extended presentation of the results of the 1931 Census. Of special interest to those concerned with the exploration of mineral bearing ores is the discussion of the new discoveries in economic geology, while the chapter on Mines and Minerals contains a comprehensive review of the mining industry with statistics of mineral production.

Attention may also be directed to the improvement of the introduction to the External Trade Chapter as well as to the final statistics of the Census of Distribution and Services of 1930, to which has been added a more summary treatment of retail trade based upon a 65 to 70 per cent sample of all retail trade and covering the years 1931 to 1933. In the Public Finance Chapter appears, for the first time, a comparative analysis of provincial revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities on the basis agreed upon at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1933; additional material regarding national income is also included in this chapter. The Currency

and Banking Chapter includes a description of the new Bank of Canada and a classification of bank loans by industries and of deposits by amounts. Lastly, in the Miscellaneous Administration Chapter there appears a study of liquor control, liquor sales and revenues arising therefrom.

In the chapter on Labour and Wages there is given an analysis of the "Labour Force" of Canada, together with an occupational and industrial classification; a summary of the activities of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour; and sections on Canada and the International Labour Organization. Organized labour in Canada, fatal industrial accidents, workmen's compensation, strikes and lockouts, employment, unemployment, and unemployment relief, old age pensions, co-operation, labour legislation, legislation respecting combines, mothers' allowances, wages and hours under provincial minimum wage legislation, cost of living of wage earners.

The chapter on Prices treats of wholesale and retail process of commodities, index numbers of security prices, prices of services, index numbers of interest rates, index numbers of import and export valuations.

In addition there are other chapters dealing with immigration and colonization, agriculture, forestry, the fur trade, fisheries, water powers, manufactures, construction, transportation and communications, insurance, education, public health and benevolence.

Copies of the Canada Year Book may be obtained from the King's Printer at \$1.50 each.

#### **Group Hospitalization surveyed by Canadian Medical Association**

The subject of national health, and the more specific field of provincial health insurance were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE May, 1935, pages 393-394, and in previous issues. Another phase of this problem has recently been explored by the Committee on Group Hospitalization of the Canadian Medical Association, which has published the results of its survey, together with its recommendations in a booklet entitled: "Group Hospitalization or the Periodic Payment Plan for the Purchase of Hospital Care."

In an introductory note, the direction and purpose of the survey was stated to be that form of hospital insurance in which with varying details, groups of individuals make regular periodic payments to a common fund in return for which subscription such individuals (and in many instances their dependents) receive free hospital care for a specified period of time in one or more designated hospitals.

In the type of mutual plan under consideration contracts are drawn up whereby sub-



scribers agree to contribute to the fund a certain sum monthly, quarterly or annually; this may be collected in various ways. The hospital or hospitals agree(s) to provide a specified type of hospital service. The type of accommodation is defined, as are also the inclusion or otherwise of dependents, maternity care, operating room charges and other extras, length of hospitalization provided, diseases excluded, etc. The arrangement may be with one individual public hospital or with several or all public hospitals in the community. The collected fund may be directly operated and controlled by the participating hospital(s), by a joint board including the subscribers, or may be sponsored by a private lay organization paying the hospital(s) on a basis of service rendered. Enrolment may be limited to groups, usually employed, or membership may be extended to individuals. There may or may not be a waiting period.

The report consists of chapters dealing with: existing plans for group hospitalization in Canada, Great Britain and the United States; advantages and disadvantages of the periodic plan for hospital care; the status of group hospitalization; and general recommendations, etc.

There are thirty-five specific recommendations including a section respecting details relating to the medical profession. The first three of the general recommendations of the Committee are as follows:—

1. Some form of voluntary group hospitalization, either as an entity or as part of a broader voluntary plan, should be included in any national or provincial plan of health insurance obligatory to low income groups; such group hospitalization should be available to those above the specified income level.

2. Before acceptance or promulgation of any group hospitalization plan, such should have received the approval of the local medical society and the local hospital council or provincial hospital association. Any suggestions from these bodies should be given careful and sympathetic consideration.

3. No plan should be set in operation without a clear understanding with the provincial and federal superintendents of insurance with respect to its status under insurance legislation and regulations. It would seem most advisable also that the Hospital Department in the provincial government be closely consulted during the formative stages.

#### **Australian Unemployment Census**

According to the official statistics (recently received) of the Commonwealth of Australia Unemployment Census of June 30, 1933, the

total number of persons returned as wholly unemployed at that time was 481,044. The

total number of persons included in the salary and wage earner class on that date, was 2,145,564, while the percentage in this group who were unemployed was 22.4.

In the tabular statistics a distinction is made between the total number unemployed from any cause (481,044) and those whose unemployment (exclusive of sickness or other reasons) is directly attributable to business depression. On this basis of computation, the total unemployed on June 30, 1933, was 439,788, and the percentage, 20.5. It was also indicated that among the unemployed persons were numbers of youths of both sexes (16 years but under 21 years) who stated that they had never been in employment. This number totalled 22,771.

In the Commonwealth as a whole, the total population increased between 1921 and 1933 by 1,194,105 persons. In 1921, 159,080 persons were unemployed. During the twelve years the number of unemployed increased by 321,964, and the number of those classed as "other than unemployed" by 872,141.

The returns of unemployment furnished quarterly to the Commonwealth Statistician by trade union secretaries indicate that the peak of unemployment in Australia was reached during the second quarter of 1932. In May of that year, the unemployed members of reporting unions represented 30.0 per cent of the total membership of such reporting unions. By the date of the Census, the unemployment percentage of the reporting unions had fallen to approximately 25.4 per cent. The improvement has been continuous from May, 1932, to August, 1934, the date of the last returns, when the trade union percentage stood at 20.4.

It is pointed out, however, that trade union returns relate predominately to males while the census figures for all unemployed (481,044) include males and females. Using the trade union percentage as an index of change the unemployed percentage of the total at the three selected periods is estimated as follows: May, 1932 (the peak of unemployment) 26.5; June, 1933 (the time of the census) 22.4; and August, 1934, 18.0. Eliminating those who were unemployed for reasons not associated with scarcity of work (the total unemployed on this basis was 439,788) the percentage arrived at is: May, 1932, 24.6; June, 1933, 20.5 and August, 1934, 16.1. From these statistics, the report makes the following conclusion:

"It would thus appear that those wholly unemployed and seeking work in Australia in August last represented about 16 per cent of the total number dependent on employment.

"It would appear that since the peak of unemployment was reached in May, 1932, one person in every three then unemployed has found employment. Since the Census was taken in June, 1933, one person in every five then unemployed has secured employment."

A summary table for the entire Commonwealth shows the numbers of unemployed by causes as follows: scarcity of employment, 412,231; illness, 25,491; industrial disputes, 1,611; accident, 4,875; other causes (mostly due to scarcity of employment), 1,989; voluntarily, 7,381; not stated, 27,557.

Of the total unemployed in June, 1933 (481,044), 168,481 were at that time unemployed less than one year; 60,044 were unemployed one year and under two; 78,515 for two years and under three; 81,564 for three years and under four; 43,223 for over four years; and 49,217 for an unstated duration.

#### Provisions of United States Social Security Act

References have been made in previous issues to the Social Security Bill before the United States Congress.

This measure has now become law following its passage by Congress and its approval on August 14 by President Roosevelt. The major provisions of the Act, which is to be administered by a board of three members, independent of the United States Department of Labor, are summarized as follows:—

(1) Grants to States for pensions to needy old persons, over 65, Federal grants are to be made on a 50-50 matching basis with the States, except the Government's share in no case to exceed \$15 monthly.

(2) Contributory old-age annuities ranging from \$10 to \$35 monthly, depending on wages and length of employment. Pensions to be paid only in event of retirement on reaching 65. Farm labour, domestics, Government employees and casual labour excluded. The plan is to be financed by a payroll tax ultimately totalling 6 per cent and borne equally by employer and employee. Such tax to begin at 1 per cent in 1937 and increase by gradual steps until it reached 3 per cent in 1949.

(3) Federal fostering of State unemployment insurance plans, by Federal grants in aid, and imposition of uniform payroll tax on employers. On and after January 1, 1936, the excise pay roll tax is to be 1 per cent, rising to 2 per cent in 1937 and to 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter. Employers of eight or more persons for any 20 weeks in the year are to be taxed. Federal Government allows up to 90 per cent credit to employers who pay taxes into strictly State funds. States allowed freedom of choice in

setting up their own insurance plans. A Federal subsidy of \$4,000,000 in 1936 and \$49,000,000 subsequently to assist States in administering laws.

(4) Grants to States for aid to the needy blind, the States to have the right to determine if only "permanently" blind would benefit. Grants, not exceeding \$15 monthly on a 50-50 matching basis, to be made to States meeting set standards. Federal appropriation of \$3,000,000 to launch program, and "necessary" amounts thereafter.

(5) Financial aid to States for carrying out State plans to help dependent children. Grants on a one-third matching basis, but in no case would the Government pay more than \$6 for any single dependent child.

(6) Grants to States to aid them in extension and improvement of services for promoting health of mothers and children—Some grants would be allotted equally among the States, some according to the number of births, some on the basis of need. All allotments on the basis of need to be under a 50-50 matching system, States would also be aided in extending medical, surgical and corrective services for crippled children.

(7) Appropriation of \$8,000,000 annually to help States in maintaining adequate public health services.

With the exception of the section relating to Federal old age benefits, the entire Act is based upon the principle of Federal-State co-operation. It will therefore be necessary for the States to act in order to secure the benefits accruing from the Federal enactment. In many cases this will be possible by State administrative action, but in some cases amendments to State laws or new State legislation will be necessary.

#### Compulsory Labour Service in Germany

In an analysis of the German Federal Labour Service Act, enacted recently, the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for August shows that under this measure the obligation to perform labour service for the nation is imposed on all young Germans of both sexes. The Act thus marks the definitive transference to a compulsory basis of the labour service which had developed since legislative provision was first made in the Second Presidential Emergency Order, dated June 5, 1931, for the institution of a voluntary labour service as an unemployment relief measure. The Act also implements the provision contained in the Defence Act (*Wehrgesetz*), dated May 21, 1934, which stipulates that compulsory labour service must precede active service in the defence forces.



According to the Act, the purpose of the Federal Labour Service is "in the spirit of National-Socialism, to develop in the youth of Germany a sense of national solidarity (Volksgemeinschaft), a true conception of labour and, in particular, due respect for manual labour." The service is described as a "service of honour towards the nation," and it is to be performed on work of public utility. Central supervisory control is vested in the Federal Minister of the Interior, and immediate administrative control is to be exercised by a "Federal Labour leader," who is to be the head of the Federal Labour Service Directorate, and to be responsible for the organization of the service, the utilization of the available labour power and the training and education of the workers. Pending the issue of special legislative provisions for females, the Act applies only to able-bodied young males between the ages of 18 and 25 years. As a rule, the labour conscripts are to be called up in the calendar year in which they complete their eighteenth year; but provision is made for voluntary enlistment at an earlier age, which the Federal Minister of the Interior, by an Order dated June 27, 1935, has fixed at not less than 17 years. The postponement of enrolment may also be permitted for periods up to two years, or, for cogent reasons of an occupational nature, up to five years. The Act provides that the quota to be called up in each year and the duration of the service are to be determined by the Federal Chancellor, who, in a Decree dated June 27, 1935, has fixed the period of service at six months until further notice, and the average numerical strength, including permanent staff, at 200,000 during the period from October 1, 1935, to October 1, 1936. Persons who are of non-Aryan descent or who are married to non-Aryans, and also persons who have been convicted of certain civil or political offences may not be admitted to the Federal Labour Service.

In conclusion, the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* further points out that the service is not to establish an employment relationship within the meaning of existing labour law; it is subject to special disciplinary regulations, and express authorization must be obtained before members may marry, engage in business, or take up auxiliary paid employment.

During the month of August there were 4,955 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 5,480 during July, and 5,127 during August a year ago. The fatal cases numbered 26, as against 29 in July and 25 last August. The benefits awarded amounted to \$447,126.93, of which

\$362,798.72 was for compensation and \$84,328.21 was for medical aid. The benefits awarded during July amounted to \$420,427.47, and \$415,973.77 was awarded during August of 1934.

The Department of Immigration and Colonization has recently issued figures showing the immigration to Canada for the half year ended June 30, 1935. The total number of immigrants entering the Dominion during the period was 4,961, of whom 1,154 were males, 2,072 females and 1,735 children under eighteen years of age. Those of British origin numbered 914, of United States origin, 2,396, of Northern European races, 292, and other races, 1,359. In the corresponding period of 1934 immigration totalled 6,047, including 1,008 British, 2,824 United States origin, 352 of Northern European races and 1,863 of other races.

Free medical service for the company's Toronto employees has just been established by United Cigar Stores Limited, according to a recent announcement. This service is a further contribution by the company towards the welfare of its employees. Under the plan the employees will have the benefit of periodic health inspection and free treatment. This service is in addition to the system of sickness and disability allowances and the group insurance plan. Another regular feature of the company's policy is the granting of two weeks' holidays with pay.

According to a recent announcement by the Hon. A. A. Dysart, premier of the province, preliminary steps are now being taken to implement the Old Age Pensions Act in New Brunswick. The Act was passed in 1930 and was to come into effect upon proclamation (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, 1930, page 1153).

At the 37th annual convention of the Ontario Municipal Association held recently, a resolution was adopted recommending legislation that would permit adoption of a pension scheme for municipal employees, the plan to be evolved by the provincial government.

Old Age Pensions were being paid in twenty-five States and two Territories of the United States at the end of 1934. There were 236,205 pensioners on the roll on December 31, for whose care \$32,313,515 was expended during the year. These figures represent an increase of 104 per cent in number of pensioners and of 23 per cent in disbursements as compared with the preceding year. Benefits averaged \$14.69 per month as compared with \$19.34 in 1933; they ranged in the various States from 69 cents to \$26.08.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**T**HREE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From employees of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association, being members of Local Union No. 464, Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees Union. The applicants stated that they had submitted to the Milk Producers Association a proposed agreement covering wages and working conditions for employees in the plants at Delair and Sardis, B.C., which, it was claimed, the association refused to discuss with them. Forty-eight employees were declared to be directly affected by the dispute and 252 indirectly. As the dispute in question does not relate to an industry falling within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation can be established only by mutual consent of the employer and employees concerned. The employer's statement in reply to the application did not indicate concurrence in this procedure. An officer of the Department has been instructed, however, to interview the parties concerned and endeavour to effect a settlement by conciliation.

(2) From motormen, conductors and busmen, in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union. The employees directly concerned in this dispute were stated to number 575, and those indirectly affected, 350. The dispute was occasioned by the suspension of one employee and the dismissal of another employee, the applicants demanding re-employment of the two men in certain positions. The Department was subsequently notified by the applicants that further negotiations had been entered into with the company, and that they accordingly desired to withdraw the application.

(3) From various classes of employees of the City of Winnipeg, being members of the Federation of Civic Employees of the City of Winnipeg and affiliated unions. Approximately 300 employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the matter of wages and working conditions, the employees requesting restoration of the wage rates in effect prior to the last ten per cent reduction; a 44-hour week, and other changes in working conditions. The matter of the application has been taken up with the civic authorities.

### Royal Commission Appointed

On September 10 the Honourable Mr. Justice H. H. Davis, of the Supreme Court of Canada, was, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and in accordance with Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of Part 1 of The Inquiries Act, to inquire into the industrial dispute which has been in existence for several months involving the Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited and the longshore workers of the Port of Vancouver. It will be recalled that on May 31 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on the application of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia to deal with a dispute relating to the matter of despatching of waterfront labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 512). However, neither of the disputing parties submitted a nomination for Board member, and the Board was accordingly unable to function (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 608). The Department of Labour from time to time, as opportunity offered, endeavoured through its conciliation service to secure an adjustment of the dispute, but, when it became evident that there was little likelihood of further efforts of the Department proving effective, it was decided to conduct an official inquiry looking to a settlement of the existing differences at the earliest possible moment.

### Board Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on September 9 to deal with a dispute respecting wages and working conditions between the Winnipeg Electric Company, the Manitoba Power Company, the Northwestern Power Company and the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company, on the one hand, and certain of their employees, on the other hand, being members of the Association of Substation and Hydro Plant Employees. Mr. R. B. Russell, of Winnipeg, was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees concerned, and the employing companies have been requested to submit a nomination for Board member to be appointed on their behalf. The application in this matter was received from the employees early in August (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 717).

### Other Proceedings Under the Statute

The Honourable W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and the Honourable Dr. R. J. Manion,



Minister of Railways and Canals, were notified on August 19 that the wages dispute which had been in existence for several months between the Canadian National Railways and the Western Stevedore Company, on the one hand, and their freight handlers at Port Arthur and Fort William, on the other hand, had been amicably settled, the employees accepting the companies' offer of three cents an hour increase in wages, effective August 1, 1935. The employees affected are truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The settlement is the outcome of direct negotiations between the disputing parties which were entered into at Ottawa on July 31, following conferences with the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Railways and Canals (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 717).

As a result of departmental mediation the dispute between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Limited and certain of their employees concerning wages and working conditions was terminated in August, an agreement having been signed by representatives of both parties concerned. The application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received in the Department on July 3 from the employees, being locomotive, hoisting and stationary engineers and firemen, members of the International Union of Operating Engineers (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 607). A conciliation officer of the Department visited Hamilton on several occasions in connection with this matter and held separate and joint conferences with the parties directly concerned. The agreement finally reached is dated August 14, 1935.

Reference was made in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 716, to the receipt in the Department of an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from

certain employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, being members of Division No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. An officer of the Department of Labour visited Hamilton towards the end of July and interviewed the respective parties concerned. He also arranged and attended a joint conference between the committee of the union and officers of the company. The two points mentioned in the application were fully discussed, namely: (1) whether or not 171 union men should be compelled to work with 11 non-union men, and (2) if the board of management has the right to refuse to meet the accredited representatives of the men as provided in a certain agreement between the management and the men. In regard to the first item the chairman of the Board of Management stated that, so far as the management was concerned, they had no objection to the 11 non-union men in question becoming affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, but that the matter was one for these employees to determine themselves, and that the company would neither compel them to join nor prevent them from joining any union. In this connection the employees' committee claimed that they had never requested the management to coerce or compel any of the employees to join the union, and did not expect them to do so. In reference to the second point the chairman stated that he would be prepared at any time upon 24 hours' notice to meet the employees' committee for the purpose of discussing any matter pertaining to the employment of the street railway men. As no dispute apparently exists between the Commission and the union on the two points set out in the application, there does not appear to be any ground for the establishment of a Board as requested.

### **Report of Board in Dispute between Coal Operators in Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne Districts, Alberta, and their Employees, Members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America**

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in May to deal with a wages dispute between various coal mining companies in the Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne districts in Alberta and certain of their employees, reported to the Minister of Labour early in August. The employees concerned, approximately 1,350 in number, are members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The personnel of the Board was as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Horace Harvey, Edmonton, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation

from the other members of the Board, Major L. R. Lipsett, and Mr. A. J. Morrison, both of Calgary, nominees of the employers and employees, respectively.

The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Morrison. Major Lipsett submitted a minority report. The text of these reports is given below. By a referendum vote the miners on August 26 accepted the Board's recommendation that wage rates should be increased 5 per cent, and it is understood that agreements have been signed with the Alberta Block Coal Company, Ltd., The

Newcastle Coal Company, Ltd., The Midland Coal Mining Company, Ltd., The Western Gem Coal Company, Ltd., and The Red Deer Valley Coal Company, Ltd. Three coal companies had, up to the time of going to press, refused to accept the Board's findings, namely: The Jewel Collieries Ltd., The Great Western Coal Company, Ltd., and the Rosedale Coal Company, Ltd.

### Report of Board

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Labour.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by virtue of the appointment of representatives of the employees, being miners in eight mines in the Drumheller District, acting through the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the employers being the operators of the said eight mines, and your appointment of the Chairman on the 17th day of June, 1935 begs to submit its report as follows:

The Board met in Calgary on the 22nd of June and decided to sit in Drumheller on June 27 for the purpose of taking evidence from the parties to the dispute. Notice was duly given and on June 27 the Board met and for nine days heard oral evidence and received voluminous documentary evidence during which time the members of the Board visited the workings of two of the important mines.

The questions in dispute are indicated by the claims made by the employees in their application for a Board which are as follows:

1. A request for a conference to consider inequalities.
2. That all Day Wage rates and all Contract rates including coal, yardage, timber, etc., be on the basis of the 1932 agreement plus twelve and one-half per cent (12½ per cent) increase over said rates.
3. That the minimum wage rate be adjusted to read, 'Six dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$6.27)' in place of 'Five dollars (\$5).'
4. That all coal be paid for on the run-of-mine basis at the rate of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton.
5. That provision be made in our new agreement that in the event of a lay-off becoming necessary through business depression or other unforeseen circumstances, absolute seniority rights to prevail.
6. That owing to the unemployment condition prevailing in the mining industry, we would urge the coal operators at this time to inaugurate the six-hour day and five-day week.

7. That the agreement be made for a period of two (2) years, expiring August 31, 1937.

The most substantial dispute was over the question of wages.

As the Board has had no difficulty in reaching a unanimous conclusion on the other questions, that it would not feel justified in recommending the allowance of any of the claims, it is perhaps advisable to deal with them in the first instance and shortly state the reasons for the Board's conclusion.

The claim for payment on a run of mine basis is based on what some of the miners consider a grievance but which the Board considers more apparent than real.

The market for Drumheller coal is limited very largely to lump coal. All the tipples are so constructed that when the coal is lifted and dumped it passes over 1½-inch screens through which all the slack and small coal will fall to the bottom allowing only the lump coal to pass into the weighing pan where it is weighed and for that weight only the miner is paid. His view is that he is not paid for the slack and small coal which is of value to the operator and for which to some extent, at least, he finds a market. The evidence, however, shows that he is wrong in the view that he receives no recompense for his work in mining that coal because the price paid for the lump coal includes an allowance for the coal that is not weighed.

It appears that this has been a matter of controversy between the parties for years and that some years ago a Board unanimously recommended the present method. The apparent grievance could be removed if the coal were weighed in the form in which it comes from the mine with an adjustment of the price to be paid but that would involve a reconstruction of much of the equipment at a considerable expense which in the present condition of the industry is most undesirable and it is pointed out that when payment is made on a run of mine basis there is much room for dishonesty and it is an incentive to carelessness even where there is the utmost honesty. Adequately to meet that would require two weighings which would involve a further and prohibitive expense.

The claim for a rule of absolute seniority is also in the opinion of the Board not justified.

The contract just expired has a provision for the recognition of prior service which the Board considers proper and sufficient, considering the responsibility of the operator for the safety of the miner and his rights as regards efficiency.

The six hour day and five day week is in the Board's opinion something that may be worked for and looked forward to in the



future for industry, generally, and something that some of the operators in their evidence expressed themselves in favour of when it can be made general and the Board agrees with them that it is not a present practical proposal as applied to the Drumheller coal industry.

This leaves the question of the term of the contract and what is really in dispute is the time of its expiry rather than its length.

The Drumheller coal is a domestic coal used almost exclusively for heating purposes, and, therefore, has little market in the summer. The result is that by the end of March the main production of the mines is over for the season and does not commence again till September. In the past the contract has ended at the end of the period of production March 31. The present claim is that it should end at the commencement of such period, i.e. August 31. The advantages of this are not very apparent but the operators point out that there are serious disadvantages because it is in the summer months that their sale agents must be active to obtain contracts for the winter output and that to do so they must be able to quote a price which can only be fixed when the rate of wages to be paid is known. The Board is in agreement with the operators in this regard.

The question of the rate of wages presents much greater difficulties. The contracts provide specifically for the rates of pay for the various occupations in and about the mines but it is sufficient for the purpose of this report to consider only those for the ordinary miners who are taking out the coal. For them there is a double classification, a contract rate and a daily rate. Some are in one class and some in the other. In the contract just expired it is provided that, speaking generally, the contract miners shall receive as a minimum the daily wage, if through no fault of their own, their earnings on the contract basis would fall below it.

During the War the Dominion Government took control of the coal industry as a war measure. It fixed the rate of wages, which it could do because it fixed also the price which consumers must pay for the coal. When that control was removed, and the price of coal had to be determined by competition in the open market, naturally wages had to be adjusted in relation to the price which could be obtained. The matter of the cost of living is something for consideration in fixing wages, and, as the cost of coal is one of the items in the general cost of living, its price should normally keep pace in the general way with the other items in the cost of living.

In considering the variations in the wages

for the past few years in comparison with the cost of living it will be sufficient to refer specifically to the daily wage only. In 1920 the daily wage was \$7.50. In 1922 there had been a substantial decline in the cost of living and the operators proposed a reduction in wages. This was met by a strike which was settled by a continuance of the former scale. Again in 1924 there was a strike to prevent a reduction but this was settled by a reduction, the daily wage being set at \$6.35. In 1925 a further reduction was made, the daily wage being then set at \$5.57. In 1933 this was reduced to \$5, which has been the rate up to the termination of the contract on March 31st last. It appears from the LABOUR GAZETTE that, from 1920 to 1923, there was a substantial decline in the price of essential foodstuffs, followed by a slight increase till 1930 when there was again a substantial decline to 1933, since which time there has been an increase of nearly ten per cent, for all of Canada and nearly fifteen per cent for Alberta. The decrease for the whole period from 1920 to 1933 was about 60 per cent, while the decrease in wages was exactly 33½ per cent. The decrease for the total family budget, however, was not so great, being only about 40 per cent. The figures for 1925 are not available but from 1926 to 1933 the decrease in cost of the essential foodstuffs in Alberta was almost forty per cent and for the total family budget was a little over twenty-six per cent but the reduction in wages made by agreement between the parties was only nine per cent on the daily wage and twelve and a half to fifteen per cent on the contract rate.

The miners now ask for the restoration of the 1932 scale with a further increase of twelve and a half per cent. The operators on their part maintain that they cannot pay wages even on the present scale and break even, to say nothing of receiving any reward for the capital invested. During the hearing one of the Local Unions submitted a brief setting out very ably and forcibly the miners' point of view, which will be apparent from the following quotation, (Ex. 8):—

"The essential contention of our membership is that wages are of necessity due for upward revision on account of the noticeable advance in the price of staple commodities."

\* \* \* \* \*

"In addition to the foregoing the present wage scale, as revised downward since the year 1933, has not brought the expectations of coal operators, that the reduction in wages secured in that year would produce more employment, to realization. Indeed they now confront us with the advice that, after years of successive wage reductions for their employees they are now, by their own declaration, in a position of comparative bankruptcy and, therefore, unable to accede to claims for a wage increase. Whether the position of the coal operators, as outlined by

themselves, is in itself a fact, there is no means of our membership, as employees, knowing. What we are aware of is that in both relatively good and bad years the coal operators have taken up a similar position. They were always on the verge of bankruptcy,—this in either resisting demand for wage increases from an existing low level or in themselves asking for a wage reduction, to justify potential future operation.”

“The operators then rely upon competitive arguments the same arguments used many years ago, to justify wage reductions. Having secured said wage reductions, they find them no solution and must keep declaring the same method as still to be a cure for the ills of the industry. Repetition of declarations that they are aware have not even remotely provided stability in any form. The position, briefly, of the miner is that he is no longer prepared to accept the policy that has already and demonstrably failed and with himself the principal sufferer.”

“Our position, therefore, is that of reversing previous policies and procedure, of wage reductions which have obviously failed to solve any ills. On the latter point, rise in living costs and total inadequacy of miners' earnings we substantiate our organization's request for an increase in wage rates.”

It was emphasized by witness after witness that the arguments of the operators for keeping down wages were always the same, viz., the inability to carry on the industry with a profit otherwise and the expectation by lower wages to reduce the selling price of the coal and so increase the quantity of the sales, which would mean more coal produced, involving more days' labour for the miners and more pay in the aggregate. As the expectations had not been realized to anything like the extent hoped for, the miners have come to doubt the correctness, and perhaps the honesty, of the arguments advanced.

It seems to be implied in the above quotations, and it was frankly admitted on the witness stand, that the capital invested is entitled to some reward, as well as the labour performed but there was clearly indicated in the evidence of the miners not merely an ignorance on the point but also a doubt that the capital was not receiving an adequate share of the returns. Evidence, however, was given before the Board, not merely by the sworn testimony of several of the operators but also by the evidence furnished by actual operations, as shown by the auditor's balance sheets,—which were produced for the Board's inspection,—for the past two years, that proves conclusively that for the past two years the capital invested has received no return whatever and, for some of the mines at least, that condition has existed for even a longer period.

Though the hopes regarding increased sales and increased wages when the last agreement was made were not fully realized, there was in fact a quite appreciable increase in both

respects. A chartered accountant has prepared a summary taken from the books of accounts of seven of the eight mines for the years 1933-4 and 1934-5. For the eighth mine, which had changed hands in the meantime, he was able to give only the returns for the last eight months. For the seven mines, for the first period, the sales were \$1,235,000 and the wages paid to the men and to the Compensation Board \$771,000, or 66½ per cent of the whole. For the same seven mines the value of the sales for the second period, the sale price having been slightly reduced, was \$1,332,000, an increase of nearly \$100,000 or 8 per cent, while the total wages were \$887,000 an increase of \$116,000 or 15 per cent, the percentage of wages to total sales rising to 66½ per cent. But while the total wages increased by \$116,000, the loss show on the whole operations, which was \$11,907 in the first period increased to \$17,053 in the second. But though both years show a substantial loss it does not mean that the actual operating outgo for the year was greater than the income. Quite properly an allowance is made on the debit side for depreciation and depletion. Each year the equipment is becoming less valuable by the amount it depreciates and the mine is becoming less valuable to the extent of the coal that is extracted and allowance must be made for these, as for a sinking fund, before any dividend can be paid on the capital. The amounts properly allowed for these items is in excess of the amount of loss in each year to the amount of approximately \$100,000 which would be entirely wiped out by an increase of ten per cent of the present wage scale if other conditions did not change. To restore the daily wage, as demanded by the miners, to \$5.57, the 1932 rate, with an added 12½ per cent would make it a little over \$6.25 or an increase of more than 25 per cent over the \$5 rate. That would add over \$250,000 to the total wage bill or \$150,000 more than the total income. It is apparent that the mines could not carry on under any such conditions, nor can they carry on indefinitely even under the present conditions.

It is important then to see what the prospects for the future are.

Professor Pitcher, Professor of Mining Engineering in the University of Alberta, who has had many years experience in the management of coal mines in the Province, stated that the condition of the coal industry in the Province is far from healthy.

It has been announced that a British Coal Expert is to be appointed a Royal Commissioner to investigate and report on the coal industry in Alberta in a very short time. In Saskatchewan there was a Royal Commission last year issued to the Honourable Mr. Jus-



tice Turgeon of the Court of Appeal, whose report was published a few months ago. There is one now investigating conditions in British Columbia presided over by a member of its Court of Appeal. It is apparent that conditions have not been considered satisfactory elsewhere in Western Canada.

It appears from statistics quoted in Mr. Justice Turgeon's report that Alberta is estimated to possess 87 per cent of all the coal of Canada; that British Columbia, which comes next, has less than one-fourteenth as much, and Saskatchewan, which follows next, has less than one-seventeenth as much; the rest of Canada, including Nova Scotia, possessing only a little over two per cent of the whole.

The Board has had the advantage of the printed reports of the Provincial Mines Branch for the years 1932 and 1933 and has been given the opportunity of seeing the draft of the report for 1934, which has not yet come from the printers, for which courtesy it desires to express to the Mines Branch its appreciation.

As already mentioned the Drumheller coal is used almost exclusively for domestic heating purposes. There are two other important fields in Alberta producing coal of the same character, Edmonton in the north and Lethbridge in the south. The Drumheller coal has, in consequence, sought its chief market outside of Alberta and has found it mainly in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In 1932 the total sales from the whole Drumheller area amounted to 1,225,803 tons, almost exactly half of the total sales of Alberta Domestic coal, and of that over 938,000 tons were sold in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In 1934 the total sales had fallen to 1,017,373 tons and the sales in Saskatchewan and Manitoba to 773,000.

The Saskatchewan coal, which is produced in the southern part of the Province, is a lignite, which 25 years ago was not considered of a very high quality and not till 1911 was more than 200,000 tons a year produced. The Turgeon report points out that war conditions had a beneficial effect by increasing production and by establishing that the coal could be made much more serviceable than had previously been supposed. The production had increased to over 579,000 tons in 1930 and further to over 927,000 tons in 1933. While this increase of 60 per cent in production was taking place the production in British Columbia declined 44.5 per cent and that of Alberta 34 per cent. It is pointed out that in 10 years' time the production of Saskatchewan coal may quite reasonably be expected to amount to 2,000,000 tons, which is little less than the total production of domestic coal in all of Alberta. Any such increase it is apparent will have a very serious

effect on the Drumheller mines because its market is the same as a large part of theirs. The outlook is certainly a rather gloomy one but though the situation is not a hopeful one it is perhaps not hopeless. There is a ray of hope to be found in a paragraph of the Turgeon report which states:—

"The situation in Saskatchewan is such today that nearly all the large mines are operating at a loss, and that action must be taken, through government intervention if necessary, so to improve conditions as to enable these mines to continue in business upon a basis which shall be fair, not only to the mine owners, but to their employees and to the public. The closing down of these mines, or of a number of them, would injure the cause of labour and would soon work out detrimentally to the consuming public. So long as this misfortune can be avoided by reasonable means, such means should be resorted to."

It would seem that if the coal industry is to survive the price of coal must rise and it should in conformity with other increased prices. If it does not it would seem that as suggested there must be Government assistance in some form.

It appears from the Dominion Statistics that the prices of Drumheller coal have fallen steadily from \$4.13 in 1922 to \$2.69 in 1933. The Board was furnished with confidential information from some of the mines from which it appeared that there was a further decrease in 1934-5 to as low a price as \$2.48, 45 cents below the price of 1932. If the price could be raised by even 25 cents a ton it would add 10 per cent to the revenue from sales or \$133,000 dollars a year if the sales could be kept at the same volume. Many letters were produced from agents and dealers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan warning that a drop in sales would almost certainly follow on an increase in price and it seems clear that an increase in price could not be effectively passed on to the consumers unless the Saskatchewan coal and perhaps other fuels such as wood, which is being somewhat extensively used in Manitoba, oil, etc., made a corresponding increase.

The coal industry has had its vicissitudes in other countries and in other times. Early in this century in New South Wales a new coal field having been opened, and competition becoming injurious to the industry, the operators got together and made agreements to regulate the industry. It was sought to have the agreements declared illegal as in restraint of trade and as prohibited by certain Statutes. The case reached the Privy Council and is reported as Attorney General of Australia v. Adelaide Steamship Co. (1914) 83 L. J. P.C. 84. Some of the remarks in the judgment of the P.C. quoted by Mr. Justice

Turgeon in his report seem quite apt for the purpose of this report. It is said: (p. 99).

"It can never, in their Lordships' opinion, be of real benefit to the consumers of coal that colliery proprietors should carry on their business at a loss, or that any profit which they make should depend on the miners' wages being reduced to a minimum. Where these conditions prevail, the less remunerative collieries will be closed, there will be great loss of capital, miners will be thrown out of employment, less coal will be produced, and prices will consequently rise until it becomes possible to re-open the closed collieries or open other seams. The consumers of coal will lose in the long run if the colliery proprietors do not make fair profits or the miners do not receive fair wages. There is in this respect a solidarity of interest between all members of the public. The Crown therefore cannot, in their Lordships' opinion, rely on the mere intention to raise prices as proving an intention to injure the public. To prove an intention to injure the public by raising prices the intention to charge excessive or unreasonable prices must be apparent."

In failure of any concerted action by the parties concerned if the Dominion Government were to consider the situation as of such grave consequence as to constitute a menace to the well being of Canada unless treated as an emergency as it was during the war then prices could be made to harmonize with wages and vice versa, but any action by a Provincial Government by itself alone can exercise no control over a market outside its boundaries.

This then being the situation of the industry and the prospects of the operators it is necessary to consider shortly the situation and condition of the miners.

A statement of all the men employed with the wages earned for one of the mines for both years April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934, and April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, was put in evidence and it shows clearly the seriousness of the situation as it affects the miners.

As already mentioned there is little production during the warm weather. The Mines Branch 1933 report shows that for that year a little less than 3 per cent of the year's production in the Drumheller field was mined in the months of May, June and July and including April and August less than 9 per cent. But even during the 7 months in which 91 per cent of the coal is mined the mine in question hoisted coal for only 98 days in 1933-34 or an average of 14 days a month. The contract miners made very good wages, the average of the 122 men employed being \$7.65 a day but again though the mine worked for 98 days the average time worked by the miners was only 60½ days. The 64 Company men most of whom received the daily wage of \$5 had a higher average of 84.6 days. But that only represented \$423 for the year's wages while the

average of the contract miners was only a little more, being about \$460, from which certain deductions are made for powder and other supplies which reduce it to approximately the same as that for the Company men.

The next year there were fewer men and though the average contract wage was not quite so high they had more days' work and consequently earned more wages having an average for the contract men of 86.5 days work at an average wage of \$7.20 gross and \$6.80 net with a total earning of a little over \$620 gross or \$588 net. The average time for the Company men was 106 days which gave average earnings for the year of \$530.

No miner is permitted by law to be underground more than 8 hours for his day's work. This means that in many cases, and it is so in the mine for which the wages are given, the miner works only about 7 hours.

Even for such a hazardous occupation as mining is, there would not be ground for much complaint as regards the wages received for the time worked. No employer can be expected to pay high wages and continue to pay them whether the employee works or not though no doubt in occupations which do not give constant employment a higher wage is to be expected. If the miners could find other employment for the five months when there is almost no work in the mines the problem would be solved but under present conditions there is no such employment to be found and many of the miners with families are on relief supported at public expense during the off season.

The same problem presents itself in the Saskatchewan field where the wages are lower than in Drumheller, for the Turgeon report states that "the general attitude in respect to wages is not that the schedules of wages are too low but that the number of working days in the year are too few to allow them to make a fair annual wage."

It is difficult to see, however, how the number of working days can be substantially increased, by reason of the limit of the market and of the fact that there is little need for the coal in summer. An attempt has been made to reach the Eastern market which, if it could be successful, would greatly increase the output and the Dominion Government for several years has granted a subvention by bearing part of the cost of transportation, but though the market would be a large one, less than half of the coal used in all Canada being produced in Canadian Mines, yet the cost of transportation is so heavy as to make it difficult to sell at a price that can compete with imported coal.



Only 30,000 tons of Drumheller coal were sold in Ontario in 1934 and only about 2,000 tons from all other mines producing domestic coal notwithstanding the Government assistance. One can see too that an increased market will hardly solve the essential problem. It may ameliorate the condition to some extent if the price obtained for the coal is sufficient to make the production profitable to the operators, by enabling them to pay somewhat higher wages or more wages by working more days in the producing season without increasing the number of men employed, but it will not furnish employment for the men during the five months when little coal is being mined.

The real problem is that of finding employment for the miners during the off season.

Two local merchants were called to give evidence as to the actual increase, in Drumheller, in the cost of groceries and meats. The latter were shown to have had a very large increase in price since 1933, in few cases being less than 25 per cent and in some cases as high as 50 per cent and occasionally higher. In groceries and vegetables the increase had not been nearly as high, one of the chief items showing a substantial increase being potatoes which had increased from \$1 to \$1.65 a bag. It appeared that these potatoes were imported from Lethbridge. There would appear to be little excuse for the necessity of importing into Drumheller vegetables which can be produced there when hundreds of miners are without employment during the whole period during which they would be grown. Not merely should every miner be able to produce enough vegetables for the use of his family but there could easily be raised a sufficient surplus to meet the requirements of the remainder of the population. In many cases the miners have sufficient garden space with their homes but there is ample unused land available near at hand if they have not. They could in this way not only save the money otherwise used to purchase vegetables for their own use but might receive some, perhaps substantial, assistance from a surplus which they could use to satisfy other needs. Such occupation would also help to avoid the restlessness and anxiety which are the usual accompaniments of unemployment.

It may seem that this report has been travelling somewhat afield but it has been thought that a partial picture of the general situation would assist in furnishing a perspective of the problem with which the Board is immediately concerned.

Moreover Section 26 of the Act under which this Board functions provides that it shall take steps "for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and

circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case."

It seems to the Board that under present conditions the time is not opportune for a change in wages. The depression which has existed for several years in a very marked degree shows some signs of lifting. So much so that the Dominion Government which several years ago cut all its employees' remuneration by 10 per cent has just restored one-half of the reduction. There has been much legislation, both Provincial and Dominion, looking to the amelioration of social conditions, including the matter of unemployment and as already indicated there is to be an expert inquiry into the general coal problem of the Province in the near future.

In the argument submitted by Mr. Patrick, on behalf of the operators, after all the evidence had been received, he states that while of opinion that the evidence justifies a reduction, yet, in view of the conditions, and as a conciliatory offer in order to preserve harmony and good feeling, the operators are prepared to continue for the time being the wage scale presently in effect. The Board considers this attitude one highly to be commended as showing a proper spirit of goodwill towards their employees. Indeed the Board was particularly pleased to find during the inquiry the state of good feeling that exists generally between the operators and the miners which augurs well for a solution of the difficulties and a settlement of the present dispute when each side can view with sympathy and the knowledge that has been derived from the Board's investigation the attitude and situation of the other.

No doubt Mr. Patrick, when referring to the present wage scale, is considering nominal wages but nominal wages and real wages are not necessarily the same. Five dollars is worth to the miner only what \$5 will buy which latter is the real wage. As already pointed out it will take more than \$5.50 in currency to procure now of the essentials of living what \$5 would procure when that figure was set as the daily wage of the miner, and as appears from what has already been stated the cost of living has always been a factor in fixing the wage scale.

Before this Board was appointed the parties referred the dispute to Mr. F. E. Harrison, the Western Representative, of the Department of Labour, who after investigation made the following proposals for a settlement.

1. That the general clauses of the former contract be adopted without change.

2. That all contract wage rates and dead work should be increased seven per centum.
3. That the day wage rates should be advanced to conform with the attached schedule.
4. That the rate in the clause of the present contract relating to the payment for handling of bone should be set at 6·7 cents.
5. That the inequalities be taken up for mutual adjustment with representatives of each party on the basis of no reduction in the earning power of the men nor increase in the cost of production to the operator.

In the attached schedule referred to the day rate wages are set out in detail for the various occupations and the proposed rates provide for increase of from 5 per cent to 8 per cent. The rate proposed for bone in paragraph 4 is a reduction.

When Mr. Harrison made these proposals he apparently knew, in a general way only, the financial results of the operations of the mines which have now been made known to the Board in particularity and which show that the mines are at present operating at a loss each year, there being spent for wages and other expenses a part, at least, of what the operators are justly entitled to set aside for depreciation and depletion and which, if not placed in reserve, may be used for necessary replacement and meeting other liabilities. Any increase beyond the rate at present paid will mean a further inroad on that fund and it can easily be seen that the operators' view naturally is that that would be unjust to them. On the other hand the present wages measured in money are considerably lower than when they were set and that is a circumstance which has always been taken into consideration when wages are being adjusted and the miners quite naturally feel that it is unfair to them not to consider and allow for it now. "Substantial Justice" which the Act calls for would seem to lie between the two views and while recognizing the need to take into consideration the increased cost of living also realizing that the whole burden should not be thrown on the industry which is already carrying on at a loss. There are other reasons too why the miners should not receive full compensation for the increased cost of living besides the fact that they should bear their share of the burden for when reductions have been made in the past they have never been equal to the whole of the decrease in the cost of living and as has been already suggested the miners can if they will by their own efforts help to

some extent in minimizing the effect of the increased living costs even if they cannot obtain independent remunerative employment during the off season.

It would seem that an increase in the monetary rate of wages by 5 per cent would be as much as could reasonably be expected and that can only be asked for from the operators by way of appeal to their generosity in these distressful times through which if we are to pass safely those who can help must aid those who need help for it will absorb nearly half of the amount that they are entitled to set aside for depreciation and depletion unless there can be an increase in price or in output.

The recommendation would, therefore, be that the proposals of Mr. Harrison be accepted with the exception of paragraphs 2 and 3 and 4 in lieu of which the increase of wages should be a level one of 5 per cent.

It is realized that this recommendation can be accepted by both parties only if approached in a spirit of give and take but it is the earnest hope of the Board that its efforts to assist in a settlement of the dispute may not prove in vain but that on the contrary it may have made itself a real medium of conciliation.

It is clear that any settlement under present conditions cannot be of a permanent character and instead of any new agreement being for a definite period it is recommended that no time be specified but that instead it be provided that either party may terminate it on the 31st of March in any year by giving at least one month's previous notice, if on behalf of the employers, to the office of the U.M.W.A. District 18, if on behalf of the employees to the General Manager of one of the mines parties to the agreement.

Before concluding the report it is desired to express the Board's appreciation of the courtesy and assistance it has received from all parties concerned, both operators and miners, and particularly would it extend its thanks and congratulations to Mr. Levitt and Mr. Patrick for the able, fair, frank and honest manner in which the cases for the miners and the operators respectively were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) HORACE HARVEY,

*Chairman.*

CALGARY, August 9, 1935.

I concur in the principle of an increase in wages as found by the learned chairman on the basis of the increased cost of living since 1933, when the agreement which expired on March 31, 1935, was negotiated, but find myself unable to agree with 5 per cent, it



being inadequate to meet this change in living costs. I believe that, in equity, miners are entitled to the 1932 wage scale and that the operators should adjust their affairs to meet that scale. But, on the basis of a compromise, I feel that the least that should be granted the mine workers at this time are the proposals of Mr. F. E. Harrison, western representative of the Department of Labour, and already enumerated in this report but as the Chairman finds himself unable to recommend a further increase than 5 per cent, in order that there may be an effective report of the Board I concur in the recommendation signed by him.

(Sgd.) A. J. MORRISON,  
*Representative of the Employees.*

### Minority Report

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Labour.

As I disagree with the majority of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation on the Question of increasing wages, I desire particularly to associate myself with the expression of appreciation to all parties concerned contained in the concluding paragraph of the majority report.

I concur in the decision of the Board disallowing all the claims other than the claim for increased wages. As the reasons which influenced the Board to disallow these items have been clearly set out in the majority report, it will be unnecessary to refer further to them and there remains for consideration only the claim for an increase in wages.

As pointed out in the majority report the increase in wages asked for, if granted, would give the miners a larger sum than the total amount realized for the sales of coal, without leaving anything for such items as taxes, office salaries, royalties, selling costs, repairs and maintenance of plant and machinery, and such like expenses.

An application leading to such a result could not have been sponsored by a responsible Trade union, had the facts been known beforehand. Indeed, from the opening brief presented to us by Mr. Livett, President of the U.M.W.A. District 18, it is clear that when bringing the application he was under the impression that the capital invested in the eight mines concerned was being remunerated not only during the winter months, when the mines were working, but during the summer months as well. His brief goes on to say that omitting this item "there will remain over a very large annual fund out of which may be met the cost of the living wage asked by the mine workers and a shorter working day as a means to greater regularity of employment."

This belief in a "Large Annual Fund" available to pay a return on the capital invested in the mines concerned in the present application appears all through the evidence presented on behalf of the miners, more than one of whom admitted that the capital invested was entitled to a fair return.

The application as thus presented completely broke down, when uncontradicted evidence was produced, that not only had the capital invested received no return for a number of years past, that there was no such "annual fund" as Mr. Levitt had alleged to have existed, but that on the contrary there had been a large deficit in the actual operating expenses of these eight mines during the two years since 1933 when the last adjustment of wages took place.

Every fact set out in the Report of the majority of the Board points forcibly to the conclusion that wages should not be increased, if indeed, they should not be reduced. It is only by limiting our enquiry to a period between 1933 and 1935 and stressing a slight increase in the cost of living during these two years and by suggesting that wages which were real in 1933 became consequentially and correspondingly nominal in 1935, that justification is sought for the increase in the wage scale which the majority Report recommends.

This raises three matters for consideration:

1. Has there in fact been any, and if so what, increase in the cost of living to justify an increase in wages.

2. Even if living costs have increased, are these eight mining Companies in a financial position to bear any increases in their pay rolls.

3. Is there any hope of future improved conditions in the coal industry which would justify the Board in recommending an increased wage burden during the season now opening:—

As to 1 above, the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May and June, 1935, give us a complete picture of the cost of living, from the pre-war period April, 1914, to the present year and in the following table is set out such cost of living at all appropriate dates, both for the Dominion of Canada and for the Province of Alberta and also the changes in wages at these mines during the period covered.

As the miners have explained that their wages at present are spent chiefly on food, the figures taken from the LABOUR GAZETTE are on the food basis.

The wage figures are based on the day wage as it may be accepted that the wages of contract miners varied from time to time in approximately the same proportion.

Year	Weekly cost of living based on 29 staple foods.— <i>Labour Gazette</i> , May, 1935, pages 464 and 465 and <i>Labour Gazette</i> , June, 1935, page 588		Miners' wages Day basis
	Dominion	Province of Alberta	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1909-1911.....			
April.....	7 51	7 99	3 00
1914.....			3 30
1920.....	16 92		7 50
1922.....	10 26	9 03	7 50 after a strike.
1924.....	Almost the same as in 1922.		6 35 after a six months' strike.
1925.....	Very slightly higher than in 1926 ( <i>Labour Gazette</i> , June, 1935.)		5 57 continuing until 1933.
1926.....	11 36	10 56	
1930.....	11 24	11 49	
1933.....	6 83	6 43	5 00
1935.....	7 50	7 35	

From this table it will be seen that the food cost of living, for a family of five in the Dominion of Canada, for one week, was \$7.51 in April, 1914, and had been reduced to \$7.50 in April, 1935, but taking the Province of Alberta, the cost of living had been reduced from \$7.99 in April, 1914, to \$7.35 in April, 1935.

During this period day wages, which were \$3.30 per day in April, 1914, gradually went up to \$7.50 per day at the peak period of 1920, and have since come down to only \$5 per day. The miners are getting now \$5 per day as against \$3.30 per day in 1914, while they have to pay only \$7.35 per week for food for a family of five, as against \$7.99 in the pre-war period.

Coming to later periods, in June, 1920, when the day wage had been increased to \$7.50, the weekly cost of food was almost \$17 as against \$7.35 now and if the wages were to be adjusted downwards to correspond to this reduction in living cost, they would to-day be less than \$3.50 per day, instead of the \$5 which the miners are receiving.

In 1925, when wages were fixed at \$5.57, the food cost was about one and a half times the pre-war and also the 1935 figure. In other words, if the cost of living is the criterion, the wages which from 1925 to 1933 were \$5.57 per day, should be reduced by one-third, or to the daily wage rate of \$3.70.

Throughout these 20 years the attitude of the miners and their union on this question of cost of living has been entirely inconsistent. From 1914 to 1920, when the cost of living was increasing, that fact was strenuously urged as justifying corresponding increases in wages. Such increases were invariably forthcoming and were both justifiable and rendered possible by the fact that

the Government of the day had power during those war years, to correspondingly increase the price of coal and the coal consumers were financially able to bear such increases.

But immediately reductions in the cost of living commenced to occur, the miners and their advisers repudiated the principle they had previously fought for, and strenuously opposed any reduction in wages based on the reduced cost of living.

In this connection we find, as set out in the majority report, that in 1922, the miners organized a successful strike to prevent any reduction in wages, although weekly cost of living had come down from \$16.92 to \$10.26 in the period from June, 1920, to April, 1922.

In 1924, when the cost of living remained approximately as in 1922 and notwithstanding that in the interval the sales of Drumheller coal had fallen by nearly 25 per cent, the men again went on strike to prevent a reduction in wages corresponding to the decreased cost of living, and continued this strike over a period of about six months, until the position of these Companies was so weakened that they were forced to agree to a wage scale which bore only a remote relationship to the reduction which had taken place in the cost of living.

The further small reduction in wages agreed to in 1925 still left the wage scale far above any figure which could have been justified on the cost of living basis.

The 1925 wages continued until 1933 when the men again refused to accept the principle that wages should be decreased in accordance with the reduction in the cost of living. As appears from the majority report of this Board the reduction in wages agreed to by the men in 1933 was only 9 per cent, although the decrease in the cost of essential foodstuffs



since 1926 was almost 40 per cent and the total decrease in the family budget was over 26 per cent. The LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1935, showing the 1925 figures, demonstrate that the decrease in the cost of living since 1925 was even greater than the majority report states.

At Board of Inquiry held in 1932, when these mines were pressing for a reduction in wages based on reduced cost of living, which was then about 30 per cent below 1925, the principle of accepting the altered cost of living as a basis for wage reduction was rejected by my colleague on the present board, Mr. Morrison.

It would appear, therefore, that the attitude of the miners has been consistent only in one particular, to accept alterations in cost of living as a basis for a change of wages only when an increased wage scale could be asked for on this ground, but to repudiate the principle entirely, even to the extent of a six months strike, when a reduction in the cost of living would call for a corresponding wage reduction.

But even if the principle were accepted, and the period limited to the years 1933 to 1935, as is suggested, increases in cost of living would not justify the increase now recommended. The LABOUR GAZETTE of May, 1935, shows the total weekly cost of a family budget of five, including food, fuel, light, rent, etc., to be

In April, 1933. . . . . \$ 15 74

In April, 1935. . . . . 15 97

The increase is thus 23 cents per week or about 3 cents per day and affords no justification for adding 25 cents per day to the daily wage scale, and up to almost 45 cents per day in the case of miners doing contract work.

2. The next question which arises is whether these eight companies could bear any increase in wages, even if such were justifiable on the merits.

One of the points strenuously pressed by the miners and their representatives was that the operators had during later years, strongly represented that the industry could not carry on under the wage scale the miners were insisting on and that the industry itself was being driven into bankruptcy. Doubt was expressed by the miners as to the truthfulness of these warnings and almost as to the honesty of the arguments that were advanced.

How true these warnings were, and how inadequate the 1933 reduction to \$5 a day, has since proved are forcibly corroborated by the financial statements of the eight companies concerned, for the two year period since these warnings and statements were made.

As appears in the majority report, it was implied in the brief from the local unions set out as Exhibit 8; it was admitted by the miners' representatives on the witness stand, and also in Mr. Levitt's opening brief, that the capital invested in these mines was entitled to some return.

For the past two years, as indeed for a considerable time previously, not only was no return possible on the capital invested in any of these eight mines owing to the scale of wages in existence; but the actual position was so much worse that they are short by many thousands of dollars of their actual operating expenses.

To present the picture accurately, it is better to take the figures from the evidence of the Chartered Accountant who presented them to us in the form of a consolidated profit and loss account. From his figures it appears that taking the expenses of these mines, including the present wage scales and making the allowances for depletion and depreciation, which the law of Canada authorizes and Chartered Accountants have established as fair and just, the losses of these eight mines during the two years from 1933 to 1935 have been over \$125,000. That figure only includes an eight months period for one of the mines concerned and if figures for that mine are included for the two year period the losses for the two years exceed \$146,000.

These figures include items for depletion and depreciation. The item for depletion arises because at the end of a certain period the coal granted by the leases will have been used up and the capital invested in those leases will have disappeared. In many cases the Companies have paid large sums to various persons for their leases but as in some cases leases have been given direct from the Government merely on a rental basis, it is well to point out that even if the entire allowance for depletion were omitted from the accounts, these eight mining Companies would still show a large financial out of pocket loss on the past two year's operations. As much the greater loss occurred during the second year, it proves that the position of the Companies became substantially worse last year, when compared to the year before.

When one comes to the item for allowance for depreciation the position is entirely different. Once the value of any piece of machinery or plant has been written off under this depreciation item no further allowance for depreciation can be made, and the depreciation written off year by year is an actual operating outgoing, whether it be new money required to replace a piece of plant or machinery

during the year or merely as the loss for the year of a percentage of capital invested in plant and machinery.

The majority report admits the substantial losses in the actual operating of these mines in the two years referred to but goes on to say "though both years show substantial losses it does not mean that the actual operating outgo for the year was greater than the income."

So far as depletion is concerned this statement may be correct as already pointed out, but with regard to depreciation the amount charged is just as much an outgoing as the miner's wages for either the money is paid out to replace worn out plant and machinery, or capital invested in the plant and machinery has disappeared to that extent. In fact in the case of one of the mines, whose depreciation account the Board looked into with some care, the amount expended last year on new plant, etc., to replace that which had become worn out or obsolete, was more than double the figure shown for depreciation in the accounts. We arrive then, at this extraordinary situation that although both the miners and their representatives admit that the capital invested in these mines should get something, which cannot be done under the present wage scale, and although the Board finds that large losses are being incurred which in the course of a short time, if continued, must wipe out the capital itself, these eight Companies are now being recommended to consent to pay some \$45,000 for increased wages during the coming season, a recommendation which, if they accept it, cannot do otherwise than speed up the extermination with which they are threatened.

To enable these eight mines to break even, they must somehow reduce their working expenses by about \$70,000 per year. Of these working expenses, as appears by the majority report, over 66 per cent is for wages, but in fact as appears by the evidence of the accountant who appeared before us, when salaries and Workmen's Compensation, which is paid for the benefit of the miners, are taken into consideration, the percentage of wages and salaries was over 70 per cent of the price received for the coal during the season 1933-34 and almost 72 per cent of the total for the year 1934-35. The witnesses for the operators tell us that other outgoings, including expenditures on maintenance and upkeep, have been cut to the minimum and the only source from which the present losses can be made good is out of money now being disbursed for wages and salaries.

Assuming these mines can maintain both prices and tonnage during the coming season,

a reduction in the present wage scale of approximately 7½ per cent would be necessary to enable them to break even, while to give effect to the further admission of the men that the capital invested is entitled to some return (put by one of the miners' witnesses at 3 per cent) at least a further 5 per cent reduction in the wage scale would be required.

It is in the face of facts such as these that the eight Companies, who in the interests of peace have gone so far as to say they would carry on under their present wage scale for another year, and incur a further \$70,000 loss similar to that of last year, are now recommended to bear an additional loss of \$45,000 which they must do if the majority report of this Board giving this increase in wages is to become effective.

If this additional \$45,000 could be secured for the men, some justification for the impoverishment of the operators might be urged, but in my view the men will lose considerably more than this sum owing to loss in the number of days work which will be available. Divided amongst the men employed, this \$45,000 will give an additional \$30 per man during the entire season, assuming the number of days work could be kept up to the last season's standard. This represents about four or five days pay on the average.

Now an exhibit filed on behalf of the operators showed that during the past two years there had been an increase of about 9 per cent in the number of days worked by these eight mines, and the report of the majority of the Board shows that during the past season there was an increase of \$116,000 or 15 per cent in the total wages paid to miners as compared with the previous season.

There is no doubt this increase in work was the result of the greater tonnage of coal which these eight companies were able to sell, owing to the reduced coal prices resulting from the lowering of wages in 1933.

It necessarily follows that the proposed \$45,000 increase in costs in these eight mines must result in decreased tonnage if competing fields maintain their present wage scales and prices.

Assuming that only the extra tonnage secured last season is lost, a very optimistic assumption in my opinion, it would mean that the men will get \$116,000 less in wages during the season represented by days work lost and only \$45,000 of this will come back to them in the shape of wage increase recommended.

If this be even approximately a true picture next season will see a loss of at least \$70,000 in the wages distributed by these eight mines.



I do not feel one whit less interested in the welfare of these miners than any member of the Board, and for this reason cannot help uttering a warning against the decision which must reduce total wages as above shown, which may put some or all of these mines out of existence, and which may deprive the miners of work which at present is giving them from \$5 to \$8 per day, when the Board is unable to suggest any alternative employment for them or any hope other than the pittance of about \$1 per day which can be got when they go on relief.

3. It remains to consider whether there are any circumstances which would hold out a hope of betterment for the coming year sufficient to justify the Board in recommending the owners to take the risk of increased wage outgoings.

The majority of the Board find that these eight mines "cannot carry on indefinitely even under the present conditions." Are conditions then, likely to improve in the coal industry in Drumheller or even to remain during the coming season as good as they were last year?

The evidence of Professor Pitcher, who is entirely independent of the struggles of the coal industry, gave the Board an impressive, if very gloomy picture. He gave as his opinion that the coal industry of the world is sick and "of Canada is very sick" and stated he saw only a very gloomy future. He stated that in Alberta there is development and equipment enough to enable 20 of the mines to supply all requirements instead of the 270 now existing, but stated further that if you amalgamated so as to let 20 do the work you would have to put out of work permanently, many of the miners and that it would be a boomerang to labour. He further stated that an increase in wages in Drumheller would not likely result in an increase in wages in the Estevan fields.

As pointed out in the majority report the chief competitors of the Drumheller field are Edmonton in the North, Lethbridge in the South and the Estevan mines in Saskatchewan. There is in addition steadily increasing competition from the mines in Sheerness.

As in consequence of the scarcity of money, the tendency is towards reduced prices and lower priced coal, the most serious competitors are the Edmonton, Estevan and Sheerness fields.

Throughout Northern Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan the competition from Edmonton coal, is intense, and it is difficult for the Drumheller field to face more than a narrow spread in price as against the Edmonton coal. Yet what do we find? That the very trade union which negotiated an agreement two years ago with these eight mines on a basis

of \$5 daily, negotiated a year later an agreement at \$4 per day for the Edmonton field, thus leaving Drumheller in the position of having to pay 25 per cent higher wages than the Edmonton field. The union now seeks to increase that injustice by means of the present application for a still greater differential.

It will scarcely be suggested that the miner in Edmonton needs less food, or can buy cheaper than a miner similarly employed in the Drumheller fields and therefore this Edmonton wage agreement must mean that in the opinion of the union \$4 a day represents a fair day's wage for the miners or alternatively that it was all that could be fairly got out of the coal. Either alternative is fatal to the argument for an increase in Drumheller wages. If the \$4 a day is a fair wage in Edmonton, it is a fair wage in Drumheller. If, on the other hand, it is accepted as being all that can be got out of the Edmonton coal it is equally clear that less than \$5 per day is all that can be got out of Drumheller coal, as is clearly established by the results of the last two years' working, and no suggestion has been made from any source that it is possible at present to increase Drumheller prices.

With reference to the Estevan field, the wages are still lower than they are in the Edmonton field. As pointed out by Professor Pitcher an increase in Drumheller wages would not increase wages in the Estevan field. The mines which employ miners to any large extent in the Estevan field are subject to intense competition from the steam shovel mining company which operates there, and which can produce coal more cheaply than the mines working with human labour, and until there is some legislation in Saskatchewan fixing the price at which coal must be sold by the mines operating steam shovel systems, wages cannot be increased in the other Estevan mines without closing them down and putting the men at present employed there out of work.

So far from Drumheller being able to increase prices as against the Estevan mines, the position is exactly the opposite. As pointed out in the majority report the Estevan mines increased their production by practically 350,000 tons between 1930 and 1933 as appears from the report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Turgeon.

This in itself is sufficiently alarming, but witnesses who gave evidence before Mr. Justice Turgeon expected this increase to continue at the rate of about 100,000 tons per year. The estimate of 100,000 tons annual increase was based on prices then in existence and it can well be accepted that this estimated increase, practically every ton of which must be taken away from the Alberta mines,

will be much greater if the price of Drumheller coal has to be increased by 20 cents or 25 cents per ton. Every increase in the price of Drumheller coal enlarges to a corresponding extent the natural market for Estevan coal and decreases the possibility of selling Alberta coal in competition.

The Sheerness field, which has recently adopted the steam shovel method, of mining coal, increased its production from 24,000 tons in 1933 to 64,000 tons in 1934, an increase of over 150 per cent and so far as can be foreseen will be responsible for intensified competition in the coming season.

Competition such as this would be bad enough, but it by no means completes the picture. As Professor Pitcher points out in his evidence, power plants now get about 35 per cent more efficiency owing to new machinery, a situation which he says enables substitute and lower priced fuels to improve their position. In addition he refers us to the use of sawdust as a fuel at Vancouver and the use of gas in large centres such as Calgary and Edmonton. In connection with this latter source of competition, even during the time the Board was sitting there were announcements in the newspapers of new gas wells both at Lloydminster and Vegreville, which will eliminate these towns as markets for Drumheller coal.

Additional to this outside competition there are nine mines in the Drumheller area, who are not parties to the present application, whose employees are not members of the union which makes this application, and whose wages or selling prices cannot be controlled in any way, by the eight mines now being dealt with.

To try and meet competition the Drumheller operators have made reductions in the price of their coal far in excess of the reductions made in the miners' wage scale.

As appears by the majority report the price of coal was reduced from \$4.13 in 1922 to \$2.69 in 1933, but even since 1932 the price has been reduced from \$2.93 to approximately \$2.48. This has been done not chiefly on account of the competition within the Drumheller field itself but because of the outside competition above referred to, and this outside competition cannot be controlled or affected even by the entire seventeen mines operating in Drumheller, much less by the eight mines who are subject to this application.

In the report of the majority of the Board the hope is held out that if the price could be raised even 25 cents a ton it will give an increased revenue of about \$133,000 a year.

It cannot be suggested for a moment that slack or small coal would bear this or indeed

any increase in the price and to raise the additional revenue of \$133,000 per year which the majority of the board contemplate would mean increasing the cost of Lump coal, which is approximately 60 per cent of the entire output, by about 45 cents a ton, and this, in the opinion of anyone who understands the Alberta coal industry, would mean such a reduction in the output of these eight mines as would put most of their men out of work at once, and themselves out of business during the season: The increase in wages of 5 per cent recommended by the majority of the Board must similarly come out of the price of Lump coal. To anyone acquainted with the industry it is well known that the price of small coal, Stove, Nut, Pea or Slack, etc. cannot be increased. Putting the increase on the Lump coal will mean an increase of more than 20 cents per ton and I personally have no doubt whatever, that any such increase in their selling price, must result in a further large decrease in the output of coal from the Drumheller field and a decrease in the number of days the men can work, and in the total wages they will receive.

A further outlay will be forced on these mines by the provisions of the Employment Insurance Act recently passed: These being the facts and this Board being enjoined by the Act to make its recommendation according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, the Board in my opinion can come to no other conclusion than that set out in the majority report that "the time is not opportune for a change in wages." With that statement I fully agree.

Notwithstanding this statement the majority of the Board have decided to recommend the increase of 5 per cent referred to. Two extraneous factors are relied on to justify the increase. One of these factors is that Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western representative of the department of Labour, made suggestions for an increase. It is obvious however, that Mr. Harrison did not have the evidence now before us nor could he have known at the time he made his suggestions that these mines had operated for the previous two years at such an enormous loss, because from Mr. Levitt's opening brief it is clear that even he, who was engaged in the negotiations throughout, remained until the hearing of this case under the impression that instead of a loss, there was some large annual profit fund out of which increased wages could be paid.

The second factor relied on is that an increase of 5 per cent could be asked for from the operators "by way of appealing to their generosity in these distressful times, through which if we are to pass safely, those who can help must aid those who need help."



The great fallacy underlying this appeal is the assumption that those who operate these eight mines and the unfortunate people who have invested their money in them, are in a position to carry the men who are employed in them, whereas many of the people concerned may be in greater distress than the miners.

If general legislation were possible, either to regulate the industry in the Provinces in which these mines have their markets or in the Dominion of Canada in general, it would be perfectly fair to say that miners should have increased wages and that the price of coal should be increased accordingly, though how far this would be fair to the consumer who throughout this enquiry has been entirely left out of consideration, I cannot say. It is one thing to be generous out of one's own resources, but to endeavour to coerce these

eight mines into contributing over \$45,000 this season in the name of generosity when no such increase can be justified by the facts or on any business basis, is, in my opinion, unfair to the mines concerned, will result in actual loss to the miners and is likely to raise hopes which cannot be fulfilled over any extended period.

For these reasons I think the most that the men can expect is the fair and generous offer made by the operators at the close of the proceedings to bear the loss of leaving the wage scale as it at present stands during the coming season.

Respectfully submitted,

L. R. LIPSETT,

*Representative of Employers.*

August 9, 1935.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for August, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Aug., 1935.....	20	7,573	49,429
*July, 1935.....	25	7,355	67,888
Aug., 1934.....	31	13,263	75,660

\*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as 'minor disputes.'

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The increase in the number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts, while the number of disputes and the time loss showed decreases, was due to the occurrence of three disputes involving relatively large numbers of employees for very short periods, namely women's cloak and suit workers at Montreal, P.Q., cotton factory workers at Three Rivers, P.Q., and coal miners at Cumberland, in Van-

couver Island. The strike of longshoremen at Vancouver and the sympathetic strike of various water transportation classes of workers at Vancouver and other ports accounted for most of the time loss for the month, as in July. In August, 1934, two-thirds of the time loss was due to two strikes of men's clothing factory workers and dressmakers in Montreal, P.Q., while fourteen other disputes involved from one hundred to eight hundred workers and caused most of the remaining time loss and the other disputes affected small numbers of workers.

Eleven disputes, involving 1,936 workers, were carried over from July, and nine disputes commenced during August. Of these twenty disputes eleven terminated during the month, five being in favour of the employers involved, one ending in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in four cases, while the result of one is recorded as indefinite. At the end of August, therefore, there were nine disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: two disputes of women's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q.; two disputes of compositors in Calgary, Alta.; compositors, Winnipeg, Man.; furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.; longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.; and water transport workers, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available

as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute, involving 32 employees in a shingle mill at New Westminster, B.C., for twenty minutes on August 9, occurred. The demand of the employees for an increase in piece rates for work on shingles for shipment to the United States was granted.

A minor dispute involving men loading a boat occurred at Amherstburg, Ont., on August 9. Unemployed workmen objected when a steamship company brought longshoremen from Windsor to load the boat and prevented them from working. As a result of conciliation by municipal officials, it was arranged that the Amherstburg men would be engaged. Being offered 30 cents per hour, they demanded 40 cents and after an hour this was agreed to and forty-two men went to work.

A strike of harvesters in the vicinity of Taber, Alta., on August 24, has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received. The strikers are reported to have demanded \$3 per day as against \$2 and \$2.50 offered. On July 30 it is stated, harvesters held a conference at Lethbridge and agreed upon a wage scale at \$2.50 per ten-hour day for stooking and \$3 per eleven-hour day for threshing, with 50 cents per hour overtime.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**QUARRY AND LIMEKILN WORKERS, GUELPH, ONT.**—As a result of mediation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour this dispute, which began on July 17, was settled and work was resumed on August 7. It is reported that hours of labour and wage rates were unchanged but that improvements in working conditions were made.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute, an alleged lockout, involving three employees in one bakery, commenced on July 29 but was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the August issue of the Labour Gazette. An agreement with the Food Workers' Industrial Union is reported to have expired on July 5 and it appears that three bakers who demanded wages and reduced hours, in accordance with the Union

scale, were discharged and the remaining employees formed a partnership. The plant was picketed and three of the pickets were arrested in connection with intimidation and damage to the property of the company. By August 15 the establishment was closed and the dispute is recorded as terminated from that date.

**COMPOSITORS, CALGARY, ALTA.**—Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, page 725, to a dispute involving a number of compositors in one newspaper printing establishment, alleged to have been discharged on July 8 because they refused to join a new union with which the employer had signed an agreement providing for the continuation of the forty-five hour week. No settlement of the dispute was reported by the end of the month.

**LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—On August 29 the representative of the Department of Labour brought the parties to this dispute together in a joint conference but a settlement was not reached. The employers offered to re-employ some of the strikers but refused to make an agreement with the union. Early in September, in accordance with section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Mr. Justice Davis of the Supreme Court of Canada was appointed under the Inquiries Act as a Royal Commissioner to investigate and report on the dispute. During the month from time to time some of the workers who had replaced the strikers were reported to have been attacked by pickets and sympathizers, some of the latter being arrested. Toward the end of the month longshoremen at ports on the Pacific coast in the United States voted not to handle cargo from Vancouver.

**COASTAL LONGSHOREMEN, SHIPS' CREWS, SHIP LINERS, BOOM LOG WORKERS, ETC., VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, CHEMAINUS, ETC., B.C.**—This strike, in sympathy with that of longshoremen at Vancouver, was unternminated at the end of the month but it was reported that practically all the striking longshoremen at New Westminster and Victoria had been replaced and also that members of ships' crews who ceased work had been replaced. The crews of a number of United States ships in the port of Vancouver were reported to have refused to work the ships. They were then discharged and returned to the United States. Some pickets at New Westminster were arrested on charges of wilful damage to property, assault and carrying dangerous weapons.

**COAL MINERS, CUMBERLAND, B.C.**—Employees in one colliery, objecting to the introduction of contract rates for certain miners



instead of data wage rates, held a mass meeting of the miners on August 6, it being stated that the manager had refused to discuss the change. The management, however, had notified the committee that as this would close the mine for the day it was in violation of the section of the agreement regarding stoppages and suggested that the meeting be called on an idle day. The committee was also notified that if the agreement were violated in this way, being the second time, the mine would be closed indefinitely. At the suggestion of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia, the management met the committee on August 11 and notified them that consideration would be given to re-opening the mine but that only sufficient men to operate the mine would be employed. Work was resumed on August 12, for the night shift, 300 being employed and more to be taken on later. The employees were also notified to elect a committee to negotiate a new agreement. The miners then telegraphed the Federal Minister of Labour requesting the establishment of a Conciliation Board, and were asked for further information. On receipt of this the western representative of the Department was notified to mediate in the dispute.

**COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.**—Employees in one colliery ceased work for one shift under the impression that one worker was being suspended for disobeying orders. This worker being employed on the next regular shift, work was resumed.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, GALT, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on August 20 demanding an increase in wages, piece rates, under a new system of operation. As a result of negotiations work was resumed on August 24, the management having agreed to improve conditions from time to time as the new system was tried out.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS & SUITS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees, numbering about 2,000 in about eighty establishments, ceased work on August 8 to secure the acceptance of a union agreement by all employers. The agreement between the Association of Manufacturers of Cloaks, Suits and Ladies Garments and the International Union of Ladies' Garment Workers had expired on July 1 and a new agreement for two years had been negotiated providing for certain increases in wages, the continuation of the forty-four hour week until December 31, with forty hours thereafter. A number of employers, about twenty, refused to sign the agreement so a stoppage in all shops from August 8 to August 12 was decided upon. Application to have the agree-

ment made binding on all employers and workers in the Montreal area under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act was made. On August 12 work was resumed by 1,600 employees in sixty-five establishments including five the proprietors of which had previously refused to accept the agreement; and on August 13, 200 employees resumed work in five additional establishments, leaving only about 100 employees and five establishments still involved. At the end of the month a settlement in these had not been reported.

**COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, Three Rivers.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on August 26 against the replacement of certain men by girls, demanding recognition of the United Textile Workers of America. As a result of conciliation by the Mayor of Three Rivers work was resumed on August 28, married men and those supporting families being re-engaged, the management agreeing to recognize a committee of employees but not the union.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in nine establishments ceased work on August 22, to secure a renewal of the agreement which had expired. (Labour Gazette, October, 1934, page 964). After one day, work was resumed in six establishments, employing about one hundred workers, the employers having renewed the agreement, and in two other establishments by August 24. In the remaining shop the strike was reported to be not effective. An additional shop has been affected by a strike since May 16 as listed elsewhere in this article.

**MARBLE SETTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees of four marble, tile and terrazo contractors ceased work on August 14, an agreement between the marble contractors section of the Toronto Building and Construction Association and the Marble Setters' Local of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America not having been reached. The previous agreement had expired in 1934 but the wages and working conditions had been continued unchanged. In negotiating a new agreement the union proposed an increase in wages to \$1.15 per hour while the contractors proposed a reduction in wages from \$1.10 per hour, with six hours per day and thirty hours per week, to \$1.00 per hour, eight hours per day and forty hours per week. The employees secured work with other contractors and the employers involved requested the intervention of the Department of Labour. The Toronto representative of the Department was immediately notified to deal with the dispute but found that it had already been settled by direct negotiations and work

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1935\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to August, 1935.</b>			
MINING, ETC.— Quarry and limekiln workers, Guelph, Ont.	13	59	Commenced July 17, 1935; for increased wages, reduced hours and union agreement; terminated August 7, 1935; compromise.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Vegetable Foods</i> — Bakery employees, Winnipeg, Man.	3	35	Alleged lockout; commenced July 29, 1935; re increased wages and reduced hours; terminated August 15, 1935; indefinite.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	40	1,000	Commenced July 29, 1935; for union wages and working conditions; untermiated.
<i>Printing and Publishing</i> — Compositors, Calgary, Alta.	22	500	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages; untermiated.
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	50	1,000	Alleged lockout; commenced April 7, 1935; re employment of members of one union only; untermiated.
Compositors, Calgary, Alta.	20	500	Alleged lockout; commenced July 8, 1935; re employment of members of one union only; untermiated.
<i>Other Wood Products</i> — Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	13	338	Commenced May 16, 1935; alleged violation of agreement; untermiated.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Water</i> — Longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.	65	1,000	Commenced May 17, 1935; for union recognition and union wage scale; untermiated.
Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.	700	12,000	Commenced June 5, 1935; against cancellation of agreement; untermiated.
Coastal longshoremen, ships' crews, ship liners, boom log workers, etc., Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.	1,000	15,000	Commenced June 15, 1935; in sympathy with longshoremen on strike at Vancouver from June 5, 1935; untermiated.
TRADE— Dairy drivers, Hamilton, Ont. . .	10	100	Commenced June 27, 1935; for "closed shop" union agreement; lapsed early in August, 1935; in favour of employer.

**(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1935.**

MINING ETC.— Coal miners, Cumberland, B.C.	500	2,500	Commenced Aug. 7, 1935; alleged violation of agreement; terminated Aug. 12, 1935; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	450	450	Commenced Aug. 15, 1935; against alleged suspension of worker; terminated Aug. 15; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Boots and Shoes</i> — Shoe factory workers, Galt, Ont.	182	728	Commenced Aug. 20, 1935; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 23, 1935; compromise.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	2,000	7,500	Commenced Aug. 8, 1935; for union wages and working conditions; untermiated.
Cotton factory workers, Three Rivers, P.Q.	2,100	6,300	Commenced Aug. 26, 1935; against replacement of men by girls and for union recognition; terminated Aug. 28, 1935; compromise.
<i>Other Wood Products</i> — Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	200	300	Commenced Aug. 22, 1935; for renewal of union agreement; terminated Aug. 24, 1935; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Building, etc.</i> — Marble setters, Toronto, Ont.	20	80	Commenced Aug. 14, 1935; against reduced wages and increased hours; terminated Aug. 21, 1935; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Water</i> — Steamship crews, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.	150	25	Commenced Aug. 9, 1935; for increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions; terminated Aug. 10, 1935; in favour of employer.
TRADE— Dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.	35	14	Commenced Aug. 15, 1935; against reduction in wages and for union agreement; terminated Aug. 15, 1935; in favour of workers.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.



resumed on August 22. An agreement, signed on August 21 providing for substantially the same wages and working conditions as the previous agreement, is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**STEAMSHIP CREWS, GREAT LAKES & ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.**—A number of steamships at various ports between Fort William, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q., were delayed for a few hours on August 9 when some of the members of their crews ceased work in response to a strike called by the National Seamen's Association. The union officers had demanded that the steamship companies should negotiate an agreement with increased wages and improvements in working conditions but the latter had refused, stating that the union did not represent an appreciable percentage of the employees. The union officers proposed \$50 per month for deckhands as against \$35 and \$40 per month stated to be paid on most of the ships, except the oil tankers where \$50 was generally paid, claiming that deckhands

on United States ships on the Great Lakes were paid \$70 per month and upward for an eight-hour day, whereas in Canada hours were twelve per day with excessive extra work without additional pay and there were also many unsatisfactory working conditions. Out of 3,000 employees only 150 are reported to have ceased work and most of these resumed work in a few hours.

**DAIRY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.**—Milk drivers and plant employees in one establishment ceased work on August 15, the agreement between the employer and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers having expired on July 7, and efforts to negotiate a new agreement having been unsuccessful. The employer had proposed wage reductions for the plant employees. Work was resumed after four hours, an agreement with the same conditions as before having been reached. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in July was 46 and 12 were in progress from the previous month, making a total of 58 disputes in progress for the month involving 27,100 workers with a time loss of 114,000 working days for the month.

Of the 46 disputes beginning in July, 8 were over demands for increases in wages, 11 over other wage questions, 14 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes

or persons, 7 over questions respecting working arrangements and 6 over questions of trade union principle. During the month, settlements were reached in 36 disputes, of which 9 were settled in favour of workers, 12 in favour of employers and 15 resulted in compromise settlements. In the case of 6 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of omnibus and coach drivers and conductors in various centres began July 25 and following days, involving in all 2,500 workers. The dispute was over the dissatisfaction of workers with new time schedules. Work was resumed July 28.

### France

Early in August strikes are reported to have occurred at naval arsenals at Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg and L'Orient and also strikes of crews of vessels at L'Havre and St. Nazaire in protest against wage reductions decreed by the Government. Riots occurred at Toulon and disturbances at other places, but work was resumed after two or three days.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in June was 158, and 159 were in progress from the previous month, making a total of 317 disputes in progress during the month, involving 119,000 workers with a time loss of 1,575,000 working days for the month.

A strike of 3,200 textile workers employed by one company with mills in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island continued from June 29 to August 5 when work was resumed at the same wage rates as before, but with provision for future discussion of the wages question.

The shipbuilders' strike at Camden, New Jersey, which began May 11 and which was mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, terminated August 27, when both

parties agreed to accept the suggestion of the President of the United States to refer the dispute to an arbitration board appointed by him.

On August 27, a strike of shipping clerks began in the ladies garment industry in New York City. It was reported that about 12,000 were involved by September 3. The demands were for higher wages with a standard minimum wage and shorter hours.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1933.

IN the annual census of manufacturing industries in Canada the Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures data as to numbers of establishments, capital invested, quantity and value of production, raw materials, fuel and power, numbers of employees, total salaries and wages, and also as to hours of labour. For each establishment information is required as to the number of employees on wages in the month of highest employment whose working hours per week are forty hours or less, forty-one to forty-three, forty-four, etc. From 1924 to 1930 the information secured was as to the numbers working eight hours per day or less, nine hours, ten hours and over ten hours per day. The figures so secured were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1927, page 105; October, 1929, page 1189; December, 1932, page 1096; Sep-

tember, 1933, page 955; and September, 1934, page 890.

From the census of manufacturers in 1933, information as to numbers of establishments, capital, employees, salaries, wages, etc., was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1935, on page 338. A table showing the numbers of employees and total wages and salaries paid in other industries for which the Bureau secures data annually was included. The figures as to hours worked in the manufacturing industries are now available and appear in the following tables.

Table I shows the numbers of wage-earners working specified hours in all manufacturing industries by provinces for all Canada. Table II shows the numbers of wage-earners working specified hours in each group of industries and in each of the important industries in each group.

TABLE I.—HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1933

Province	Number of wage-earners whose regular hours per week were:												Total number of wage-earners
	40 or less	41-43	44	45-47	48	49-50	51-53	54	55	56-59	60	Over 60	
Prince Edward Island.....	541	39	104	31	262	27	50	405	47	33	629	4	2,172
Nova Scotia.....	2,031	330	880	282	2,379	1,135	629	3,017	1,384	1,639	4,646	331	18,683
New Brunswick.....	2,516	121	474	867	2,716	2,005	524	2,103	162	820	3,155	350	15,813
Quebec.....	23,623	3,600	16,411	9,098	23,776	21,403	5,553	6,429	29,501	4,564	20,175	3,769	167,902
Ontario.....	42,242	5,271	35,688	20,186	29,814	42,673	8,208	12,554	13,847	5,960	15,058	7,073	238,574
Manitoba.....	5,712	290	4,121	1,738	3,427	1,140	343	956	217	488	1,297	158	19,887
Saskatchewan.....	623	36	552	78	1,080	202	194	490	85	202	985	251	4,778
Alberta.....	2,507	318	1,471	350	2,265	229	171	969	117	414	1,854	54	10,719
British Columbia.....	6,183	372	5,679	1,193	14,940	963	565	2,931	152	903	484	329	34,694



TABLE II.—HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY INDUSTRIES, 1933

Nature of Industry	*Number of wage-earners whose regular hours per week were:											Total number of Wage-earners
	40 or less	41-43	44	45-47	48	49-50	51-53	54	55	56-59	60	Over 60
<b>Vegetable Products</b> .....	10,460	1,829	7,484	6,879	9,382	9,648	3,025	9,222	4,715	2,642	11,311	4,832
Biscuits, confectionery, etc.	608	394	1,364	1,787	1,284	1,412	495	1,436	935	54	146	9,481
Bread and other bakery products	550	114	695	1,183	3,069	1,027	812	4,599	436	561	3,059	248
Breweries	515	42	502	218	407	1,681	139	1,833	272	172	286	110
Coffee, tea and spices	91	18	416	391	78	160	36	62	31	.....	27	1
Distilleries	147	1	894	251	208	11	8	20	398	.....	27	70
Flour and feed mills	239	18	196	144	812	226	35	384	75	128	1,632	230
Fruit and vegetable preparations	3,900	278	650	1,690	727	969	696	822	1,492	596	4,764	1,358
Rubber goods including footwear	1,669	265	497	506	537	2,274	297	1,038	396	773	378	1,358
Sugar refineries	304	112	.....	.....	20	14	.....	388	201	508	1,362	9,881
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1,622	560	1,242	930	201	2,330	174	725	283	43	3	7,515
Tobacco processing and packing	213	.....	537	327	1,244	8,800	298	8,578	6,108	2,491	5,614	3
<b>Animal Products</b> .....	3,631	742	5,162	2,785	7,766	8,750	2,584	8,578	4,118	1,114	3,118	1,430
Butts and shoes	266	232	1,132	1,490	1,323	3,753	403	2,334	61	176	3,162	265
Butter and cheese	60	57	32	35	1,840	156	145	3,431	61	174	13	418
Fish curing and packing	2,257	44	1,914	274	217	160	61	280	5	2	102	230
Fur goods	18	1	192	167	368	699	.....	1	262	.....	13	16
Gloves and mittens, leather	22	50	716	12	43	1,414	282	668	296	151	46	2
Leather tanneries	144	23	654	361	146	1,353	97	24	84	11	84	3,743
Miscellaneous other goods	144	23	654	361	146	1,353	97	24	84	11	84	3,1908
Silks and meat packing	646	307	266	270	1,914	1,579	499	633	946	410	8,594	276
<b>Textiles and Textile Products</b> .....	5,551	1,949	22,793	9,746	9,090	26,304	5,945	2,336	2,223	1,360	2,675	634
Bags, cotton and jute	20	25	74	180	172	226	76	45	.....	.....	27	4
Carpets, mats and rugs	161	28	58	41	5	250	319	2	36	.....	1	6
Clothing factory, men's	414	96	5,241	443	218	625	88	15	490	.....	1	1
Clothing factory, women's	504	97	8,530	1,859	3,917	1,905	180	13	49	27	35	39
Clothing contractors, men's and women's	101	62	1,074	29	320	139	2	13	360	35	.....	2,135
Cordage, rope and twine	45	1	.....	21	76	570	.....	1	402	.....	3	4
Corsets	74	82	627	19	.....	294	90	16	109	199	1,154	17,311
Cotton yarn and cloth	473	11	.....	20	.....	3,754	272	60	11,928	.....	50	10,234
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	1,419	603	951	603	2,111	2,513	289	622	950	42	37	28
Furnishing goods, men's	1,184	203	1,886	2,229	581	1,121	600	224	639	.....	3	8,737
Hats and caps	247	17	2,152	106	376	645	714	15	230	153	3	42
Hosiery and knitted goods	243	404	1,333	2,617	422	8,561	2,168	482	2,397	489	23	83
Silk and artificial silk	92	5	20	808	643	1,138	608	55	2,354	108	225	90
Woolen cloth	24	23	308	34	94	2,714	98	26	1,005	125	302	17
Woolen yarn	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,703
<b>Wood and Paper Products</b> .....	12,260	1,924	11,946	4,645	35,920	7,624	1,817	4,801	3,433	3,399	23,841	114,002
Boxes and bags, paper	222	57	798	734	1,371	1,363	209	105	124	44	14	22
Boxes, wooden	365	16	269	583	294	220	100	400	475	368	498	256
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	104	.....	1,323	67	.....	.....	8	.....	44	86	352	50
Flooring, hardwood	272	9	1,115	10	50	87	159	365	751	591	457	126
Furniture	1,417	147	1,558	452	869	1,436	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,328
Lithographing	63	150	80	154	1,525	146	75	50	74	36	27	2,121
Miscellaneous paper products	344	30	261	99	588	337	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,978
Planing mills, sash and door factories	1,133	102	1,048	115	805	372	130	312	340	228	646	5,298
Printing and bookbinding	1,028	182	2,718	886	4,096	458	21	11	163	6	6	9,577

Printing and publishing.....	1,314	339	1,632	982	4,225	301	170	124	38	67	178	15	9,385	
Pulp and paper.....	4,217	380	4,597	504	12,538	887	601	1,226	1,226	550	1,399	1,432	24,745	
Sawmills.....	871	146	1,017	103	8,243	480	244	1,920	166	354	1,539	354	32,532	
<b>Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>35,714</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>4,516</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>8,823</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>72,969</b>	
Agricultural implements.....	1,745	3	1,748	939	26	483	21	1,233	5	38	10	36	3,471	
Automobiles.....	5,804	129	6,933	385	693	466	10	12	7	49	16	44	8,238	
Automobile supplies.....	713	16	729	759	297	1,090	305	89	135	24	25	16	4,061	
Boilers, tanks and engines.....	606	13	619	220	113	103	.....	89	56	24	25	27	1,556	
Bridge and structural steel work.....	4,171	451	4,622	38	782	1,359	204	669	739	137	628	169	11,692	
Castings and forgings.....	1,461	59	1,520	410	290	620	85	62	546	64	143	38	4,205	
Machinery.....	1,635	163	1,798	131	518	1,350	61	142	139	118	136	38	5,496	
Primary.....	2,182	214	2,396	155	945	786	123	192	692	984	290	269	6,875	
Railway rolling stock.....	14,456	55	14,511	364	275	240	49	14	459	58	17	44	16,499	
Sheet metal products.....	1,252	184	1,436	1,980	486	987	120	18	297	98	243	245	9,415	
Wire and wire goods.....	304	48	352	14	4,821	1,852	660	317	1,933	981	236	255	23,440	
<b>Non-ferrous Metal Products.....</b>	<b>6,719</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>3,039</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>23,440</b>	
Brass and copper products.....	1,582	21	1,603	326	282	64	361	117	49	94	106	9	3,016	
Jewellery and allied work.....	2,652	355	3,007	1,071	3,448	806	319	54	123	94	83	85	3,016	
Technical apparatus and supplies.....	2,349	18	2,367	511	1,40	319	93	11	102	133	93	85	3,016	
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	2,215	111	2,326	.....	1,058	411	189	189	1,542	819	117	17	2,058	
<b>Non-metallic Mineral Products.....</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>20,633</b>	
Agar and mineral waters.....	17	13	30	15	112	106	6	168	47	63	42	25	2,061	
Cement products.....	99	13	112	7	336	106	9	168	47	63	42	25	2,061	
Clay products from domestic clay.....	400	34	434	44	334	94	55	280	89	184	257	174	2,114	
Clay products from imported clay.....	175	1	176	108	.....	157	33	33	.....	9	.....	.....	599	
Coke and gas products.....	188	26	214	25	552	746	32	165	7	598	89	166	2,956	
Glass products.....	155	472	627	118	951	168	15	318	8	19	166	58	2,743	
Petroleum products.....	3,657	69	3,726	35	226	144	52	20	26	8	206	25	36	4,510
Stone, monumental and ornamental.....	276	40	316	27	60	42	8	40	23	20	48	3	851	
<b>Chemicals and Chemical Products.....</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>12,231</b>	
Acids, alkalis and salts.....	519	366	885	80	163	48	40	102	9	199	20	79	1,724	
Explosives, ammunition and fireworks.....	391	331	722	26	205	35	.....	22	9	1	123	9	1,123	
Fertilizers.....	299	5	304	56	116	176	.....	159	55	11	31	19	932	
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	339	142	481	546	733	86	130	144	12	4	56	4	2,196	
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	326	14	340	212	297	130	18	49	34	24	42	29	1,285	
Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	127	20	147	627	184	302	29	1	68	26	7	30	1,638	
Soaps and washing compounds.....	259	8	267	284	60	148	322	21	96	26	9	4	1,258	
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.....</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>11,312</b>	
Brooms, brushes and mops.....	470	40	510	254	87	64	22	31	108	54	36	32	1,384	
Brooms, brushes and springs.....	150	48	198	153	81	825	33	33	108	37	23	4	1,956	
Mattresses and springs.....	277	5	282	359	106	163	18	.....	124	46	.....	42	3,311	
Musical instruments.....	863	5	868	359	106	163	18	.....	124	46	.....	42	3,311	
Ships, building and repairs.....	1,663	143	1,806	187	2,999	951	462	462	91	831	1,034	345	9,715	
<b>Central Electric Stations.....</b>	<b>85,978</b>	<b>10,377</b>	<b>65,350</b>	<b>33,823</b>	<b>80,659</b>	<b>69,777</b>	<b>16,237</b>	<b>29,854</b>	<b>45,512</b>	<b>15,023</b>	<b>48,283</b>	<b>12,319</b>	<b>513,222</b>	
<b>Total, 1933.....</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>13,1</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	
<b>Per cent of grand total.....</b>	<b>80,477</b>	<b>10,212</b>	<b>67,315</b>	<b>32,563</b>	<b>86,329</b>	<b>72,582</b>	<b>15,192</b>	<b>31,417</b>	<b>49,799</b>	<b>18,741</b>	<b>50,066</b>	<b>14,571</b>	<b>520,264</b>	
<b>Total, 1932.....</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>	
<b>Per cent of grand total.....</b>														

\*In month of highest employment.  
†Including cement.



## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1934

### Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE seventeenth annual report of the British Columbia Department of Labour reviews the administrative activities of the department during the year ended December 31, 1934. Established under the Department of Labour Act of 1917, the Department is empowered to require trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees regarding hours of work, wages, etc., and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, the relation of prices to labour, and industrial conditions in the province. Also, under departmental administration are the Employment Offices and Factories Act.

By legislation enacted in 1934 a Board of Industrial Relations, of which the deputy minister of labour is chairman, administers the Hours of Work Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 510).

*Industrial statistics, payrolls, etc.*—As in previous years the annual report presents statistical data which indicates the industrial situation as reflected in payrolls, employment, etc. The total payroll of the 3,956 firms reporting amounted to \$81,764,381, an increase of \$13,735,956.39, or 12.02 per cent. As this payroll total does not include relief wages, the figures are comparable with years when relief work was not necessary. With respect to the 1934 payroll it is pointed out that this figure (\$81,764,381) does not represent the gross total. In addition there must be included: \$803,665 in returns too late for classification; \$1,000,000 as an estimate for firms failing to report; \$10,449,907.03 in railway payrolls; \$5,000,000 for Dominion and provincial employees; \$2,650,000 for wholesale and retail firms; \$3,250,000 for cartage, warehousing, auto transportation, etc.; \$7,500,000 for steamship and express services, and \$1,150,000 miscellaneous—making a total industrial payroll of \$113,567,953.54.

Wage earners received 76.24 per cent of the total payroll, while the class designated as clerks, stenographers and salesmen received 12.71 per cent; and officers, superintendents and managers, 11.05 per cent.

An analysis of the statistics indicates that only three of the twenty-five classes of industries tabulated show decreased payrolls. These were: printing and publishing with a loss of \$55,000; cigar and tobacco manu-

facturers with \$14,000; and laundries, dyeing and cleaning with an \$11,000 reduction.

Increases in the annual payrolls varied from \$19,000 in builders' materials up to \$4,700,000 in the lumber industry, the other increases being as follows: metal-mining, \$3,233,000; smelting, \$1,100,000; food products, metal trades, miscellaneous trades, and pulp and paper, approximately \$700,000 each; oil-refining, \$392,000; coal-mining, \$336,000; manufacture of wood (N.E.S.), \$273,000; garment-manufacture, \$218,000; explosives and chemicals, \$185,000; ship-building, \$160,000; general contracting, \$124,000; house-furnishing, \$108,000; leather and fur goods and manufacture of paint, \$56,000 each; coast shipping and street-railway, gas, water, power, etc., \$40,000 each; canneries, etc., \$30,000; jewellery manufacturing, \$21,000. "As further proof of the business recovery in 1934", the report showed 123 firms with a payroll of \$100,000 as compared with 98 in 1933.

*Weekly Wage Rates.*—The tabular statistics of wage rates indicate that "the downward trend of wages which began in 1929 had been arrested in 1933." The report further points out that though the 1934 recovery would seem small yet the full effect of the Orders fixing minimum wages would not be apparent until the 1935 figures were published. Evidences of an improved wage situation were to be seen in the decrease of approximately 1,700 in the number receiving less than \$19

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1929, 1933 AND 1934

Industry	1929	1933	1934
Breweries.....	\$ 27 70	\$ 25 70	\$ 25 62
Builders' materials.....	28 04	20 54	20 19
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing..	26 58	14 67	15 86
Coal-mining.....	30 18	26 80	28 11
Coast shipping.....	32 84	27 62	28 58
Contracting.....	30 57	23 37	22 56
Explosives and chemicals.....	24 61	20 66	22 53
Food products, manufacture of.....	26 56	21 12	21 10
Garment making.....	28 68	25 29	23 52
House-furnishing.....	26 74	18 91	19 49
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	36 61	30 55	28 88
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing...	23 16	21 78	20 67
Manufacturing leather and fur goods.....	29 03	20 73	22 34
Lumber industries.....	26 54	18 00	21 32
Metal trades.....	29 50	22 70	22 81
Metal-mining.....	35 24	25 62	27 35
Miscellaneous trades and industries	26 21	22 13	21 26
Oil-refining.....	30 50	23 78	25 04
Paint-manufacturing.....	25 58	22 53	22 53
Printing and publishing.....	40 81	32 82	32 51
Pulp and paper manufacturing....	27 87	21 21	23 32
Ship-building.....	30 25	25 25	26 03
Smelting.....	33 09	23 83	23 88
Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.....	30 70	24 51	25 51
Manufacturing of wood (N.E.S.)..	25 49	18 05	18 97

per week, and in the increase of the average weekly wage from \$22.30 in 1933 to \$23.57 during 1934 for 70,192 adult male employees. In 1929, the average weekly wage was \$29.20, and in 1920 (the peak year) it was \$31.51.

As indicated in the accompanying table of twenty-five chief industrial groups, fifteen showed increases in the average weekly wage, these increases ranging from 5 cents in smelting to \$3.52 in the lumber industry.

The number of wage earners in each industry is shown in tabular statistics. The following table is a summary of all such tables and indicates the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1934.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE EARNERS ONLY) BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1934

For Week of Employment of Greatest	MALES		FEMALES		Apprentices.
	21 Yrs. & over	Under 21 Yrs.	18 Yrs. & over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under \$6.00.....	378	157	456	85	139
\$6.00 to \$6.99....	166	113	202	66	68
7.00 to 7.99....	191	114	339	63	97
8.00 to 8.99....	287	166	133	54	77
9.00 to 9.99....	361	217	310	77	65
10.00 to 10.99....	489	229	387	66	85
11.00 to 11.99....	473	202	469	45	35
12.00 to 12.99....	2,742	560	844	67	66
13.00 to 13.99....	1,372	190	1,091	40	28
14.00 to 14.99....	1,952	255	1,566	33	14
15.00 to 15.99....	2,502	181	949	18	29
16.00 to 16.99....	4,757	268	353	10	17
17.00 to 17.99....	2,081	66	443	9	10
18.00 to 18.99....	3,513	133	444	13	9
19.00 to 19.99....	5,268	126	673	1	10
20.00 to 20.99....	2,804	74	184	3	7
21.00 to 21.99....	4,813	88	141	3	14
22.00 to 22.99....	3,643	58	65	1	3
23.00 to 23.99....	1,815	36	57	1	1
24.00 to 24.99....	5,198	29	35	1	3
25.00 to 25.99....	2,367	16	51	1	3
26.00 to 26.99....	1,988	11	26	.....	1
27.00 to 27.99....	3,471	6	20	.....	.....
28.00 to 28.99....	2,333	7	10	.....	3
29.00 to 29.99....	1,549	4	16	.....	.....
30.00 to 34.99....	6,830	6	28	.....	.....
35.00 to 39.99....	3,631	1	3	.....	.....
40.00 to 44.99....	2,018	1	.....	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99....	593	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.00 and over....	637	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	70,192	3,314	9,295	657	784

**Apprenticeship.**—The number of apprentices reported—784—showed a substantial increase over the 1933 total of 621, or an addition of 163. Increases in apprentices were in the following industries: miscellaneous metal trades, 63; contracting, 43; garment making, 34; food products, 26; miscellaneous trades and industries, 17; street-railways, etc., 11; ship-building, 7; metal-mining, 6; lumbering, 5; coast shipping, 3; coal-mining and manufacture of jewellery, 1 each.

Industries where the number of apprentices have decreased are headed by wood-manufacture (N.E.S.), 27; explosives and chemicals, 9; smelting, 8; builders' materials and

pulp and paper manufacture, 4 each; and leather and fur goods, 3.

**Employment Service.**—According to the report, the employment figures for 1934 "clearly demonstrated that conditions from the standpoint of the number employed was, at the end of the year, in a better state than any period since 1930."

Beginning the year with 50,463, a steady increase took place to August when 68,813 were gainfully employed. This figure declined during the balance of 1934 to 56,193 for the month of December, being a net increase of 5,730 over January.

This improvement is also reflected in the annual report of the provincial employment service. However, the superintendent observed that while there was a marked improvement in industrial conditions in all of the basic industries with the possible exception of coal mining, yet the increased opportunities for employment did not materially reduce the surplus of labour with the result that relief measures were continued on a large scale and the camps operated by the Department of National Defence were filled to capacity during the winter months.

The volume of business transacted during the year was approximately 14 per cent greater than in 1933. Placements totalled 47,994 all being within the province. Of this total, 25,518 were sent to employment with a duration ranging from one week to permanence, and the balance, 22,476, went to jobs lasting less than one week. Positions were found for 5,113 women, 2,412 being for periods in excess of one week and the balance, 2,701, were sent to short jobs, principally in domestic service.

**Unemployment Relief.**—Details are presented with respect to the administration of unemployment relief. Registration of persons requiring relief commenced in July, 1931, and over a three-year period 127,990 applications had been received. Owing to the fact that many of these applicants had dispersed and the status of others considerably changed, it was deemed advisable to commence a new registration. This was put into effect on August 1, and over a five-month period ended December 31, 41,692 applications had been received. As a matter of comparison, it was noted that over the same period in the initial registration in 1931, 67,190 applications were received.

Reference was also made to the changed status of the Federal government's contribution for relief purposes, the percentage basis being substituted by a fixed monthly sum.

**Factory Inspection.**—The report of the factory inspection branch reviews the activi-



ties of the year in accident prevention, prosecutions, sanitation and ventilation, investigations into complaints, and inspections of passenger and freight elevators.

*Labour Disputes and Conciliation.*—The section of the report dealing with labour disputes and conciliation indicated that during the year there were 17 strikes in the province, involving 4,427 employees with a time loss of 73,977 working days.

### Board of Industrial Relations

One of the important features of the annual review for 1934 is the report of the Board of Industrial Relations, administering the Female Minimum Wage Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act. In a statement of its duties the Board declared its objectives as follows:

"In making regulations the Board has tried to be guided by what it conceived to be the underlying principle of the Statutes—namely, to arrest the precipitate decline in wages that had taken place with alarming acceleration; to establish a foundation in wage structures where such foundation had largely disappeared; and to encourage an upward trend in wages, with a view to the restoration of former standards.

"At no time has the Board desired to usurp the functions of trade unions in the exercise of their recognized prerogative to secure union wages and working conditions by means of organization and negotiation. Our experience has convinced us that organized labour is jealous of its own admitted sphere.

"As a Government body we do, however, interpret it as our duty to intervene where the welfare of the State and the well-being of its citizens are detrimentally affected by unduly low wages and unwarranted conditions."

*Female Minimum Wage Act.*—During the year, 3,192 employers (an increase of 40) reported 19,379 women and girls gainfully employed, this total being 1,484 in excess of the figures for 1933. The percentage of younger workers dropped from 8.11 to 5.68. The average weekly wage of all experienced female workers was \$14.78 as compared with \$14.87 in 1933. "If", states the report, "all the workers covered in the tabulation were able to count on an average of \$14.78 weekly for the entire year, a feeling of security to the employee would be guaranteed." The report then proceeds to demonstrate that this is not the true picture, and that due to seasonal work (as in the fruit and vegetable industry) or to rush periods (as in branches of the manufacturing industry) many workers must budget a few months wages to spread over

the whole year. Statistics are given to show the relative tendencies of the nine classes of occupations toward the minimum wages established by the Orders of the Board. For all employees in all nine groups, 18 per cent were held at the minimum wage as against 23.38 per cent during 1933. Omitting the fishing industry, which is seasonal and covers only a very small number of women employees, the figures showed that a larger percentage (31.40) of mercantile workers were kept at the actual legal minimum set for full time work than in any other group.

Seven per cent more workers in 1934 were being paid in excess of the amount required by law than in the preceding year. As proof that the minimum wages have not become standard wages, the Board points to the fact that 9,159 women, or 47.27 per cent were paid wages or salaries in excess of the prescribed rates.

The Board commends the situation in the telephone and telegraph occupation where 73.06 per cent of the operators are paid more than is legally necessary. In this respect the fruit and vegetable industry is in second place, but owing to the seasonal nature and short duration of the work it is not regarded as a fair comparison. Office workers are in third position in regard to receiving wages in the higher categories. The percentages in the other groups, with exception of laundry workers, are much on a par.

The laundry group contains the greatest percentage (74.38) of workers receiving less than the minimum rate due largely to broken time. In 1933 the percentage was still higher at 82.03, and while the improvement in 1934 is credited, the Board considers that a percentage of 74.38 "is extremely high."

In enforcing its orders the Board collected \$13,213.80 in arrears of wages from employers who had paid their women and girl employees at lower amounts than the law required. This was the largest sum collected during a year's administration in the history of the department. In connection with this phase of its work, the Board summarizes its prosecutions for infractions of wage Orders.

While noting that business conditions showed some gradual improvement in 1934, the Board considered that they had not yet approached normal level. Some employers found it still necessary to reduce overhead by one or two or all of three expedients—wage cutting, short time or lay-offs. However, these tendencies were far less apparent than in 1933, and an appreciable number of firms had begun to make restorations of wage decreases, while there were also additions in staff and elimination of part time.

**Male Minimum Wage Act.**—The Board lists the occupations and industries in which minimum wages for male employees were fixed in 1934 and the first six months of 1935 (Summaries of these orders have been published from time to time in issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE).

**Hours of Work Act.**—Analyzing its administration of the Hours of Work Act, the Board states that during 1934 "substantial progress has been made in the reduction of working hours." Of the 75,435 employees reported by the 3,956 firms, 85.18 per cent were working 48 hours or less per week, as compared with 77.95 per cent during 1933; 5.76 per cent

were engaged between eight and nine hours per day, a reduction of 5.22 per cent, while only 9.06 per cent were working in excess of 54 hours per week.

The average weekly working hours for all employees in 1934 was 47.32 as compared with 47.35 in 1933; 47.69 in 1932; 47.37 in 1931; and 48.62 in 1930. A tabular summary of the average weekly hours by industries is presented, and this shows an average working week ranging from 41.39 hours in smelting to 51.51 hours in metal mining. During the year, the Board granted over-time permits to the number of 151 as follows: stock taking, 54; urgent orders, 36; break-down of plant, 21; seasonal business, 23; emergency work, 17.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA DURING 1934-35

### Annual Report of Bureau of Labour

THE annual report of the Bureau of Labour of Alberta, recently received, presents a review for the year ending March 31, 1935, of the various measures under the Bureau's administration—the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Theatres Act, the Steam Boilers Act and the Employment Offices Act. In addition, statistics are given of trades and industries in the province during this period.

**Trades and Industries.**—According to the report, the returns received indicate a slight improvement over the previous year though the volume of employment was still far below normal. Returns from 2,391 firms included 36,968 male employees over eighteen, 335 under eighteen, 6,771 female employees over eighteen, 86 females under eighteen, and 518 apprentices.

Total payments for wages and salaries were \$53,863,690.73 of which sum \$46,464,550. was paid to wage earners, as compared with \$51,127,159.97 and \$43,929,397.76, respectively, in the previous year.

The returns when considered as to employment by months show fluctuations which previous returns indicate to be normal, with February the month of least employment when 34,584 men were employed, and September the month of greatest when 39,564 were employed.

As in previous years individual industries also show employment fluctuations, again demonstrating that for unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other.

On the basis of monthly employment, there was a small steady increase in the number of women employed throughout the year.

Tabular statistics indicate the weekly wages and hours by groups. Of the 36,968 male

employees over eighteen years of age, the largest number (4,398) were employed in the wage group between \$30 and \$34.99 per week. There were also 2,172 male employees receiving between \$35 and \$35.99 per week; 1,314 between \$40 and \$44.99; and 1,342 at \$50 and over. Of the 6,771 female employees over eighteen years, by far the largest number (1,615) were receiving between \$12 and \$12.99 per week.

With respect to hours, the largest number of employees (17,532) worked 48 hours per week; 2,341 worked 45 hours per week; 6,378 worked 44 hours; 3,650 worked 40 hours. There were also 2,458 working 54 hours per week; 1,022 working 56 hours per week; 1,266 working 60 hours per week; and 253 working 70 hours per week. Of the 2,391 firms reporting, 2,155 operated the 52 weeks.

**Factories Act.**—The administration of the Factories Act during the year involved a total of 3,686 inspections of 3,487 factories, shops, hotels, and office buildings in which were employed 13,480 male and 5,775 female employees.

Recommendations relative to safety, hours and wages and the employment of children to the number of 1,638 were made, all of which were carried out by employers.

There were 398 inspections of 393 elevators in connection with which 300 safety recommendations were made. Of the elevators 98 were passenger, 278 freight, 14 Humphrey, and one escalator.

**Theatres Act.**—The chief inspector of theatres reported on inspections made under the Theatres Act, and the recommendations made respecting projection rooms, etc. He considered that "the itinerant field is wide and



the possibilities of infraction great without active supervision and inspection."

**Boilers Act.**—The report of the chief boiler inspector indicated a year's activity free from major accidents. Total revenues derived from inspections and examinations of candidates for engineers' certificates amounted to \$20,873.26. During the year, there were 2,754 inspections of boilers and pressure vessels, while the number of certificates issued to engineers, etc. totalled 343.

**Employment Offices.**—The report of the Director of provincial employment offices showed encouraging signs in one of the major industries—lumbering—which absorbed a greater number of workers than in recent years.

Of the 31,056 vacancies filled, 26,551 were for males and 4,505 for females.

Placements in the male section were recorded as 9,372 being sent to farms; 262 to building construction; 113 to clerical work; 303 to personal occupations; 8,803 to general labouring; 1,348 to lumbering; 167 to manufacturing industries, 33 to railways; 364 to mining; 366 to miscellaneous occupations, and 5,428 to casual employment.

In the female section, 1,139 were sent to farms; 17 to clerical positions; 2,130 as domestics; 16 to miscellaneous occupations, and 1,204 to casual employment.

Of the 26,648 vacancies listed in the male section, 99.6 per cent were filled; in the female

section 4,904 vacancies were listed of which 91.8 per cent were filled.

Tabulations of single men sent to relief camps indicated that these were distributed as follows: 1,485 to camps operated by the provincial government; 719 to camps operated by the National Parks Branch, Department of Interior; and 5,295 to camps operated by Department of National Defence. There were 6,703 families assisted by direct relief at a cost of \$2,411,815.92.

**Minimum Wage Act.**—Included in the Bureau's review is the twelfth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board. During the year ending March 31, 1935, a total of 2,368 inspections was made of 2,147 businesses in which were employed 5,807 experienced females and 592 learners. There were 335 orders for adjustment of wages, 47 for adjustment of hours and 12 for adjustment of staff, so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of apprentices' wages.

Seven court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages. Four convictions were obtained, three being dismissed.

A number of permits were issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies that had arisen. In all cases employers advised the Department of the number of hours worked and the amount paid.

## Railway Employment and Wages in U. S. A.

Railroad workers in the United States earned on the average approximately \$1,240 in 1933 compared with \$1,625 in 1929 and \$1,505 in 1924, according to information recently published by the U.S. Department of Labour. Their annual earnings advanced 8 per cent between 1924 and 1929 and then declined 24 per cent during the 4 years between 1929 and 1933. The net result was that in 1933 railroad workers earned on the average about 18 per cent less than in 1924.

These estimates are based on the study of annual earnings of 300,000 railroad employees on 14 railroads recently made by the office of the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation. The figures represent actual earnings and take into consideration the large amount of part-time work and unemployment which have prevailed in the railroad industry since 1929. One out of every seven railroad workers employed in 1933 earned less than \$600. During that year the proportion of wage earners in this lowest group was over twice as large as in 1929 and more than three times as large as in 1924. The proportion of employees earning \$2,400 or more per year increased from 10 per

cent of the total number in 1924 to 14 per cent in 1929 and then declined to 8 per cent in 1933.

Unemployment and part-time work were the principal factors in the general decline in annual earnings of railroad employees between 1929 and 1933. During this period, employment fell off more than 600,000—250,000 in 1930, 220,000 in 1931, and 140,000 in 1932. Slightly fewer than 1,000,000 workers were employed in 1933 as compared with 1,600,000 in 1929 and 1,770,000 in 1924.

Other important factors which contributed to the decline in the annual earnings of railroad employees in 1933 were shorter hours of work, demotions, and the 10 per cent wage cut which went into effect on February 10, 1932.

The United States Treasury Department (Public Health Service) has published Public Health Bulletin No. 215, dealing with Skin Hazards in American Industry. This bulletin deals with the incidence of dermatitis in the rubber industry; in oil refining; in synthetic dye manufacturing; in candy making; among silk throwsters; in the manufacture of linseed oil; due to perfume; and due to pyrethrum contained in an insecticide.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1935

THE Nova Scotia Legislature, which was in session from March 5 to May 11, 1935, enacted new statutes providing for the regulation of hours of work in industrial undertakings and for the establishment of a provincial economic council, and amended laws relating to workmen's compensation, coal mining and unemployment relief.

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, defines "industrial undertaking" to include mining, construction and manufacturing, including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind. The Act provides for a Board of Adjustment consisting of the Deputy Minister of Labour as Chairman and two other members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board may, after investigation, and subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, determine any or all of the following:—the number of hours per day or per week during which a person employed in industrial undertakings may work; the kinds of industrial undertakings, the districts of the province, and the categories of workmen to which, and the length of time during which, the provisions of the Act shall apply. It is provided, however, that persons employed in a supervisory, managerial or confidential capacity shall not be included.

Where by law, custom or agreement between employers' and workers' organizations, or, where no such organizations exist, between employers' and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one or more days of the week are less than the period determined by the Board, such period may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week by agreement between such organizations or representatives. The limit may also be exceeded in continuous processes carried on by a series of shifts and also in case of accident, actual or threatened, in case of urgent work to be done to the machinery or plant, or in case of *vis major*, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the working of the undertaking.

The employers must, by means of notices or in other manner approved by the Board, notify the hours at which work begins and ends, and, where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends. He must also give notice of any rest intervals during the period of work which are not reckoned as part of the working hours and must keep a record in prescribed form of all overtime worked owing to accident or emer-

gency. In addition, the employer must keep at his principal place of business in the Province a record of the wages, hours of labour, names, ages and addresses of all his employees and produce it for inspection if required.

The whole of the staff employed in any industrial undertaking must be granted a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours. This period must, whenever possible, be granted to the whole staff simultaneously and fall upon the Lord's Day as defined in the Dominion Lord's Day Act.

An employer violating, or failing to comply with, any provision of the Act is liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for each offence, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was the subject of a number of amendments. A member of the Board sitting alone is vested with all the powers, rights and privileges of a Justice of the Peace in enforcing the attendance of and examining witnesses, in compelling the production of books which are required by the Act or Regulations to be kept by an employer, and in the punishing of persons guilty of contempt. A summons signed by one member of the Board may be substituted for, and is to be equivalent to, a formal process in an action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

Subject to the provisions of the Act providing for adjustment of assessments, an employer who has ceased to be an employer has no right, title or interest in the Accident Fund and is to be deemed to have released the Board from all actions, proceedings, claims, etc., in respect of the Fund. This amendment is retroactive to January 1, 1917, but does not apply to existing litigation.

An amendment was made in the section under which an employer who neglects or refuses to make returns or pay assessments is liable for the capitalized value of compensation for accidents happening to his workmen during the period of default. An employer neglecting or refusing to report his estimate of payroll to the Board is now also made liable under this section and the liability in all cases is extended to include medical aid payable in respect of such accidents.

The section directing that penalties imposed under Part I of the Act shall be recoverable under the Summary Convictions Act or by an action brought by the Board, was amended to provide that, alternatively, the payment of such penalties may be enforced in the same manner as payment of an assessment by judg-



ment of a court on the filing of a certificate by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Every employer carrying on an industry within the scope of Part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act, that is, any industry under the state system of workmen's compensation in Nova Scotia, must keep a time book in which is to be entered the name of every workman employed, the date of his first employment and every day thereafter on which he was employed, the rate of wages and the amount of any bonus or other remuneration to which he is entitled. Such employer must also keep a book containing the total number of days that each workman was employed or for which he is entitled to receive remuneration, the total amount of wages that each workman is entitled to receive for each period that he was employed where the pay period was less than a month, the total amount of bonus or other remuneration to which the workman is entitled, the allowance made per day to every workman and his motor or team and what the workman's wages would have been without such motor or team, and the time worked by the employer, his partners or members of his family. An employer who, in the opinion of the Board, fails to keep an adequate record or refuses to produce it for inspection or audit may be assessed upon the Board's estimate of the wages and other remuneration paid by such employer to his workmen. An employer who, in the opinion of the Board, has heretofore failed to keep a time book or other record required by the Regulations or has failed to produce it may be similarly assessed on the Board's estimate.

The owner or operator of a sawmill must keep a record of the quantity of the products of the forest sawed at his mill, the name and address of every person or firm for whom such products are sawn and the price charged and must produce such record for inspection and audit. He must also make a monthly return of these particulars. An owner or operator failing to keep such record or to produce it when required is liable to a fine of \$5 for each day of default. Every manufacturer, contractor or dealer who enters into a contract, either verbal or in writing, either on his own account or as agent for another, to buy products of the forest, must report particulars forthwith to the Board, and whenever a delivery is made under such contract such delivery with a statement of the quantities delivered must be reported to the Board on or before the fifteenth day of the month following such delivery. The manufacturer, contractor or dealer must keep a record of the names and addresses of all parties from whom he has bought or agreed to buy pro-

ducts of the forest and the particulars of such purchase and of all deliveries made under it and must produce such record for inspection under penalty of a fine of \$5 for each day of default. The above provision applies to builders, dealers or merchants buying or taking products of the forest in exchange for goods, only when the forest products taken from any one customer exceed \$300 in any calendar month. "Products of the forest" is defined to include logs, pulpwood, railway ties, pit props, pit booms, shingles, laths, deals, boards, staves and all other lumber produced from forests in the Province.

A 1934 amendment provided for a minimum payment of \$6 per week in disability cases arising after the passing of the amending Act (May 2, 1934). The amendment, however, was only applicable in cases where the workman's rate of remuneration was such that if he had worked six days per week his average earnings would have been at least \$10 per week. Another section provided that the old scale of compensation for disability should not apply to accidents occurring after the passing of the amendment but would continue to apply to accidents occurring before that date. This last section has now been replaced by a section making it clear that the old provisions are not to apply to accidents within the scope of the amending Act and which occurred after May 1, 1934, nor to such accidents occurring after the passing of the 1935 amendment.

When a workman is so seriously injured that he cannot continue his regular work, his employer must, as soon as reasonably possible, convey him to a place where he can receive medical aid. In the event of the employer's failure to do so, any person may so convey the workman and claim reasonable charges from the Board therefor, the Board being entitled to recover the amount from the employer.

Where any work within the scope of Part I is undertaken by a contractor, the person for whom the work is undertaken must notify the Board in writing within seven days stating the name and address of the contractor, the nature of the work, the amount payable, whether a lump sum or in proportion to the work done (and in the latter case giving full particulars) and the probable length of time for completion of the work.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended with respect to those sections governing the election of a checkweigher enacted in 1934. These provided in the first instance for the calling of a meeting of the "persons who are employed in the mine at cutting, digging or loading mineral and who are paid

according to the mineral gotten by them. . . ." The words "at cutting, digging or loading mineral" are now struck out. A further change permits the list of qualified voters to be arranged in numerical or alphabetical order.

The Nova Scotia Unemployment Act passed in 1932 was amended to enable the making of agreements between the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and any municipality respecting the furnishing of relief in money or money's worth to persons who are in necessitous circumstances. Municipalities are empowered to carry out their share of such agreements and to borrow money for that purpose. The amendments are retroactive to March 31, 1932.

The Nova Scotia Labour Act, which would have expired on May 1, 1934, is to continue in force for another year. This Act forbids any person or corporation employing twenty-five or more workers to hire as a workman any person who has not been a resident of Nova Scotia for at least one year, unless the person hired produces a certificate from the Government Employment Agent or municipal clerk in the place where he is to be employed stating that there are no unemployed persons in such place capable of doing and willing to do the work.

The Provincial Electoral Franchise Act, 1935, contains a clause similar to that included in the Dominion Franchise Act passed in 1934. This clause provides that time spent by a person at any unemployment relief camp or in any institution or refuge, maintained either by public or private monies, for the relief of distressed or unemployed persons shall be deemed to have been spent by that person in temporary absence from his last place of residence and if there be any such place of residence or home, either of himself or of any member of his family, to which he could return, he shall, notwithstanding his presence in such unemployment camp, be registered as an elector at such place of residence or home, and no person registered as an elector under the Act shall, merely because of time spent by him at an unemployment relief camp or in such an institution or refuge, lose his residence qualification in the electoral district in which he is so registered.

In the revision of the Lands and Forests Act the maximum rate of payment for persons called out to fight forest fires was fixed at \$1 per calendar day instead of \$1.50 per eight-hour day, as formerly.

The Juries Act was amended to exempt from jury service officers, clerks and labourers employed in any department of the Government of Canada instead of only those in the Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, and Railway Departments, as formerly.

The Co-operative Associations Act provides for the incorporation of such associations and applies to all societies incorporated under the Acts relating to the incorporation of farmers' and fishermen's co-operative societies as well as to other co-operatives.

The Nova Scotia Economic Council Act provides for an Economic Council of not more than fifteen members to advise the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on matters relating to the promotion and development of industry and trade in the Province.

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Following publication of studies dealing with the laws of States Members of the International Labour Organization relative to the employment of women, child labour legislation, etc., the International Labour Office has recently issued a volume entitled "Children and Young Persons under Labour Law." This book is an examination of the laws to protect employed children and young persons.

It covers every kind of child or juvenile employment (other than the work of apprentices) and tries to show how this is legally regulated. In the matter of age, the limits on the one hand are infants-in-arms taking part in the production of cinematograph films, and on the other young men of 21 or 22 employed in certain occupations in mines. Occupations range from factory work to street trading and mendacity.

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The fifteenth annual report of the Industrial Health Research Board of Great Britain, covering the period July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, has recently been published. The chief object of the Board is "to promote better knowledge of the relations of methods and conditions of work to healthy functioning of the human body." The investigations made by the Board may be divided into five sections, i.e. (a) environmental conditions including the study of lighting, noise, dust, and the physiology of heating and ventilation; (b) physiology and psychology of work which includes the analysis of vibration, colour vision and muscular work; (c) sickness, absenteeism and labour wastage; (d) vocational suitability; and (e) accident proneness.

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The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops (Great Britain) for 1934 shows that at the end of the year there were 162,922 factories and 83,110 workshops on the registers of the department, being an increase of 2,737 factories and a decrease of 3,741 workshops as compared with 1933. Premises of all kinds subject to inspection was 284,349. The total number of all accidents reported was 136,858—an increase of 23,598 over the preceding year. Fatal accidents increased from 688 in 1933 to 785 in 1934.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF AUGUST, 1935

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of August was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy harvesting their crops, which were reported as fair. Logging was quiet, except for river work. Recent heavy rains also enabled the mill operators to again continue sawing. Fishing was good, there being large catches of mackerel, cod and haddock, and live lobsters in carload lots were being shipped from Point du Chene and other Northumberland Straits points. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 2 to 5 days per week, except for one mine, which was idle all week and one colliery, which did construction work only. Manufacturing continued fair and up to the average, with no idleness reported by the iron and steel industries. Construction work on jobs already underway was proceeding rapidly and considerable repair work was being done. Highway construction likewise continued. Transportation was brisk and trade was fair. Both permanent and casual placements were made in the Women's Division as a result of the steady demand for household workers.

Farming showed little change in the Province of Quebec. More activity was reported in logging, with the outlook promising for additional openings for bushmen in the fall. Manufacturing registered little variation from the previous month, rubber and textiles being slack in Montreal, with clothing and shoe factories and the metal industry fairly busy. In Quebec City there was a noted improvement in the leather and clothing trades. Building construction was busiest at Hull, while in Montreal, the demand for common labour was good as the city continued to give employment to many men on sewer and paving repairs. Highway work also absorbed a number of workers. Trade was fairly satisfactory. There were numerous calls received for women domestic workers and many placements were made.

The demand for farm workers in Ontario was fairly active, but was considerably less than that of the previous period, as harvesting in some sections was about completed. Several calls were received for help with the tobacco crop and for others to pick fruit in the Niagara District. Cutting of rough pulp-

wood had commenced at Port Arthur and a few orders had been filled for various logging camps in that vicinity. It was considered likely that operations in Sudbury in this industry would equal those of last year and probably be a little better. Mining was quiet. Seasonal industries, such as fruit and vegetable canneries, were adding to their staffs, with other firms operating steadily, but with no greatly increased call for help. The general employment situation in manufacturing, however, remained very steady. Building construction was fairly active, but the majority of work in this line was that on government buildings, particularly at Hamilton and Ottawa, repairs and alterations and erection of smaller buildings also furnishing employment for other workers there and elsewhere. Highway construction and maintenance was likewise carried on throughout the province. The return of employers from their summer homes made a decided increase in the number of orders for domestic workers in the women's division. Many farm and out of town vacancies were listed, as well as others in hotels and institutions, but the small wages offered in the majority of cases for household service were largely responsible for the difficulty experienced in filling some of these orders.

With harvesting in full swing in the Prairie Provinces, the demand for men greatly exceeded the supply. However, relief recipients in some districts answered the call for harvest help, only the unfit for work being left. Damage from rust was in evidence over a tremendously wide area and some yields were even more disappointing than anticipated. Logging was quiet in Manitoba, but fairly busy in Alberta. Activity existed in mining, but manufacturing was slacker in all lines. Building construction showed some improvement, particularly at Winnipeg, with a fair amount of railroad maintenance and highway construction also going on throughout the provinces. Trade was quiet, with collections difficult. A scarcity of applicants prevailed in the women's department, but it was reported that this condition would be of short duration, it being sometimes difficult to find suitable domestics for farm vacancies. City positions, both regular and casual, were easily filled.

Weather conditions in British Columbia were favourable for the harvesting of crops, many persons obtaining employment in the

orchards. All fruit crops were coming along well, the peach crop being a little larger than expected, although light, with apples and pears more numerous. Lumbering was fairly active, though forest fires destroyed a large amount of fallen timber along with equipment in the Alberni District. Fishermen had done exceedingly well during the week at North Island. Mining was brisk. Manufacturing was practically unchanged, no improvement being noted. Building construction was rather quiet, except at Victoria, where permits for the month of August, 1935, showed an increase of \$38,537 over those of

the corresponding period last year, and the outlook for extended building operations this fall was favourable. Relief work progressed on highways and other government projects. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert and fairly busy at Victoria. A strike continued on the waterfront at New Westminster, but at Prince Rupert and Victoria, favourable conditions prevailed and work was plentiful. In the women's domestic section there was noted a scarcity of experienced cooks general, as a steady demand for domestic workers was registered.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JULY, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1 was 9,387, the employees on their payrolls numbering 949,940 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,723 having an aggregate membership of 164,357 persons, 15.1 per

cent of whom were without employment on August 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1935, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of August showed an advance that considerably exceeded the average gain recorded in August of the last fourteen years, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,387 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 949,940 persons, as compared with 934,633 on July 1. This increase of 15,307 workers or 1.6 per cent continued the moderately forward movement that with but one interruption has characterized the industrial situation since the beginning of 1935, the only general decline since January 1 having been that of a seasonal nature on April 1. The level of employment, considerably higher than at the opening of the year, was also higher than in any month of 1934, 1933, or 1932; the index, at 101.1 on August 1, was over seven per cent above that of 94.4 indicated on

January 1, and compared favourably with the August 1, 1934, 1933 and 1932 index numbers of 99.9, 87.1 and 86.3, respectively. The experience of the last fourteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at the beginning of August, there being on the average a fractional increase in the index. After correction for seasonal influences, the August 1 index therefore advanced, standing, when adjusted, at 96.8, as compared with 95.9 in the preceding month.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 101.1 at the beginning of August, 1935, compared with 99.5 in the preceding month, while on August 1 in the fourteen preceding years, the crude index was as follows: 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3;



1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The increase at the beginning of August occurred largely in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and transportation, while mining, communications and services also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging and retail trade reported seasonal curtailment. Employment in all the main industrial groups, except logging and construction, was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of last year; the

than in the preceding month. Building construction, coal-mining and services recorded heightened activity at the beginning of August, 1935; within the manufacturing group, lumber mills showed moderate increases, but fish-preserving and textile factories were slacker, the losses being mainly seasonal in character. Logging also reported a decided contraction, resulting from between-seasonal dullness. The general index, at 106.7, was higher than at the beginning of August of last year, when improvement had been indicated; it was also higher than at August 1 in 1933 and 1932, and practically the same as in 1931.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



falling-off in the latter in this comparison was in work on the highways, both building and railway construction being more active.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Activity increased in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia; in the Maritime Provinces no general change occurred, while there were moderate reductions in personnel in Ontario. Employment in all economic areas except Ontario was in greater volume than at the same date of the last three years.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 676 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 76,197 persons, or 54 more

*Quebec.*—Continued improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,233 employers with 267,275 workers, as against 260,442 on July 1. The level of employment was considerably higher than on August 1, 1934, when a much smaller advance had been made; the index at the latest date, standing at 97.2, was rather more than two points higher than in the same month of last summer. Manufacturing, mining, local transportation, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade reported increased employment on the date under review, while the only general decline of any size was in retail trade; within the manufacturing division, there were consider-

able gains in leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric current and non-metallic mineral plants.

*Ontario.*—Industrial employment in this province showed a slight seasonal decline, the 4,119 firms co-operating on August 1 having 392,517 employees, or 757 fewer than at July 1. The loss was smaller than that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920. Most of the reduction occurred in trade, construction and manufacturing; within the group of factory employment, iron and steel showed pronounced seasonal curtailment, and rubber, tobacco and beverage, chemical and miscellaneous manufacturing works were also slackier, while leather, fur, food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric current and electrical apparatus factories reported improvement. Logging, mining and transportation also indicated considerably heightened activity. Employment on August 1, 1934, had shown a much greater decline as compared with the preceding month, but the index number was then rather higher, standing at 106.0, as compared with 102.4 at the latest date.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employers in the Prairie Provinces reported continued improvement; the 1,361 employers making returns had 124,672 workers, as compared with 121,658 at the beginning of July. The gains took place mainly in highway and building construction, transportation, services and trade, while employment in manufacturing showed practically no general change, and logging, mining and railway construction released employees. The level of employment was higher than on August 1 last year, the index standing at 98.7, compared with 93.0 on the same date in 1934.

*British Columbia.*—Further marked expansion was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing, while services, transportation and construction also showed considerably heightened activity; logging and coal mining, however, were slackier. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries. Returns were compiled from 998 firms employing 89,279 persons, or 6,163 more than in the preceding month. A much smaller

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	80.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1.....	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
April 1.....	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1.....	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1.....	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1.....	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1.....	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1935.....	100.0	8.0	28.2	41.3	13.1	9.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index, at 106.8 at the latest date, was over nine points higher than on the same date in 1934, being also higher than at August 1 in any of the preceding three years.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Table 1.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement, while in Ottawa, Windsor and Toronto, curtailment was indicated. The situation in all these centres was better than at the same date of last year, or of the preceding two years.

*Montreal.*—There was an increase in Montreal on the date under review, for which the 1,300 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 130,659 employees, or 850 more than on July 1. Manufacturing, building construction, wholesale trade and transportation registered improvement, but road construction and retail trade showed reduced

activity. Within the group of factory employment, textiles were seasonally quiet, but leather, musical instruments, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories afforded more employment. On the whole, activity was rather greater than on August 1, 1934, when a decrease had been indicated.

*Quebec.*—Further improvement was reported in Quebec City, where manufacturing, transportation, construction and services recorded greater activity. Statements were received from 166 employers whose staffs aggregated 13,245 workers, compared with 12,997 in the preceding month. A rather larger gain had taken place on August 1 of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.

*Toronto.*—There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,394 firms employing 118,593 persons, or 675 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced on August 1 in eleven of the fourteen years for which statistics are available; the contraction this year was decidedly smaller than on the same date in 1934, being also less

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922.....	89.8	.....	97.4	.....	.....	.....	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923.....	98.5	.....	98.4	116.4	98.2	.....	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924.....	96.3	.....	92.7	108.2	85.1	.....	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925.....	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926.....	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1.....	86.3	94.0	94.0	90.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1.....	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1.....	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1.....	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1.....	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1.....	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cit- ies as at Aug. 1, 1935	13.8	1.4	12.5	1.4	3.2	1.5	4.1	3.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

than the average loss recorded in the years 1922-1934. The index was higher than at the beginning of August in any of the years since 1931. Manufacturing showed a slight gain as compared with July 1, there being reductions in textile and iron and steel factories, but increases in electrical apparatus and other works. Trade was also affected by mid-summer dullness; on the other hand, transportation and construction showed improvement.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa declined, 222 persons being released from the forces of the 174 co-operating employers, who had 13,415 workers on August 1. There was a gain in services, but trade and construction were slacker and other industries showed, on the whole, only small changes. Employment at the beginning of August, 1934, had increased, but the index then was slightly lower.

*Hamilton.*—There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 271 establishments reporting 30,516 persons on their pay lists, as against 30,014 in their last return. Manufacturing showed an increase, mainly in elec-

trical apparatus and iron and steel works, and there were minor gains in transportation and services. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been noted.

*Windsor.*—The trend of employment continued downward in Windsor and the other cities united with it; statistics were received from 164 firms employing 14,435 workers, or 917 fewer than on July 1. Automobile and iron and steel works considerably reduced their working forces, and food and other manufacturing establishments and construction were also slacker. The situation had shown little general change on August 1, 1934, as compared with the preceding month, but the index on the latest date was higher than it was at mid-summer of last year, or indeed, than in any of the years since 1930.

*Winnipeg.*—A further increase was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 454 firms who had 38,803 employees, as compared with 38,166 at the beginning of July. There was a falling-off in manufacturing as a whole; construction, transportation and trade, however, showed

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1.....	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1.....	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1.....	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1.....	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1.....	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1.....	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1935.....	100.0	52.9	2.3	6.0	2.3	10.7	12.9	2.9	10.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



gains. A favourable trend had also been in evidence on the same date of last year, but employment was then at a lower level.

*Vancouver.*—In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, services and trade showed improvement, but construction was slacker. Returns were compiled from 407 employers with 32,276 persons on their staffs, as compared with 31,705 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been indicated on August 1, 1934, but the index of employment was then over ten points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 101.7.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

Further improvement took place on August 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,569 of which reported 501,930 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 495,125 on July 1. Em-

ployment in this group has, on the average, shown an advance on August 1 in the experience of the years since 1920; the increase this year was decidedly above the average, also considerably exceeding that noted at the beginning of August in 1934. The crude index stood at 99.8 (the highest since May 1, 1931), while in the preceding month it was 98.5, and on August 1 in other years of the record was as follows: 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2; 1927, 107.0; 1926, 103.6; 1925, 95.8; 1924, 93.3; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 92.9 and 1921, 88.0. After correction for seasonal variation, the index rose from 95.9 on July 1, to 97.0 at the latest date; this was the highest point in forty-nine months.

The firms reporting for August 1, 1935, showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded in as many months; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1935	July 1, 1935	Aug. 1, 1934	Aug. 1, 1933	Aug. 1, 1932	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.9	99.8	98.5	94.2	85.2	82.6	94.7	110.2
Animal products—edible.....	2.8	142.3	125.7	132.6	129.6	113.3	112.2	123.6
Fur and products.....	0.2	100.3	96.8	83.6	104.1	82.0	94.0	89.3
Leather and products.....	2.3	107.4	102.8	99.3	98.9	88.8	90.6	85.9
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	111.2	105.5	105.3	106.9	97.3	99.7	87.8
Lumber and products.....	4.6	82.6	80.8	74.9	67.3	59.8	81.2	105.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.8	78.6	75.8	69.9	60.7	51.8	74.4	104.5
Furniture.....	0.7	76.6	73.3	70.1	67.2	62.4	91.2	102.3
Other lumber products.....	1.1	99.7	102.4	94.5	88.2	82.2	93.9	110.2
Musical instruments.....	0.1	41.1	35.1	41.9	24.5	34.9	56.2	66.6
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	114.3	103.3	115.6	104.4	103.6	108.9	121.3
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	98.3	96.6	95.8	88.4	86.6	97.4	113.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	90.3	87.8	89.1	77.3	73.1	87.3	111.1
Paper products.....	0.9	110.4	108.8	104.6	100.1	94.0	100.1	107.0
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	104.8	104.2	101.5	99.2	102.2	110.0	117.6
Rubber Products.....	1.2	88.2	91.8	94.1	81.0	80.7	95.8	114.4
Textile products.....	9.9	109.9	110.4	106.0	97.7	91.8	92.3	96.4
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.9	128.0	125.3	123.3	109.9	101.2	93.9	93.9
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	90.6	87.5	90.8	79.9	76.0	77.0	82.1
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	0.8	131.1	130.4	120.8	119.0	101.5	103.1	82.7
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	506.1	502.8	478.3	384.4	358.0	319.3	274.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.0	117.1	118.8	114.8	109.9	103.5	100.7	103.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	94.3	98.5	90.8	85.6	81.8	90.0	98.1
Other textile products.....	1.1	92.7	89.7	86.8	78.1	75.2	80.9	88.8
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	117.9	117.5	111.2	109.6	110.4	115.7	126.1
Tobacco.....	0.9	103.3	106.3	101.2	105.1	06.3	102.0	115.9
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	135.4	129.5	124.3	115.9	115.2	135.2	142.2
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	101.2	103.1	116.1	95.9	67.1	97.6	115.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	128.7	132.0	117.6	111.6	105.9	110.3	115.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	83.6	81.2	76.6	63.8	71.2	109.1	134.3
Electric current.....	1.5	115.4	113.5	113.9	111.7	116.9	131.4	134.3
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	118.6	110.6	103.7	87.4	105.7	131.3	155.5
Iron and steel products.....	11.2	81.0	83.4	73.7	63.0	64.3	80.7	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.3	100.6	100.7	88.3	66.9	54.2	87.9	110.4
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	92.6	91.2	81.0	65.4	72.5	95.1	118.8
Agricultural implements.....	0.5	59.1	59.6	39.4	35.2	23.4	34.7	63.4
Land vehicles.....	5.0	77.6	82.7	74.0	66.4	69.1	76.6	100.9
Automobiles and parts.....	1.6	109.2	131.0	99.2	73.3	72.5	52.9	100.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.2	62.5	58.5	47.5	43.2	69.8	80.5	116.4
Heating appliances.....	0.5	99.6	98.3	89.2	71.0	64.3	96.1	116.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.5	76.3	76.1	65.5	49.3	61.6	115.3	152.8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.5	87.2	91.3	80.1	62.3	71.0	80.2	101.0
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	80.9	81.8	76.8	67.8	67.7	86.6	105.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	122.3	122.6	110.2	89.5	73.3	111.2	130.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	140.3	138.1	137.6	125.7	120.6	129.2	145.3
Miscellaneous.....	0.6	119.3	123.8	114.8	96.3	97.2	108.1	109.2

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

staffs by nearly 63,000 persons, while the index has risen by rather better than twelve points since the opening of the year, a percentage of 14.2. It is also noteworthy that the index at the beginning of August was 5.9 per cent higher than on August 1, 1934, while it was 34.1 per cent higher than the January 1, 1933, index of 74.4, the low point in manufacturing employment in this record of nearly fifteen years.

Improvement was indicated on the date under review in the leather, lumber, musical instruments animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries; the seasonal gains in fish and fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, declines took place in rubber, textile, chemical, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. Among these also, the greatest losses were seasonal in character, occurring in iron and steel.

*Animal Products.*—Fish-canning and dairy factories registered gains, while fish-smoking and curing plants were slightly slacker; the gains in canneries were very extensive, resulting in a large increase, on the whole, in the animal food group over July 1. Statistics were received from 306 firms employing 26,996 workers, as compared with 23,846 in the preceding month. The trend on August 1 in other years of the record has frequently been downward; the index on the date under review, at 142.3, was higher than at the beginning of August in any other year of the record, comparing favourably with that of 132.6 noted on August 1, 1934.

*Leather and Products.*—Expansion was shown in employment in the leather group, 923 persons being added to the staffs of the 283 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 21,859 on August 1. Most of the improvement occurred in shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. A rather smaller gain had been reported by the firms making returns for the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was several points lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills were decidedly busier, and there was also an increase in furniture factories, while other divisions reported moderate curtailment. The lumber industry as a whole registered a considerable advance; the payrolls of the 818 firms furnishing data aggregated 43,556 operatives, as against 42,621 in their last report. There were increases in all but the Prairie Provinces, where no general change was indicated. Activity in the lumber group as a whole was greater than on August

1, 1934, when only a minor gain had been recorded.

*Musical Instruments.*—Employment in musical instrument factories was better than in the preceding month, being at practically the same level as in the corresponding month of last year. Statements were received from 35 manufacturers who had enlarged their payrolls by 170 persons to 1,173 on August 1, 1935.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Important additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries, while sugar refineries and some other classes in this group were also busier; 447 employers in the vegetable food industries reported 33,020 workers, or 3,137 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place largely in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Employment was in slightly less volume than on August 1, 1934, although smaller gains had then been indicated.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Pulp and paper mills reported considerably heightened activity, and there were also gains in paper products and printing and publishing. Statistics were received from 587 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 1,054 persons to 59,522 on August 1. Most of the advance was in Quebec and Ontario. A minor gain only had been noted in the corresponding month last summer, but the index was then rather lower, standing at 95.8, as compared with 98.3 on August 1, 1935.

*Rubber Products.*—There was a decrease in rubber works, 51 of which had 11,235 persons on their payrolls, compared with 11,697 on July 1. The loss (which took place chiefly in Ontario), exceeded that noted at the beginning of August of a year ago, when the level of employment was higher.

*Textile Products.*—Cotton, woollen, headwear and other textile factories recorded increased working forces, but garment and hosiery and knitting mills were seasonally slacker; there was, on the whole, a decline of 303 persons in the staffs of the 980 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 94,070. Most of the reduction was in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Larger decreases had been noted at the beginning of August, 1934, when the index stood at 106.0, compared with 109.9 on the date under review.

*Other Plant Products.*—Data were received from 168 establishments in these industries, whose payrolls, aggregating 15,433 on August 1, showed only a slight increase since July 1. There were gains in beverage factories, but losses in tobacco works. The index on the same date last year was lower, although improvement had then been noted.



*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A small contraction was reported in chemical plants at the beginning of August, 172 persons having been released since the preceding month from the payrolls of the 195 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 10,479 workers. The index was higher by some eleven points than on August 1, 1934, when a rather larger reduction had been indicated.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further additions to staffs were reported in the building material industries, according to 197 employers with 9,246 workers, or 256 more than in their last report. The largest increases were in Quebec. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date last summer, when much smaller gains had taken place.

*Electric Current.*—Considerable improvement was noted in electric current works, 97 of which reported 14,565 employees, compared with 14,299 on July 1. The index number on the date under review was rather higher than on August 1, 1934, although a large gain had then been recorded.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in 111 electrical apparatus plants showed an important increase at the beginning of August; they employed 13,008 operatives, or 871 more than in the preceding month. The situation was better than on August 1 of last year, when a very small advance had been indicated.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Crude, rolled and forged, machinery, steel shipbuilding, heating appliance and some other factories reported minor improvement, while land vehicle, wire, tool and foundry and machine shops showed declines, those in automobile factories being pronounced. A combined labour force of 106,808 persons was indicated by the 836 co-operating manufacturers, who had 109,882 on July 1. Firms in Ontario recorded the largest losses, while the trend was upward in Quebec and British Columbia. A smaller decline had been noted at the beginning of August in 1934; the index then, however, was some seven points lower than on the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Little general change in staffs was recorded in this group on August 1, according to the 156 firms furnishing data, who employed 19,357 workers, compared with 19,372 in the preceding month. There were decreases in the aluminum products division, offsetting gains in smelters and refineries. Employment was in much greater volume than on August 1 of a year ago, when a larger reduction had been indicated as compared with the preceding month.

*Mineral Products.*—Statistics tabulated from 128 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 13,804 workers, or 184 more than in their last report. The index was rather higher than on the same date in 1934, when little general change had been indicated.

### Logging

Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps in the Maritime and Western Provinces, while improvement was indicated in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 286 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 21,913 persons, or 989 fewer than in the preceding month. Smaller losses had been reported on August 1, 1934, when the index stood at 84.5, as compared with 79.0 on the date under review; these two indexes are higher than at the beginning of August in any other year for which data are available.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was an increase of 450 employees in the staffs of the 100 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 22,626 on August 1, 1935. The improvement was confined to the Eastern coal fields, there being declines in Western mines. A larger gain on the whole had been registered on the same date of last year, when the index was a few points lower.

*Metallic Ores.*—An important advance was recorded in metallic ore mines, in which employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of August of last year. Returns were received from 170 firms, with 27,506 workers, as compared with 26,547 in their last report. Improvement was shown in all except the Prairie Provinces, that in Quebec and Ontario being greatest.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—A further advance was noted in this division, in which 82 employers enlarged their payrolls by 308 persons to 7,290 at the beginning of August. Employment was at a higher level than in the same month last summer, or indeed, than in August of any other year since 1930.

### Communications

There was an increase in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies on August 1; the communication firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had 21,608 employees, as against 21,388 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was very slightly greater than on August 1 of a year ago, when a gain had also been noted.

### Transportation

*Street Railway and Cartage.*—An advance was registered in this division, according to data received from 209 employers with 26,002 workers, as against 25,333 on July 1. A smaller increase had been recorded on August 1, 1934, when the index of employment was several points lower.

*Steam Railway Operation.*—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was favourable in Ontario and the Western provinces; the 101 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data throughout the Dominion reported 59,438 employees, compared with 57,684 in their last report. A less extensive increase had occurred on the same date in 1934, and the index was then fractionally lower.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Statements were tabulated from 99 companies in this group, employing 15,805 workers, or 842 more than on July 1, 1935. There were gains in Ontario and British Columbia. A smaller advance had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago; employment in shipping was then not quite so active.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Considerable increases were again reported in building construction, 680 contractors adding 1,332 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 24,589 at the beginning of August. There were advances in all provinces except Ontario. Employment was brisker than in the same month of 1934, when greater improvement had been indicated.

*Highway.*—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed a further increase, mainly in Quebec and the Western Provinces. Data were received from 357 employers with 66,197 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 62,866 at the

beginning of July. A decline had taken place on August 1, 1934, but employment on road work was then in much greater volume.

*Railway.*—A falling-off was recorded in this group on August 1, 1935, when 35 companies and divisional superintendents reported that they had 32,142 men on their staffs, compared with 32,507 in the preceding month. There were contractions in all provinces except British Columbia. The index number was several points higher than at the beginning of August of a year ago, when improvement had been noted.

### Services

Continued gains occurred in the service group, mainly in hotels and restaurants; 453 firms employed 27,548 persons, compared with 26,536 at the beginning of July. Less pronounced improvement had been recorded on August 1, 1934; the index was then lower by nearly five points.

### Trade

There was a seasonal falling-off in employment in retail trade, but wholesale houses were more active, according to 1,161 trading establishments, which employed 95,346 workers, as compared with 96,367 on July 1. Ontario reported most of the decline. Greater seasonal losses had occurred at the beginning of August last year, and the index then was a few points lower.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1935

The term unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the reports upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

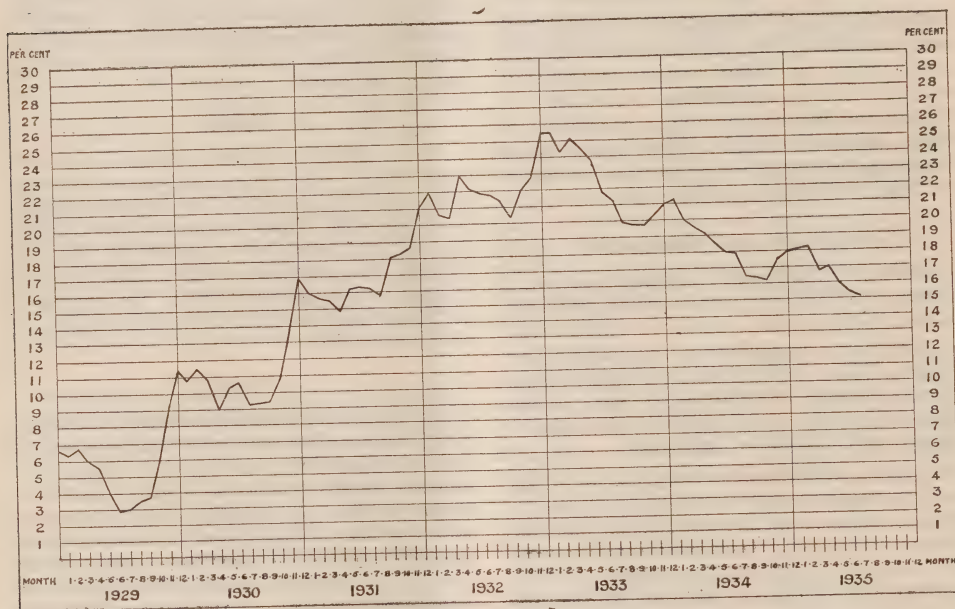
There was a further, though nominal, increase in work afforded local trade union members at the end of July as was indicated by the returns tabulated from 1,723 labour organizations with a total of 164,357 members. Of these, 24,736 or a percentage of 15.1 were unemployed in contrast with 15.4 per cent in June. Improvement in greater measure was reflected from July of last year when 17.9 per cent of idleness was recorded. Nova Scotia unions registered a 4 per cent gain in activity from June, the coal mines which in the previous month had reported shut-downs, affording considerably more em-



ployment, though there was a general betterment of conditions throughout the province. In Quebec, employment advances in the garment trades accounted mainly for the improved situation, while in Manitoba and Saskatchewan greater activity in steam railway operation was the chief factor in the expansion noted. Conditions in New Brunswick and British Columbia varied but slightly from June, though the trend was favourable. Ontario unions, however, reported some curtailment of employment from the preceding month, the textile and building and construction trades particularly showing retarded activity. Unlike Nova Scotia, the coal mines of Alberta were reported very quiet, affecting

with the exception of Prince Edward Island is tabulated separately each month. During July, activity for Halifax members rose substantially from June, and in Montreal moderate expansion was noted. Employment increases, on a small scale, were recorded from Winnipeg, while the Vancouver gains from June were less than 1 per cent. Pronounced curtailment, however, was evident among Edmonton and Toronto members, and activity for Saint John members subsided slightly. In Regina the percentage of idleness remained identical with that of June. When making a comparison with the returns for July of last year important employment recovery was apparent among Edmonton unions

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



the situation in the province as a whole from June adversely. New Brunswick unions alone indicated a slowing up of industrial activity when compared with July of last year, which was, however, slight. Of the gains in employment in the remaining provinces that of over 5 per cent in Quebec was the most pronounced, the garment and building and construction trades affording a much better volume of work. Advancement on a slightly smaller scale was recorded in Manitoba and British Columbia, while the Ontario situation improved by 2 per cent from July last year, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions showing increases of minor importance.

Unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province

during the month reviewed, and in Montreal the situation was also decidedly better. Increases in available work of more moderate proportions was reflected by Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver members, and Toronto conditions improved but slightly. In Saint John there was a considerable drop in work afforded from July last year, Halifax showing employment recessions of much lesser degree.

As will be noticed from the chart which accompanies this article, the curve at the close of July showed little change in level from June, though the trend was favourable. Wider deviation was shown in the course traced by the curve from July last year, tending toward a greater betterment of conditions than was indicated over June.

The situation in the manufacturing industries during July varied but slightly from the previous month, though the trend was toward a greater employment volume, as manifest by the reports tabulated from 465 unions, involving a membership of 52,003 persons. Of these, 8,088 or a percentage of 15.6 were without work at the end of the month in contrast with 15.9 per cent in June. Improvement of greater proportions was noted from July of last year when 18.1 per cent of idleness was recorded. Glass workers and metal polishers, whose combined membership was slight, were substantially better engaged than in June, and among general labourers noteworthy gains occurred. The garment trades, which in Quebec reported recovery from the slackness shown during June, in Ontario were considerably quieter, offsetting largely the Quebec gain. Among meat cutters and butchers there was moderate expansion during July, cigarmakers showing a slightly better situation, while fractional increases only were reflected in the iron and steel trades, and among leather and wood workers and papermakers. Of the declines, the most important were registered by hat and cap makers who suffered severe losses in work available, particularly in Ontario. Recessions of much lesser magnitude, though noteworthy, were indicated by textile and carpet workers, and activity for brewery workers, bakers and confectioners, and printing tradesmen subsided very slightly from June. Jewellery and fur workers, however, maintained the same level of unemployment as in June. Compared with the returns for July of last year in the manufacturing industries, employment was much better maintained during the month reviewed among metal polishers, general labourers and wood workers, and important gains were noted in the garment, and iron and steel trades. Activity for papermakers, printing tradesmen, and textile and carpet workers also tended upward, though the changes were rather slight. Conditions for hat and cap, jewellery and glass workers, however, were much more depressed during the period surveyed, and the level of activity for cigarmakers, bakers and confectioners, leather and fur workers showed a considerable drop. Among brewery workers, and meat cutters and butchers the recessions apparent were quite small.

Employment for coal miners eased off very slightly during July from the previous month, though a favourable tendency was noted from July last year. The changes, however, were small. Reporting for July were 52 unions of these workers with a membership aggregate of 16,596 persons, 3,166 of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, a percentage

of 19.1 as contrasted with percentages of 18.8 in June and 20.2 in July, 1934. The Nova Scotia mines, which in June had shown slackness due to mine closings, during July indicated an improved situation. In Alberta, however, several mines were reported to be practically at a standstill, causing a considerable increase in unemployment. In British Columbia also minor contractions in activity occurred. As in the previous comparison,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
July, 1919.....	4.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.9	2.8	1.9	5.8	2.4
July, 1920.....	0.1	0.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	9.2	2.3
July, 1921.....	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
July, 1922.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
July, 1923.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
July, 1924.....	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
July, 1925.....	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
July, 1928.....	1.5	0.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
July, 1929.....	2.0	0.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	12.7	2.7	3.0
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	18.8	9.2
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	23.6	23.7	22.7	19.2	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.6	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	23.1	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	19.7	26.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.2	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.3	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	13.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	18.0
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Feb., 1935.....	6.4	8.2	22.3	20.0	15.1	11.8	13.8	22.1	18.2
Mar., 1935.....	6.6	8.2	20.2	17.2	14.4	12.0	15.7	20.8	16.7
April, 1935.....	5.2	13.1	20.4	16.6	14.5	9.8	20.8	19.7	17.0
May, 1935.....	5.9	8.4	22.2	12.9	14.1	10.2	21.8	17.2	15.9
June, 1935.....	12.2	8.1	21.9	12.0	13.7	9.4	20.3	12.3	15.4
July, 1935.....	8.1	7.8	19.0	14.3	11.6	7.5	23.2	11.6	15.1





greater depression was evident among Alberta miners than in July a year ago, offsetting largely the improvement on a small scale registered in both Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In addition to the total unemployment reported, many of these unions showed a large proportion of their working membership on short time.

Activity in the building and construction trades was somewhat retarded during July, the 184 associations making returns with 17,162 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 46·3 as contrasted with 44·5 per cent in June. Conditions, however, were substantially improved from July of last year when 57·0 per cent of the members reported were without work. Granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers were much busier than in June, and pronounced gains were evident among bridge and structural iron workers. Increases in employment on a moderate scale were reflected by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and the situation for steam shovelmen and plumbers and steamfitters was slightly better. On the contrary, electrical workers, and hod carriers and building labourers suffered large losses in work afforded, and noteworthy recessions were apparent among carpenters and joiners. The trend for painters, decorators and paperhangers was also less favourable, though the change from June was slight. Contrasted with the returns for July, 1934, steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stonecutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers were all decidedly better engaged during the month surveyed. Important advancement was also noted by carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters, and increases in activity on a much smaller scale by painters, decorators and paperhangers. Electrical workers were the only tradesmen to report a falling off in employment from July a year ago, which was rather pronounced.

A more favourable employment movement was noted in the transportation industries during July, both when compared with the previous month and July a year ago, according to the reports tabulated from 768 associations, involving 55,055 members. Of these, 3,674 or 6·7 per cent were idle at the end of the month, as compared with percentages of 7·7 in June and 8·2 in July, 1934. Activity for steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, was at a slightly higher level in both comparisons, as was also the case among street and electric railway employees. Navigation workers reported a

nominal drop in employment from June, though conditions were much better than in July last year. The percentage of idleness for teamsters and chauffeurs remained the same as at the close of June, some slight curtailment of activity being evident from July, 1934.

The 5 unions of retail shop clerks furnishing reports in July, with 1,751 members, showed that 159 or a percentage of 9·1 were idle at the close of the month in contrast with percentages of 10·3 in June and 6·3 in July a year ago.

A fractional decline in the volume of work accorded civic employees was noted during July when a contrast is made with the returns of the previous month, though the situation showed some improvement from July, 1934. This was manifest by the reports received from 76 associations, combining 7,916 members, 244 or 3·1 per cent of whom were without work at the end of the month as compared with 2·8 per cent in June and 3·6 per cent in July a year ago.

The miscellaneous group of trades indicated somewhat heightened activity during July from the previous month, and increases in employment on a more pronounced scale were recorded from July, 1934. Reports for the month reviewed were forwarded by 126 unions, with a total of 4,514 members, 579 of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, a percentage of 12·8 contrasted with percentages of 14·7 in June and 17·6 in July, 1934. Hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers were all afforded a somewhat better volume of work than in June, while among theatre and stage employees, and barbers, activity was at a slightly lower level. Stationary engineers and firemen reported noteworthy employment expansion when compared with the returns for July of last year, and advances on a smaller scale were recorded by unclassified workers, and hotel and restaurant employees. Minor contractions were registered by barbers, while theatre and stage employees indicated a practically unchanged situation.

Employment for fishermen was brisk during July, showing little change from either the preceding month or July last year, the tendency, however, being upward in both comparisons. Reports were tabulated for July for 3 unions of these workers, with 585 members, 0·9 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month as compared with 1·2 per cent in June, and 1·9 per cent in July, 1934.

The situation for lumber workers and loggers was somewhat less favourable during July than in the previous month, unemployment standing at 7·3 per cent as compared



with a percentage of 5.1 in June. Recessions of greater magnitude, however, were shown from July last year when 2.4 per cent of the members reported were idle. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the reports tabulated from 4 unions of these workers, with a total of 626 members.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average un-

employed each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1935.

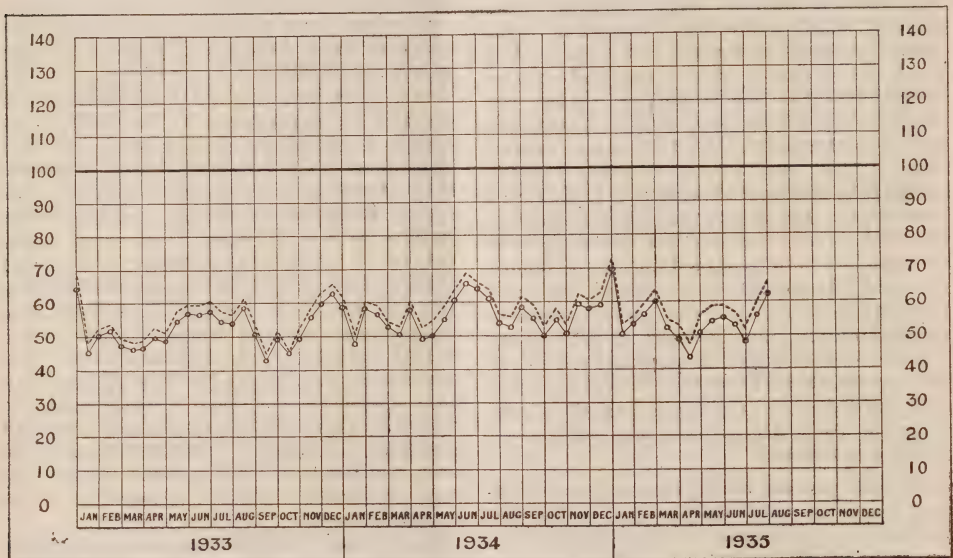
The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during July, 1935, showed a gain of nearly 18 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with June, 1935, but a loss of almost 7 per cent in comparison with those effected during the corresponding month a year ago. Gains over last month were reported in farming, construction and mainten-

trade and mining. Nominal gains only appeared in manufacturing and transportation.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1933, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



ance, services, manufacturing and mining, the highest of which were in farming and construction and maintenance. Losses were registered in trade, transportation and logging, none of which was outstanding. When compared with July a year ago, a substantial increase was noted in farming, but this was more than offset by the loss shown in construction and maintenance. Decreased placements were also recorded in logging, services,

from the graph that the curve, both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications, followed a decidedly upward trend throughout the month, and at its close had attained a level about 10 points higher than that reached at the end of July a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 59.8 during the first half and 66.0 during the second half of July, 1935, in contrast with the ratios of 63.7 and 56.2

during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 56.0 and 62.2 as compared with 60.9 and 53.7 during the corresponding month of 1934.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1935, was 1,353, as compared with the daily average of 1,425 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,156 recorded daily in June, 1935.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,146, in comparison with 2,390 in July, 1934. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1935 averaged 2,131 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1935, was 1,271, of which 804 were in regular employment and 467 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,079 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,362 daily, consisting of 776 in regular and 586 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 34,731 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 33,043 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 20,907, of which 16,246 were of men and 4,661 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,136. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,771 for men and 9,397 for women, a total of 35,168, while applications for work numbered 55,778, of which 42,799 were from men and 12,979 from women. Reports for June, 1935, showed 27,721 positions available, 51,129 applications made, and 25,889 placements effected, while in July, 1934, there were recorded 35,621 vacancies, 59,727 applications for work, and 34,046 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1925, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (7 months).....	113,437	74,308	187,745

## NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during July, were over 13 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 12 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 13 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 14 per cent in comparison with July, 1934. Except for nominal declines in construction and maintenance and manufacturing, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over July of last year, the largest being in logging and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 112; construction and maintenance, 563; and services, 285, of which 199 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 361 of men and 105 of women.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

During July, positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick were nearly 10 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 8 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 11 per cent less than in June, but over 7 per cent more than during July, 1934. There was an increase in placements in household services and manufacturing when compared with July of last year, but declines were reported in logging, construction and maintenance and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 48; logging, 40; construction and maintenance, 249; and services, 565, of which 458 were of household workers. During the month 296 men and 109 women were placed in regular employment.

## QUEBEC

There was an increase of over 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 25 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 8 per cent higher than in June and over 26 per cent above July, 1934. When comparing placements during the month under review with July of last year by industrial divisions, the most important change was a substantial gain under construction and maintenance. Small increases were also reported in manufacturing and farming and losses in logging, services and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 149; logging, 192; farming, 161; construction and maintenance, 1,581; trade, 121, and services, 1,964, of which 1,747 were of household



workers. There were 2,190 men and 1,468 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during July called for 32 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 34 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a loss of over 13 per cent in comparison with July, 1934. The decline in placements from July of last year was due to a substantial reduction in relief placements on highway construction, but this loss was largely offset by a heavy increase in farm placements. Reduced placements were reported in all other groups, the two most important being in services and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 468; logging, 928; farming, 3,260; transportation, 93; construction and maintenance, 7,220; trade, 194; and services, 3,418, of which 2,122 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 6,562 of men and 1,600 of women.

#### MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during July, was nearly 98 per cent greater than in the preceding month and nearly 7 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were about 100 per cent higher than in June, but less than 2 per cent above July, 1934. The gain over July of last year was small, as increased placements in farming and services were nearly offset by declines in construction and maintenance and logging. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 1,535; construction and maintenance, 388; and services, 688, of which 548 were of household workers. During the month 1,907 men and 371 women were placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

During July, orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan called for nearly 66 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 26 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 48 per cent when compared with June and over 5 per cent in comparison with July, 1934. The only gains of importance in placements over July of last year were in farming and services. These increases were offset in part by fewer place-

ments under construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 937; construction and maintenance, 181; and services, 879, of which 533 were of household workers. There were 1,122 men and 431 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

There was an increase of nearly 20 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 43 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 19 per cent higher than in June and 42 per cent above July, 1934. There was a large increase in placements under construction and maintenance, when compared with July of last year, which accounted for the gain under this comparison. Small gains, however, were also reported in all other divisions, except logging, where a nominal decline only was shown. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 767; construction and maintenance, 1,370; and services, 500, of which 400 were of household workers. During the month 1,635 men and 330 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during July, were nearly 13 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 15 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 14 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a decline of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with July, 1934. The only loss of importance in placements from July of last year was in construction and maintenance, due to the curtailment of relief work. Gains were reported in logging, farming, mining and services, and nominal changes only in all other divisions. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 143; farming, 207; mining, 75; construction and maintenance, 2,605; and services, 628, of which 348 were of household workers. During the month 2,173 men and 247 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 20,907 placements in regular employment, 11,565 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 617 were granted

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments* same period 1934
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,074</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>240</b>
Halifax.....	334	63	355	277	136	141	724	95
New Glasgow.....	371	9	402	388	278	100	380	104
Sydney.....	369	0	366	369	52	317	313	41
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>930</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>478</b>
Chatham.....	30	13	33	31	3	28	91	95
Fredericton.....	94	14	96	92	87	5	89	128
Moncton.....	315	7	312	313	174	139	92	93
Saint John.....	491	7	510	484	141	343	491	162
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>5,073</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>8,593</b>	<b>5,301</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,744</b>
Chicoutimi.....	322	0	600	314	268	46	165	.....
Hull.....	215	19	780	263	217	16	302	145
Montreal.....	2,583	187	4,407	2,430	1,728	273	1,466	1,209
Quebec.....	1,068	404	1,606	1,215	701	121	507	777
Rouyn.....	83	0	117	85	80	3	36	132
Sherbrooke.....	471	9	679	538	436	24	126	271
Three Rivers.....	331	46	404	456	228	63	72	210
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>16,337</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>28,283</b>	<b>16,118</b>	<b>8,162</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>45,445</b>	<b>8,683</b>
Belleville.....	113	0	165	110	62	48	224	183
Brantford.....	363	15	538	361	330	31	1,655	130
Chatham.....	344	0	417	344	191	153	633	192
Fort William.....	513	0	530	513	453	60	504	353
Guelph.....	132	37	169	184	112	26	1,081	215
Hamilton.....	633	10	1,320	652	389	215	2,465	354
Kingston.....	367	6	373	342	253	89	369	232
Kitchener.....	518	0	600	525	97	417	1,286	70
London.....	1,603	60	1,618	1,609	1,230	322	1,833	555
Niagara Falls.....	176	5	107	181	106	57	1,978	89
North Bay.....	132	0	162	145	124	21	447	263
Oshawa.....	750	0	973	741	63	678	647	160
Ottawa.....	948	19	1,763	929	754	133	2,069	1,158
Pembroke.....	314	0	362	288	118	170	38	131
Peterborough.....	179	27	151	157	119	14	297	69
Port Arthur.....	1,193	0	1,160	1,160	1,133	27	649	767
St. Catharines.....	485	15	438	441	166	275	2,210	180
St. Thomas.....	270	12	233	258	95	163	439	59
Sarnia.....	348	3	348	357	220	137	491	245
Sault Ste. Marie.....	106	0	749	127	71	31	315	287
Stratford.....	179	0	324	176	151	25	96	76
Sudbury.....	114	5	1,111	112	61	51	716	143
Timmins.....	241	0	587	240	143	97	789	187
Toronto.....	5,723	182	13,354	5,584	1,400	4,012	20,847	2,334
Windsor.....	593	23	731	582	321	261	3,367	251
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,675</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>15,358</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Brandon.....	304	52	297	245	232	12	702	158
Winnipeg.....	2,371	4	4,743	2,446	2,046	398	14,656	1,842
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,567</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1,178</b>
Estevan.....	88	31	73	96	52	2	23	71
Melfort.....	65	0	65	65	18	47	0	.....
Moose Jaw.....	417	110	367	339	198	130	315	174
North Battleford.....	102	24	78	72	67	5	5	45
Prince Albert.....	192	59	147	121	94	27	55	98
Regina.....	765	65	729	633	533	100	740	395
Saskatoon.....	436	70	384	368	323	45	340	237
Swift Current.....	117	46	98	88	79	9	78	52
Weyburn.....	145	17	134	126	70	56	0	25
Yorkton.....	240	28	206	203	119	84	0	81
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,802</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>8,164</b>	<b>1,315</b>
Calgary.....	840	9	1,550	826	759	67	3,296	398
Drumheller.....	162	1	348	149	87	62	185	59
Edmonton.....	867	4	1,216	875	797	68	3,804	632
Lethbridge.....	697	17	847	684	206	478	722	112
Medicine Hat.....	236	0	270	236	116	120	157	114
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,710</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>2,685</b>
Kamloops.....	188	4	305	203	189	5	32	586
Nanaimo.....	547	0	544	543	482	61	110	549
Nelson.....	208	13	214	199	49	150	12	89
New Westminster.....	69	0	199	69	53	16	178	71
Penticton.....	187	3	231	186	138	37	95	274
Prince Rupert.....	111	2	141	109	39	70	104	36
Vancouver.....	1,500	7	2,600	1,577	1,332	193	2,056	997
Victoria.....	900	0	1,042	900	138	762	207	83
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>35,168</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>55,778</b>	<b>34,731</b>	<b>20,907</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>78,171</b>	<b>19,400*</b>
Men.....	25,771	466	42,799	25,620	16,246	9,140	66,137	15,189
Women.....	9,397	1,297	12,979	9,111	4,661	2,996	12,034	4,211

\*77 Placements effected by offices since closed.



the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 590 going to situations within the same province as the despatching office and 27 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to journey to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate from Ontario centres during July numbered 386, all of which were to provincial points. Securing certificates at Port Arthur 193 bush workers, 42 highway construction workers, 23 mine workers, 3 cafe employees, one carpenter and one hotel cook were conveyed to employment within the same zone, while from Fort William 98 bushworkers, 3 sawmill workers and 2 hotel employees, and from Ottawa one cook were despatched to points within their respective zones. Destined to the Timmins zone were one hoist runner, travelling from North Bay and one cafe cook from Toronto. The balance of this provincial movement was from Sudbury, from which centre 3 bush workers and one miner were transported to Port Arthur and 12 bushmen and one restaurant waitress within the Sudbury zone. In Manitoba during July 72 persons benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 45 going to provincial centres and 27 to points outside. Within the province the transfers were all of agricultural help, the Winnipeg office despatching 41 farm hands and 4 farm household workers to employment within its own zone. Persons despatched to other provinces were also granted their certificates at the Winnipeg office, the Port Arthur zone receiving 11 bushmen, 4 farm hands, 2 cooks, one miner and one blacksmith and

Saskatchewan rural districts 8 farm hands. Taking advantage of the reduced rate in Saskatchewan during July 13 workers travelled to provincial employment. From Regina 9 teachers went to situations within the same zone and one farm hand to Yorkton, while the Saskatoon office was responsible for the despatch of one farm hand to North Battleford and of one teacher and one farm hand within its own zone. Offices in Alberta granted 130 reduced rate certificates during July, all provincial. Of these 124, were issued at Edmonton to 66 highway construction workers, 18 bushmen, 18 mine workers, 8 farm hands, one farm domestic, 3 sawmill workers, 2 steamship employees, 2 labourers, one hotel cook, one clerk and one carpenter going to various sections of the Edmonton zone, one farm hand to Calgary, and 2 farm hands to Drumheller. From Calgary 3 farm hands and one hotel kitchen worker were shipped within the same zone and one farm hand and one farm housekeeper to Drumheller. The labour movement in British Columbia during July was entirely provincial and comprised the transfer of 16 persons. Securing certificates at Vancouver 5 mine workers went to Penticton, 2 miners to Nelson and 4 mine workers, 2 hotel cooks and one farm hand within the Vancouver zone. In addition, the Prince Rupert office assisted in the despatch of one miner and one domestic to employment within its own zone.

Of the 617 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July, 312 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 292 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada for July, 1935

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in 61 cities during July stood at \$4,266,224, a seasonal decline of \$850,842 or 16·6 per cent as compared with the June, 1935, total of \$5,117,066, but an increase of \$1,008,754 or 31·0 per cent in the more significant comparison with the July, 1934, aggregate of \$3,257,470.

The value of the building authorized in each month of the present year has been higher than in the same month of 1934, while since January, the aggregate for each month has also exceeded that for the corresponding month in 1933. The cumulative total for the first seven months of 1935 is higher than in any of the last three years. Although the improvement is partly due to the granting of

construction permits for public buildings in several centres as an unemployment relief measure, the movement in general building operations has also been distinctly more favourable than in the last few years. In comparison with earlier years of the record, from 1920 to 1931, however, the value of building authorizations continues low. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials during the elapsed months of 1935, at 81·8 per cent of the 1926 basic average, was lower than in the same period of any preceding year for which building statistics for the 61 cities are on record, with the exception of 1932 and 1933.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 300 per-

mits for dwellings valued at nearly \$1,090,000, and some 1,900 permits for other buildings estimated at almost \$3,100,000. In addition, engineering projects valued at \$27,530 were undertaken by Brantford. In June, authority was given for the erection of some 300 dwellings and 1,900 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$1,241,000 and \$3,700,000, respectively, while an engineering project valued at \$23,000 was also listed.

An increase over June, 1935, was reported in British Columbia, where the authorizations were valued at \$1,504,823, or 156.8 per cent more than in the preceding month. The remaining provinces recorded declines, of which that of 54.0 per cent in Quebec was greatest.

In comparison with the same month in 1934, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases, that of \$1,367,008 in British Columbia being most pronounced. The value of the building authorized in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan was lower than in July of last year.

Three of the four largest cities—Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg—reported decreases as compared with June, 1935, but increases over July, 1934, while in Vancouver, there was an increase in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Quebec, Belleville, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Stratford, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, East Windsor, Riverside, Walkerville, Brandon, St. Boniface, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, North Vancouver and Victoria showed gains as compared with June, 1935, and also with July, 1934.

*Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1920-1935*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during July, and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the January-July total in 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given, (1926 average=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in July	Value of permits issued in first seven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first seven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1935.....	4,266,224	28,895,295	29.7	81.8
1934.....	3,257,470	13,668,847	14.0	82.8
1933.....	2,180,403	12,496,302	12.7	76.5
1932.....	4,412,169	28,753,213	29.5	78.1
1931.....	11,042,609	69,993,717	71.8	83.3
1930.....	15,824,781	101,238,766	103.9	94.2
1929.....	22,702,584	147,311,851	151.2	99.2
1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	131.2	96.2
1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	99.8	56.1
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	100.0	100.8
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	80.8	103.1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	74.3	109.8
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	88.4	111.7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	89.3	108.3
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,575	68.5	130.2
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	77.5	144.2

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was very substantially higher than in 1934 or 1933, and also slightly exceeded the 1932 total; the increase over the same months of last year was 111.4 p.c. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was rather lower than in 1934; while it was higher than in 1933 or 1932, it was lower than in any of the preceding twelve years.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August, 1935, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further improvement in employment between June 24 and July 22. The estimated number of insured persons in employment increased by 20,000.

The industries in which the most marked improvement occurred were the engineering, iron and steel and motor vehicle industries, electric cable and apparatus manufacture, the woollen and worsted and hosiery industries, the transport and distributive trades, most of the food and drink industries, and hotel and boarding house service. There was also a reduction in the numbers unemployed in

the coal mining industry. On the other hand, employment declined in most of the clothing trades, in cotton spinning, in the linen industry, and in building and public works contracting. Owing to local holidays, there was a sharp increase in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped in the jute industry.

Among those workpeople, of ages 16-64, who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at July 22, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15.4, as compared with 15.5 at June 24, 1935, and with 16.7 at July 23, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at July 22, 1935, was 12.3, as compared with 12.6 at June 24, 1935;



while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.1, as compared with 2.9. For males alone the percentage at July 22, 1935, was 17.6 and for females, 9.5; the corresponding percentages at June 24, 1935, were 17.8 and 9.2.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at July 22 was 10,381,000. This was 20,000 more than a month before, and 234,000 more than a year before.

At July 22, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,501,226 wholly unemployed, 393,198 temporarily stopped, and 78,517 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,972,941. This was 27,169 less than a month before, and 153,319 less than a year before. The total included 1,584,554 men, 58,034 boys, 281,712 women, and 48,641 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 903,966 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 729,002 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 215,680 insured persons (including 18,191 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 124,293 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at July 22, 1935, was 2,045,383.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment decreased one-tenth of one per cent from June to July and pay rolls declined 1.7 per cent. The July, 1935, preliminary index of factory employment is 79.5, and the index of factory pay rolls is 65.3.

Employment in July, 1935, was one per cent above the level of July, 1934, and pay rolls were 7.9 per cent above the corresponding month of last year.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In July, 1935, reports were received from 22,074 establishments employing 3,545,832 workers whose weekly earnings were \$71,228,607. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 60 per cent of the wage earners in the 90 industries studied.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Ten of the 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

showed gains in employment and pay rolls from June to July. The gains in employment ranged from 2.6 per cent in laundries to 0.1 per cent in the wholesale trade and telephone and telegraph industries. Employment and pay rolls in the anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries showed sharp declines from June to July and seasonal recessions were reported in many lines of retail trade. The decreases in employment in the remaining four industries ranged from 2.2 per cent in dyeing and cleaning to 0.4 per cent in electric railways and motor bus operation.

*Wholesale and Retail Trade.*—A slight gain in employment in July was shown in wholesale trade. Based on reports received from 14,511 establishments, employment increased 0.1 per cent over the month interval. Among the several lines of wholesale trade in which gains were noted were groceries, food products, farm supplies, hardware, leather, lumber and machinery. Wholesale dry goods and apparel establishments reported a small decline in number of workers. Bulk tank stations and manufacturers' sales branches were also among the lines of wholesale trade reporting fewer employees in July than in the preceding month.

Employment in retail trade establishments decreased 3.8 per cent over the month interval based on returns supplied by 44,607 establishments employing 692,088 workers in July. The decreases which were largely seasonal were most pronounced in the general merchandising and wearing apparel groups. Employment in the general merchandising group, which is composed of department, variety, general merchandising and mail order houses, declined 7.1 per cent, while the group of wearing apparel establishments showed a drop of 12.6 per cent over the month interval. Retail food stores reported 0.9 per cent fewer workers in July than in the preceding month. Small gains were shown in the automotive group and the "other retail" group. The latter group includes drug stores, retail ice, and several other unclassified lines of trade.

*Public Utilities.*—Two of the three public utility industries surveyed reported increases in employment in July, electric light and power and manufactured gas (1.1 per cent) and telephone and telegraph (0.1 per cent). Electric railway and affiliated motor bus companies reported a decline of 0.4 per cent in number of workers from June to July.

*Service Industries.*—Four of the 6 service industries surveyed reported gains in employment. Laundries reported a seasonal increase of 2.6 per cent, brokerage establishments showed a gain of 1.6 per cent, banks

0.9 per cent, and insurance 0.8 per cent. The declines in the remaining two industries were seasonal, dyeing and cleaning establishments reporting a drop of 2.2 per cent in number of workers and year-round hotels a decline of 1.2 per cent. Summer resort hotels, open only part of the year and not included in the above figure, showed a sharp seasonal increase in employment in July.

**MINING.**—Pronounced declines in employment and pay rolls were shown in the anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries in July. These declines were due primarily to sharply curtailed production in July and reflected the reaction from heavy buying for storage in the preceding month. Employment in anthracite mines decreased 13 per cent over the month interval and bituminous coal mines reported 10.2 per cent fewer employees. Pay rolls decreased to an even greater extent, weekly wage disbursements in anthracite mining being 43.1 per cent less in July than in June and in bituminous coal mining 45 per cent less than in the

preceding month. A decrease of 1.8 per cent in employment was shown in metalliferous mining. In the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry and the crude petroleum industry gains in employment of 0.9 per cent and 0.6 per cent, respectively, were reported.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—A further expansion in employment and payrolls in the private building construction industry was shown in July. Based on reports received from 9,703 contractors reporting to the Bureau of Labour Statistics, there was an increase of 1.7 per cent in number of workers from June to July and of 3 per cent in payrolls. The figures relate to employees engaged on erection, altering and repairing of buildings, exclusive of projects financed by the Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, regular appropriations of Federal, State, and local governments, or loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the

amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924 provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district, or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*



of June, 1930, p. 652. The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the work-people employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper

books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

*Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of a new Meteorological Observatory at Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Amedee Latulippe, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 29, 1935. Amount of contract, \$23,790. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Bricklayers.....	0 70	8
Stonecutters.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Electric workers.....	0 55	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers.....	0 55	8
Metal workers (roofers).....	0 55	8

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Contract for the erection of married officers' quarters at the Permanent Force Barracks, Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Nornstrom Brothers, Calgary, Alberta. Date of contract, August 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$23,490. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 80	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 70	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel cranimen.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—one drum.....	0 65	8
Hoist operators—two drum.....	0 80	8
Cement mixer operator—gas, elec.....	0 50	8
Cement mixer operator—steam.....	0 60	8
Compressor operator.....	0 60	8
Bucket loader.....	0 60	8
Excavator, bear cat and gas shovels	0 75	8
Shinglers.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stone masons.....	0 90	8
Stone cutters.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	0 95	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Metal lathers.....	yard 0 06	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 90	8
Linoleum layers, waxers, polishers.	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Reinforcing steel rod man.....	0 50	8

Note.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The supply and erection of structural steel for an Aircraft Hangar at Megantic, P.Q. Name of contractors, MacKinnon Steel Corporation Limited, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, August 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,730. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist operators—gas, or elec.....	\$0 50	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 60	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Painters.....	0 50	8

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of June, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Safety razors and blades.....	Gillette Safety Razor Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shaving brushes.....	T. S. Simms Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B.
Waterproof coats.....	Shiff & Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Enamelware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Metal doors.....	Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Kitchenware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Socks.....	George E. Hanson, Hull, P.Q.
Drill jackets and trousers.....	Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mattresses.....	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Oil skin clothing.....	Seythes Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.



Goods contracted for	Contractor
Oil skin clothing.....	Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto Ont.
Gloves.....	Glovers Guild Ltd., Ste. Anne de la Parade, P.Q.
Enamelware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Light weight shirts.....	Schofield Woollen Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.
Light weight shirts.....	Joseph Simpson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Sweater jackets.....	Regent Knitting Mills, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sweater jackets.....	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
G. S. sheets.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shirt drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Trouser drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Metal door frames.....	Geo. W. Reed Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Transmitters.....	Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Flatware.....	McGlashan Clarke Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Warm greatcoats.....	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Canvas shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Ltd., Elmira, Ont.
Drab serge.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Horse rugs.....	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue serge jackets.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloth.....	Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S.
Breeches.....	Woods Manufacturing Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Gabardine.....	Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Whipcord.....	Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Braces.....	Russell Manufacturing Co., St. Johns, P.Q.
Tap soles.....	Beardmore Leathers Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of August, 1935, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps (and repairs).....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S.
Mail bag fittings.....	F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machines, etc.....	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of a float and approach renewal at Bliss Landing, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 26, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,288.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boorman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract

Paving of wharves and approaches, Midland, Ont. Name of contractors, Brennan Paving Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, August 14, 1935. Amount of contract, \$16,424.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Rakers.....	0 40	8
Road roller engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Road roller engineer—gas.....	0 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Hubert Strong, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, July 23, 1935. Amount of contract, \$34,266 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 65	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	8
Metal lathers.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the King's Wharf, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Victor E. A. Belanger and James Bertrand, both of L'Orignal, Ontario. Date of contract, August 20, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$101,725. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 40	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 60	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 60	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeable such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a dam at Cowan Lake, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. William C. Wells, Wilkie, Sask. Date of contract, July 26, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately

\$12,736.78. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Engineer for piledriver.....	0 65	8
Steam winch engineers.....	0 60	8
Fireman—Stationary.....	0 40	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeable such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger and adze).....	0 42	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Pile driver man.....	0 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of repairs to Lighthouse Wharf at Thames River Mouth, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, July 26, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,625.45. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—Steam.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist Engineer—Gasoline.....	0 50	8
Stationary firemen.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeable such tools as: Broad-axe, hammer, adze, auger, X-cut saw).....	0 42	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Newcastle, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. Burton F. Somers and John T. Kingston, both of Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, August 21, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,699. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Construction of a wharf at Little Shippigan, Gloucester Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. E. & D. P. Connolly, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract August 14, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$22,662.65.



A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 50	8
Timbermen.....	0 37½	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver.....	0 30	8

Repairs to West and East Breakwaters at Port Colborne, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. Hill & Sibbald, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, August 5, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,840.12. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—Steam.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist engineer—Gasoline.....	0 60	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Timbermen or Cribmen (using interchangeable such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 42	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of Bank Protection at Lulu Island, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, August 15, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,750. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Piledriver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
" engineer.....	1 00	8
" man.....	0 90	8
" boom man.....	0 90	8
Derrick scow engineer.....	1 00	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Boom man.....	0 50	8
Powderman.....	0 50	8
Driller.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8

Construction of a public building at New Waterford, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. Fraser, Mason & Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, July 30, 1935. Amount of contract, \$31,335 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stone cutters—Granite, sandstone and limestone.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Section 10 of the Harbour head wall at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$207,438.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Boatmen.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Compressor operators.....	0 65	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 60	8
Divers.....	1 25	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Fireman—Stationary.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—Gasoline.....	0 65	8
" Steam.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 55	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 80	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze, etc.).....	0 60	8

N.B.—Whereby agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the Post Office and Armoury at Melfort, Sask. Name of contractors, The Security Lumber Co., Ltd., Melfort, Sask. Date of contract, August 17, 1935. Amount of contract, \$10,592 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Estevan, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. Robert Hill, Estevan, Sask. Date of contract, July 29, 1935. Amount of contract, \$24,500 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stone masons.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
*Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

\*Man in charge.

Erection of a travelling crane, electrically operated, for Assembly Wharf at Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractors, Western Bridge Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 6, 1935. Amount of contract, \$25,850. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Steel erectors.....	\$1 00	8
Rivet heaters.....	0 58	8
Rivet stickers.....	1 00	8
Riveters.....	0 75	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electric wiremen.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Truck Driver.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Construction of a float and pile approach at West Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 8, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,707. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boomman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 45	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of dolphis and triangulation platforms at sandheads, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, the Fraser River Pile Driving Co., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, August 8, 1935. Amount of contract, \$3,663.27. A fair wages schedule was inserted in contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boomman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 45	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.



Docking, cleaning, painting, repairing, etc., Dredge P.W.D. No. 305 (King Edward), at North Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 30, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,400 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Ship's carpenter.....	\$0 78½	8	44
Wood caulkers.....	0 81½	8	44
Fitters.....	0 67½	8	44
Machinists.....	0 67½	8	44
Machinists' helpers.....	0 50	8	44
Blacksmiths.....	0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 53½	8	44
Iron moulders.....	0 75	8	44
Patternmakers.....	0 81	8	44
Boilermakers.....	0 78½	8	44
Boilermakers' helpers.....	0 50	8	44
Platers.....	0 81½	8	44
Riveters.....	0 78½	8	44
Rivet holders.....	0 66½	8	44
Iron caulkers.....	0 78½	8	44
Electric welders.....	0 81	8	44
Painters.....	0 62½	8	44
Labourers.....	0 45	8	44
Riggers.....	0 65½	8	44
Teamster, team and wagon.....	1 00	8	44
Teamsters.....	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers.....	0 50	8	44

Time and one-half for work performed on Saturday afternoon. Double time for Sundays and Holidays.

Construction of a wharf at Newcastle, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. Burton F. Somers and John T. Kingston, both of Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, August 21, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,699. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	
Hoist engineer—Gasoline.....	\$0 45	8	
Steam.....	0 55	8	
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, adze, hammer, auger, etc.).....	0 37½	8	
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8	
Labourers.....	0 30	8	
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8	
Teamsters.....	0 30	8	
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8	
Pile driver runner.....	0 55	8	
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8	
Boatman.....	0 30	8	

Construction of a public building at Broadview, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date

of contract, July 23, 1935. Amount of contract, \$8,043 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8	
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8	
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8	
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8	
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 65	8	
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8	
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8	
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8	
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8	
Plasterers.....	0 90	8	
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 42½	8	
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8	
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8	
Electricians.....	0 75	8	
Labourers.....	0 35	8	
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8	
Teamster.....	0 35	8	
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8	

Construction of an extension to the warehouse at Wallaceburg, Ont. Name of contractors, T. C. Warwick & Sons, Ltd., Blenheim, Ont. Date of contract, July 25, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,490. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	
Blacksmith.....	\$0 55	8	
Blacksmith's helper.....	0 40	8	
Carpenters.....	0 60	8	
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8	
Teamster.....	0 35	8	
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8	
Labourers.....	0 35	8	
Electricians.....	0 65	8	
Painters.....	0 55	8	
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8	
Stationary firemen.....	0 40	8	
Steam Hoist engineer.....	0 65	8	
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8	
Pile driver operator.....	0 65	8	
Pile driver fireman.....	0 40	8	
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe; hammer; X-cut saw; auger; adze).....	0 42	8	

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Museum at Fort Beausejour, N.S. Name of contractors, Ambrose Wheeler Ltd., Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, August 5, 1935. Amount of contract, \$18,243.10 and unit prices for additional work.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stonemasons.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron and bronze workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Roofers—abestos shingles.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Insulation workers.....	0 55	8
Tie setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to wharf at Mills Point, Northumberland Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Willard A. Smith, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, July 24, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,588. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—Gas. or elec.....	\$0 45	8
“ “ Steam.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

Dredging at the mouth of the Chenal Ecarté River and at Sombra, Ontario. Name of contractors, Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,918. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Carillon Bay, Laval Sur le Lac and Ste. Genevieve, P.Q. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 23, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,082.71. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractors, The National Sand and Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 25, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,285. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Glace Bay, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$32,400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Grand River between Dunville and Sulphur Creek, Ontario. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 3, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,820. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging south west Miramichi River above Newcastle, N.B. Name of contractors, Maritime Dredging & Supply Company, Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, July 22, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,532.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging Riviere St. Francois, P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francis River Dredging Co., St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, August 21, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$37,042.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging the Thames River, Chatham, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, August 9, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,227. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging entrance channel at Port Rowan, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. William and Cornelius Bermingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,840. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Pointe du Chene, N.B. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 2, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,880. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour at Port Dover, Ontario. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 8, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,880. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd.,



Midland, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$86,657.38. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at wharf at Deschailons, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 8, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,644.10. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Louiseville, Maskinonge Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francis River Dredging Company, St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, July 20, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$22,400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Notre Dame de Grace, P.Q. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$10,000. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Norwood Grove, Man. Name of contractors, The

Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,192.60. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Berthierville, P.Q. Name of contractors Pierre Paquet and Jean T. Godbout, both of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, July 23, 1935. Amount of contract, \$709. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Hamiota, Man. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,093.75. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

Contracts were awarded during the past month by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, under the "B" labour conditions as follows: to the P. M. Burton Co., Toronto, Ont., for the supply of braces; and to The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., for the supply of brown serge jackets.

**New Labour Organizations**

The following organizations have been recently chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

Three Rivers' Trades and Labour Council.—President, Philippe Lacroix, 301 Notre Dame St., Cap Madeleine, Que. Secretary, R. D. Labrie, 17 Notre Dame St., Cap Madeleine, Que.

Truckers' Federal Labour Union, No. 81.—President, H. Davidson, Fort William, Ont. Secretary-treasurer, G. W. Burney, 639 S. Norah St., Fort William, Ont.

Lumber Workers' Federal Union, No. 78.—President, E. V. Schaurehorn, Crooked River, Sask. Secretary-treasurer, O. Newmann, Crooked River, Sask.

The rural dweller in the United States, has, on an average, four or five years longer life than the urban resident, according to life tables just completed by the Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, relating to the white population of the United States in 1930, classified according to residence in urban or rural sections. At birth, a white male has an expectation of life of 56.73 years if an urban resident, and of 62.09 years if dwelling in a rural section. The

corresponding figures for a white female are 61.05 and 65.09 years.

The South Africa Workmen's Compensation Act No. 59 of 1934 came into force on July 1, 1935. The scale of benefits under the new Act constitute a material increase over those of the 1914 Act. In place of the one payment system of compensation, the new Act provides that a workman whose percentage of permanent total disablement exceeds 70 per cent now receives a pension for life, which may go as high as £13 6s. 8d. per month. If a workman is killed as a result of an accident during employment, there is provision for his widow and dependents, even if the accident was caused through his own wilful misconduct. Special provisions are made for compensation to natives. The employer must make provision for medical attention and first aid in case of accident, and for the display, in a conspicuous place, of a printed summary of the procedure laid down for the recovery of compensation. Payment by the workman of anything towards the cost of insurance is prohibited. The Act makes provision for every recognized form of industrial disease except miner's phthisis. Details of this Act were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1934, page 836.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS UNION, LOCAL No. 75.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936.

The agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1149 and October, 1933, page 1034.

Minimum wages per week: journeymen cylinder pressman \$34.65, cylinder assistant \$25.29, cylinder assistant working part time on cylinder and platens \$20.43, platen pressman \$32.29.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 657.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1935 to April 30, 1937.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 565 and June, 1933, page 649.

Wages and hours remain as follows: in newspaper offices 78 cents per hour with a 48 hour week for day work, and \$3 per week extra with a 45 hour week for night work; in job printing offices 78 cents per hour with a 44 hour week for day work, and \$3 per week extra with a 42 hour week for night work.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—MARBLE CONTRACTORS SECTION OF THE TORONTO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 31 (MARBLE SETTERS).

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 820 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from August 21, 1935, to March 1, 1936 and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The agreement covers the city of Toronto and a district within approximately ten miles of its limits.

Only union members to be employed on all marble manufactured to be erected by the employers, and the union to give preference in supplying men to employers of the Association. All marble taken down and replaced on the same job to be done by union members.

Hours: a maximum of 8 per day, 40 per week with no work on Saturdays. It is, however, agreed that a 6 hour day be worked until such time as it is shown that 50 per cent of the members of the local are working. Where three shifts are worked and the overtime shifts equal at least  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the regular shift, 8 hours pay for 7 hours work. Where work cannot be done during the day, it may be done at straight time for night work of not more than eight hours.

Overtime: time and one half for first two hours over regular time, thereafter double time. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages for marble setters: \$1.10 per hour.

The apprenticeship system as adopted by the international agreement is to be operative.

Men sent to work outside the area covered by the agreement to have transportation paid by employer, and travelling time up to 8 hours per day if travelling by day (Saturday and Sunday excluded), or a berth provided if travelling by night. While working on out of town work, men to have their board paid by the employer.

A joint arbitration board to be formed for the settlement of any disputes and for the drawing up of a new agreement if the two parties cannot agree. No strike to occur before a dispute has been referred to this board.



**WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF ESSEX COUNTY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 773.**

The agreement is to be in effect from June 1, 1935 to May 30, 1936, unless previously cancelled by either party.

All journeymen and apprentices required to be secured from the union and the union to give preference in supplying men to employers who are parties to this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 40 per week. No work on Saturdays except in cases of emergency when work on Saturday morning may be done at straight time, but journeymen so employed must take a half day off, so work will not exceed 40 hours per week.

Overtime and work on Saturdays (except as noted above), Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen electrical workers: \$1 per hour. A foreman must be employed on any job employing four or more journeymen, foreman to be paid 20 per cent above journeyman's rate.

Apprentices to be indentured under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, with wages to be agreed upon between the parties to this agreement. Not more than one apprentice to each three journeymen in any shop or job.

No restrictions in the use of machinery or tools.

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation**

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN DAIRY COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 647 (MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES)**

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 822 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from August 15, 1935 to January 15, 1936. Upon 30 days notice from either party the agreement may be brought up for reconsideration.

The agreement applies to all employees of the Company except superintendents and office workers. Only union members or those willing to join the union to be employed. Employees through their accredited representatives to have the right to discuss any grievances with the management.

Six days per week only may be worked except in case of emergency.

Wage rates to be continued unchanged for the duration of the agreement. (The rates are not given in the agreement but are reported to be \$18 per week plus 3 per cent com-

mission on collections for drivers, and from \$18 to \$40 per week for inside employees.)

One week's notice of dismissal or of leaving position to be given.

After one year's service, employees to be given one week's vacation annually with pay.

**Quebec Collective Agreements Extension Act**

The following agreements in the Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are summarized in the article beginning on page 867 of this issue:

PRINTERS, CHICOUTIMI

TINSMITHS AND ROOFERS, QUEBEC

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, MONTREAL

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL (AMENDMENT)

**Industrial Standards Act of Alberta**

The following schedule has been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in this issue page 869:

PLUMBERS, EDMONTON

By an Order in Council appearing in the August 15 issue of the *Alberta Gazette*, it is announced that the Industrial Standards Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534) is to be administered by the provincial secretary.

"First Aid at Mines" is the title of a pamphlet recently published by the Mines Department, Great Britain, for the purpose of helping mine managements and mine workers in some of the details of a good first aid and ambulance service. Emphasizing the importance of such a service the report referred to an annual toll of mining accidents, as follows:

"For the whole country the fatal injuries number over 800 a year: the cases of injury which disable the worker for more than three days number about 125,000. These are grave figures and their importance must not be minimized, but the number of minor injuries requiring First Aid treatment is far greater. Under the best organized First Aid systems at collieries to-day, the number of cases of minor injury treated in a year is more than the total number of persons employed. These are cases given treatment for the first time. It has been shown that, at a mine employing 1,000 men, there are on an average one fatal injury in the course of a year, about 150 injuries disabling for more than three days, and at least 1,000 minor injuries which ought to receive First Aid treatment either in the First Aid Room on the surface or underground.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

**R**ECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and the same district, by Orders in Council, of four agreements which are summarized below and amendments to another Order in Council which are also noted below. Notices of application for changes in agreements already in effect under Orders in Council have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: barbers at Joliette in the issue of August 3; stonecutters (other than granite) throughout the Province, bakers at Montreal and building trades at Hull in the issue of August 10; bakers at Hull, barbers at Three Rivers, barbers at St. Hyacinthe and bakers at Three Rivers in the issue of August 24; men's, boys', girls', and children's clothing throughout the Province in the issue of August 31. Notices of application for the extension of agreements to all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business and in the same district have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: cloakmakers throughout the Province in the issue of August 10; barbers at Portneuf and barbers at St. Jerome in the issue of August 17; printers at Quebec and building trades at Chicoutimi in the issue of August 24; barbers at Rouyn and Noranda in the issue of August 31.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these con-

ditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

**PRINTERS, CHICOUTIMI.**—An Order in Council, approved August 15 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 24, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement (as amended following objections) between certain newspaper and job printing firms of Chicoutimi, Jonquière and La Malbaie and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Imprimeurs de Chicoutimi (the National Catholic Union of Printers of Chicoutimi).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the judicial districts of Chicoutimi, Lake Saint John, Roberval and Charlevoix-Saguenay.

The agreement to be in effect from August 24, 1935, to August 23, 1936, and to be renewed automatically unless one of the parties gives notice one month before expiration date of a desire to amend or repeal the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 40 per week, to be worked between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; no work on Saturdays. Eight days are named as holidays.

Overtime: any work done outside the above hours to be considered overtime and be paid straight time for the first eight hours of overtime over forty hours per week and time and one half for all additional overtime.

Minimum wages for journeymen typographers, pressmen, bookbinders and stereotypers: 52 cents per hour; except that in municipalities of less than 2,000 population, wage rates may be 10 per cent less.

One apprentice allowed to the first journeyman typographer or pressman and one additional apprentice for every five journeymen. Apprentice typographers and pressmen to serve five years, male bookbinders four years and female bookbinders two years.

Minimum wages per week for apprentices: first year, \$4, second year, \$6, third year, \$9, fourth year, \$12, first half of fifth year, \$14,



second half of fifth year, \$16. As noted above for journeymen, wage rates in municipalities of less than 2,000 population may be reduced 10 per cent.

The joint committee supervising the application of this agreement to have the right to verify wage rates and hours in the establishments and to act for employees under the agreement without having to prove an assignment of claim by the interested party.

**TINSMITHS AND ROOFERS, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved August 21 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 24, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain tinsmithing and roofing contractors of Quebec and L'Union Nationale Catholique des Ferblantiers-Couvreurs de Québec, Incorporée (The National Catholic Union of Tinsmiths and Roofers of Quebec, Incorporated).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Quebec, Levis, Montmorency, Portneuf, Beauce, Dorchester, Megantic and Charlevoix. The agreement does not apply to proprietors in the agricultural industry who derive their living therefrom.

Agreement to be in effect from August 24, 1935, to April 30, 1936, and for another year if no notice of intention to repeal it is given by either party. Building contracts signed before the adoption of the Order in Council approving the agreement are not subject to its terms.

Hours to conform to the provisions of the Order in Council under the limiting of working hours Act establishing the 40 hour week and 8 hour day. However in cases of non-application of that Order in Council or of derogation of it authorized by competent authority, hours to be 55 per week in summer with no work on Saturday afternoons except in case of necessity when it may be done at regular rates, and 48 hours per week in winter.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; thereafter double time. Work on Sundays and holidays only in case of necessity and then at double time.

Wages for journeymen tinsmiths and roofers: 45 cents per hour in the city of Quebec, Levis and within a radius of 10 miles of their limits, in all other municipalities of a population of 5,000 or over and for work on contracts of \$10,000 and over in any municipality; 40 cents for work on contracts of less than \$10,000 in municipalities of a population of less than 5,000 with the exception of municipalities within a radius of 10 miles of Quebec and Levis.

One apprentice may be employed for every three journeymen.

Wages for apprentices: 10 cents per hour during first year, 15 cents during second year, 20 cents during third year and 25 cents during fourth year.

For work outside of worker's place of residence, travelling and living expenses to be paid by the employer.

Journemen employed in the maintenance of public buildings or in an industrial or commercial establishment, if they are permanent employees and paid by the week or month may work 48 hours per week and must be paid a minimum of \$19 per week in the cities of Quebec and Levis and within a radius of 10 miles of their limits and \$16 in the rest of the territory covered by the agreement. If an em-

ployee boards or lodges in the establishment, the employer may deduct 20 cents per meal and \$3 per month per room from the wages of the employee.

**BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council approved August 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors and Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction de Québec (The Building Trades Council of Quebec) comprised of National Catholic Unions of building trades.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Quebec, Levis, Montmorency, Portneuf, Beauce, Dorchester and Megantic and will also include Charlevoix county until the building trades agreement in the Lake Saint John district comes into force.

The agreement is in effect from August 31, 1935, to March 1, 1936, and shall be renewed automatically unless either party gives notice of repeal 30 days before the expiration date. Building contracts signed before the adoption of this Order in Council are not subject to it.

The agreement does not apply to proprietors in the agricultural industry who derive their living therefrom.

Hours to conform to the provisions of the Order in Council under the limiting of working hours Act establishing the 8 hour day and 40 hour week, but in case of non-application or derogation of that Order in Council, hours to be 9 per day from April 1 to September 30 and 8 per day from October 1 to March 31.

Overtime to be paid at time and one-half until midnight and double time after midnight. No work on Sundays and holidays except in case of necessity when it shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates in the city of Quebec, Levis and within 10 miles of their limits: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 70 cents; carpenters and joiners, metal lathers and "stationary and mechanics enginemmen" 50 cents; wood lathers and drillers, 45 cents; common labourers and helpers, mortar makers, celanite mixers, plaster pourers, hod carriers, 40 cents; apprentice bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 25 cents during first 6 months, 30 cents during second six months, 45 cents during second year and 60 cents during third year; apprentice carpenters, 15 cents during first year, 20 cents during second year and 25 cents during third year.

In all municipalities, however, having a population of less than 5,000 for work on contracts "whereof the total cost, salaries and material included, is less than \$10,000," the following hourly rates are to be in effect: bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 55 cents; carpenters and joiners and "stationary and mechanics enginemmen," 40 cents; drillers and wood and metal lathers, 35 cents; common labourers and helpers, mortar makers, celanite mixers, plaster pourers and hod carriers, 25 cents; apprentice bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 20 cents during first six months, 25 cents during second six months, 40 cents during second year and 50 cents during third year; apprentice carpenters, 15 cents during first year, 20 cents during second year and 25 cents during third year.

One apprentice allowed to every ten journeymen in the plastering, bricklaying-masonry and carpentry trades.

Workmen engaged in the maintenance of public buildings or in an industrial or commercial establishment if they are permanent employees and paid by the month or by the week, to work 48 hours per week and to be paid the following minimum rates: in Quebec and Levis qualified workmen \$19 per week and \$13 for labourers; outside the cities of Quebec and Levis and of the municipalities of Bienville and Lauzon \$16 per week for qualified workmen and \$12 for labourers. Such employees lodging or boarding in the establishment may be charged \$3 per room per month and 20 cents per meal.

**ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved August 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain ornamental iron firms and L'Union Canadienne des Travailleurs en Fer et en Bronze Ornamental de Montréal (The Canadian Union of Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers of Montreal).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal and l'Île Bizard and the counties of Assomption, Terrebonne, Laval, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères.

The agreement applies only to shop workmen.

The agreement is in effect from August 31, 1935, to April 1, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day and 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; thereafter double time. Work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: mechanics, 55 cents, fitters, 45 cents, helpers, 35 cents. It is agreed that these rates are to be increased at least 5 cents per hour on April 1, 1936, which rates are to be

effective until March 31, 1937. Any increase over 5 cents to be based on the average increase of wages in the building trades as are effective for the year 1936 to 1937 by Order in Council.

**BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved August 12 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 17, was amended by a further Order in Council, approved August 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 31, both amended the Order in Council covering building trades in Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 424, and changes noted in LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 532) as follows:

Section 4A (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 425) of the Order in Council is amended so that in addition to the maintenance men provided for in the original Order in Council, there are now also included maintenance men employed in office or public buildings, apartment buildings or dwelling houses of any kind, who must be paid a minimum of \$22 per week for skilled workmen and \$16 for unskilled workmen (labourers) within the Island of Montreal, and \$18 for skilled workmen and \$14 for unskilled workmen (labourers) outside the Island of Montreal. A maintenance man is defined as any qualified workman or unqualified workman of the building trades who is employed throughout the year by the same employer. It is provided, however, that maintenance men employed in manufacturing establishments and in hotels are not governed by these provisions. The amendment also provides that maintenance men working over 48 hours per week must be paid for such overtime on the basis of the regular hourly rates for their trades. It is also stipulated that the provisions of the section relating to maintenance men are retroactive to July 15, 1935.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

### First Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Order in Council

**THE** Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Labour for Alberta may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representa-

tion of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Alberta Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. A summary is given below of the first schedule which has thus been approved by Order in Council.

**PLUMBERS, EDMONTON.**—An Order in Council dated August 17 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, August 31, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all employees in the domestic plumbing and heating industry employed on plumbing or



steamfitting work including plumbing, steam and hot water heating, gas fitting, pipe work and pipe installation within a zone which includes the city of Edmonton and surrounding district.

Hours: 8 per day (from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch); not more than 40 hours per week except in cases of emergency.

Overtime: time and one half until midnight; thereafter double time. If men required for jobbing work and emergency work on Saturday mornings, such work to be done at single time. For work on Saturdays between noon and 5 p.m., time and one half. Saturdays (not other-

wise provided for), Sundays and six statutory holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 95 cents per hour.

"Journemen required on out-of-town work shall have their fare and board paid, but this shall apply only to one plumber and one steamfitter on each job, time travelling to and from such work shall be paid at the rate of single time when travelling. If travelling at night when sleeper is provided men will be paid regular working hours. Other Journeymen required will only receive the rate of wages hereby prescribed and will be allowed transportation and travelling time to and from work."

### Physique of British Workmen

The Industrial Health Research Board, Great Britain, has published a report entitled "The Physique of Man in Industry," being the results of an extensive inquiry. The material of the report contains information about 13,656 individuals sampled from the various occupational subdivisions listed in the 1921 Census of England and Wales, including a sample of 1,328 unemployed men and 1,735 university undergraduates. For nearly every one of these individuals details were recorded of height, weight, strength of grip and strength of lift or pull. The Board believe that this information, which took several years to collect and analyze, constitutes a valuable contribution to anthropometric knowledge.

With regard to the particular characteristics examined, some general conclusions have been reached about the changes which occur with advancing age, and the variations which are found between men from geographically separated industrial centres, between the office worker and the factory hand and between employed and a small sample of unemployed. The small sample of the unemployed was drawn from a particular group, i.e. the class on the labour market last to be employed when work is abundant, and the first to be discharged when the work is scarce; and so was not truly representative of the unemployed as a whole.

It was stated that generalisations from data of this kind must necessarily be tentative. Definite conclusions about the average physique of men in the different age groups may, for instance, be vitiated by the fact that some three-quarters of a million men who were killed in the War 1914-1918 were possibly above the average in height, weight, and physique. Some of these men would have come within the scope of this report, and mainly in the 35-55 age group—which now, therefore, may appear as shorter and weaker than the normal average (on the other hand there is a general tendency for those engaged particularly on strenuous labour, to carry themselves less erectly as age advances).

It was further pointed out that physique and physical fitness, however, are terms with very different meanings, and data about

height, weight, and strength, can afford only limited indications of physical states of health; and that the value of the inquiry would have been greatly enhanced had it been possible to include tests for physical fitness and to collect evidence of states of nutrition. The latter was not attempted as there is no reliable yard-stick for measuring nutrition and the former was not found to be possible.

The question whether the physical standards of industrial entrants are being maintained or are deteriorating is one of much importance, on which the Board feel that there is need for exact information. This, it is thought, should be more easily obtained now that the larger industrial firms are increasingly employing whole-time medical officers, part of whose duties it is to record information as to the physical state of the workers under their care.

The average values for the three groups examined are as follows:—

	Height in.	Weight lb.	Grip lb.	Pull lb.
Employed . . .	66.54	134.75	108.9	362.56
Unemployed . .	65.63	127.27	94.60	313.94
Students . . .	68.62	138.20	113.30	366.52

The average elbow height of the employed men was approximately 43 in. Hence it was considered that the comfortable height of a working bench for the average man standing should be about 38 in.

In the case of the employed the maximum height seems to be reached at about 20 to 21 years. The data shows a definite increase in grip to about 20 years of age, then it is held uniform till a slow decline sets in about 40. With pull there is an increase up to approximately 25½-27½ years when the maximum seems to be reached then at about 30 years a slow but steady decline sets in.

As the unemployed group contained a greater percentage of older men correction was made for age, and also for occupation, to give a more correct comparison with the physique of the employed. When this was done the unemployed were found to be on the whole a little inferior in weight and definitely inferior in strength.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was toward slightly higher levels, the cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being higher, due mainly to a seasonal increase in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices showed a fractional advance.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.73 at the beginning of August as compared with \$7.53 for July; \$7.51 for August, 1934; \$11.63 for August, 1929; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.68 for August, 1914. In the list of foods included price changes were slight except for substantial seasonal advances in potatoes and eggs. Fractional increases occurred in the prices of mutton, pork, bacon, lard, butter and evaporated apples and slight declines in beef, cheese and beans. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$16.15 at the beginning of August as compared with \$15.94 for July; \$15.92 for August, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.90 for August, 1929; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.41 for August, 1914. The cost of fuel was little changed there being an advance in the price of coal and a decline in the price of wood. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was little changed at 71.6 for August as compared with 71.5 for July. The price of wheat averaged higher for the month, while oats and barley were lower. In non-ferrous metals copper was higher and silver and tin lower. In textiles raw silk continued to advance and raw cotton was lower. Raw sugar showed a substantial increase and eggs were seasonally higher. Comparative figures for the index number for certain earlier dates are 72.3 for August, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 98.4 for August, 1929; 99.1 for August, 1926; 164.5 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.1 for August, 1914.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal,

wood and coal oil and the rent of a six-roomed house in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

(Continued on page 879)

#### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	171	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	153
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	168	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	168	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	168	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
Apr. 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935....	102	141	131	113	155	123
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
July, 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Aug. 1935....	105	139	131	113	154	124

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries, 20%.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>25-0</b>	<b>20-7</b>	<b>18-3</b>	<b>13-3</b>	<b>10-6</b>	<b>12-7</b>	<b>21-6</b>	<b>22-7</b>	<b>20-2</b>	<b>30-5</b>	<b>33-9</b>	<b>52-5</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>25-5</b>	<b>20-3</b>	<b>17-7</b>	<b>13-5</b>	<b>11-3</b>	<b>11-0</b>	<b>20-0</b>	<b>21-8</b>	<b>20-1</b>	<b>28-2</b>	<b>31-2</b>	<b>49-4</b>
1—Sydney.....	29-6	25-4	21-3	17-9	14-9	12-2	15	25-6	19-5	27-6	30-8	49
2—New Glasgow.....	26-5	21-5	20	14-5	11-5	11		21	20-7	27-3	30-3	46-7
3—Amherst.....	25	20	15	12	10		25	20	18		31	50
4—Halifax.....	25-6	18-7	19	12-8	11-8	9-7	15	23-6	19-5	28-9	32-5	51-3
5—Windsor.....	25	18	15	12	10			18	20	27	29-7	50
6—Truro.....	21	18-3	15-7	13	9-3	11	25	22-5	22-7	30	32-7	49-5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	21-3	18-3	16	13	13	11-9	21-8	23-5	18	29-2	30-4	47-8
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>26-9</b>	<b>20-7</b>	<b>19-6</b>	<b>14-0</b>	<b>11-2</b>	<b>11-9</b>	<b>21-8</b>	<b>22-0</b>	<b>20-8</b>	<b>29-1</b>	<b>33-3</b>	<b>51-7</b>
8—Moncton.....	24-3	19	16-2	12-8	10-4	13-2		22-6	19-6	29	34-3	51-6
9—Saint John.....	28-8	20-5	21-4	14-6	12-4	11-8	21-8	23	20-1	28-1	32-3	52-3
10—Fredericton.....	27	20-6	19-9	14-7	10-5	10-7		22-3	21-2	29-2	31-7	52-8
11—Bathurst.....	27-5	22-5	21	14	11-5	12		20	22-3	30	35	50
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>22-4</b>	<b>19-2</b>	<b>15-9</b>	<b>12-2</b>	<b>8-3</b>	<b>9-2</b>	<b>22-7</b>	<b>19-0</b>	<b>18-6</b>	<b>28-9</b>	<b>32-1</b>	<b>54-1</b>
12—Quebec.....	23-6	20-4	20-1	13-2	8-4	9-5	23-4	18-1	19-2	28-5	32	47-5
13—Three Rivers.....	19	18-7	17-9	11-9	7-9	10-7	22-6	18-2	15-9	30-4	32-5	53-8
14—Sherbrooke.....	27	21-4	21-7	14-7	9-7	10-4	24-5	21-1	19-8	27-5	29-8	54-4
15—Sorel.....	20	17-2	16	9-7	8	6	24	16-5	17	30	33-3	50-7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17-9	15-9	14-5	10-8	7-7	11-1	21	15-5	17-8	29-8	33-5	54-5
17—St. Johns.....	24-7	22-5	21-2	13	9	10-5		21-5	19	29-2	32-3	57-4
18—St. Thomas Mines.....	18	15-2	14-2	12-2	6	9-5	18-3	15-7	18-9	27-5		55
19—Montreal.....	27-1	21-4	23-7	11-7	9	6-6	23	21-2	20	27-8	31-8	56-7
20—Hull.....	24-1	19-7	20-8	13	8-7	8-4	25	23	20	29-4	31-3	57
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>26-1</b>	<b>22-0</b>	<b>19-0</b>	<b>14-1</b>	<b>11-3</b>	<b>14-1</b>	<b>21-6</b>	<b>24-5</b>	<b>21-0</b>	<b>30-3</b>	<b>33-6</b>	<b>54-6</b>
21—Ottawa.....	27-6	21-3	21-6	14-6	9-1	13	22	22-3	20-5	30-7	34	56-7
22—Brookville.....	27-5	23	19	13-8	10-7	10		23	19	30-7	33-4	55-1
23—Kingston.....	25-6	21-6	20-9	14-5	9-7	11-7	19	24-1	18-9	28-3	31-5	51-8
24—Belleville.....	21	17-5	17-2	12-1	9-2	13-3	20	21-5		30-8	32-2	53-7
25—Peterborough.....	26	21-8	17-4	13-5	11-9	14	22-3	24-2	22	30-7	32-7	53-2
26—Oshawa.....	25-5	22-2	21-3	13-5	11-7	13-5		24	21	31-3	33	55-2
27—Orillia.....	25-3	21	19-3	13-7	10-8	15-3	22-7	25	20-7	29-9	32	54-3
28—Toronto.....	26-8	22-4	19	13-2	12-1	13-6	18-9	24-7	22-7	31-5	36-9	56-8
29—Niagara Falls.....	30	25	20	16-5	9	15-7		22-5	15-7	29-5	34-5	54-6
30—St. Catharines.....	27	23-2	20-2	14-2	10-5	14	15	25-7	19	29-1	31-4	54-5
31—Hamilton.....	26-5	22-5	21-8	14-9	12-6	15-4		24-6	22-7	27-9	31	54-5
32—Brantford.....	26-6	22-3	18-4	15-7	11-2	14-4	24-3	25-4	22-5	29-8	32-9	54-9
33—Galt.....	27-2	23-4	20-4	16-1	12-8	16-5	25	27-6	21	30-9	33-6	56
34—Guelph.....	25-2	21-3	19-6	14-3	13-1	14-9	20	21-4	23-5	28-4	32-3	55-2
35—Kitchener.....	25-6	23-2	17-2	14-8	12-9	14-9	23-3	24-6	20	28-1	31-2	54-5
36—Woodstock.....	28-1	24-4	17-7	13-2	11-1	14	20	24-7	22-3	29-1	31-1	54-4
37—Stratford.....	27-2	23-3	18-8	15-6	13-3	14-6	20-3	24-4		29-5	31-7	54-5
38—London.....	26-9	22-7	20-1	14-4	10-7	13-8	20-3	26-1	21-6	29-4	32-7	56-3
39—St. Thomas.....	27-7	24	20-3	14-7	13	14-3	25-5	28	25	29-6	31-8	57-8
40—Chatham.....	27	22-7	19	14-3	11-5	15	18	23-3	21	30-3	35-4	56-2
41—Windsor.....	25-2	21-4	18-2	14-3	11-5	14-4	21-3	24-6	20-5	28	30-3	57-9
42—Sarnia.....	25-6	21-8	17-8	15-2	11-4	16	20	23-3	22-5	29-5	32-5	58-6
43—Owen Sound.....	28-7	19-3	17	13-8	10-3	15-5		22-7	20	32-7	35-4	52-7
44—North Bay.....	26-5	19	17-5	11	10-2	11		21	20-4	31	32-7	53-8
45—Sudbury.....	23-5	20-5	16-5	11-8	10-1	14	23	25-2	18-7	29-7	33-3	52-5
46—Cobalt.....	25	22			11			26	21-7	31	35-2	48-8
47—Timmins.....	28-7	25-5	19-2	15-9	14	15		28-2	20-9	30-8	36-5	55-6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	24	20-9	18	12-7	10-4	14-6	22-3	25-8	19-3	31-6	33-8	51-9
49—Port Arthur.....	24-6	19-5	18-9	13-2	11-1	12-7	25	24-5	22-1	34-9	37-3	54-5
50—Fort William.....	26-3	20-7	18-4	13-7	12	14-5	25	25-6	21-9	34	36-6	55
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>21-7</b>	<b>16-7</b>	<b>16-1</b>	<b>11-7</b>	<b>9-2</b>	<b>12-5</b>	<b>23-0</b>	<b>21-4</b>	<b>18-5</b>	<b>32-7</b>	<b>35-3</b>	<b>51-7</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	23-4	18-3	17-2	11-4	10-3	10-9	24	22-8	18	32-2	34-9	54
52—Brandon.....	20	15	15	12	8	14	22	20	19	33-2	35-6	49-3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>22-6</b>	<b>18-2</b>	<b>16-1</b>	<b>11-0</b>	<b>8-6</b>	<b>10-2</b>	<b>17-4</b>	<b>21-6</b>	<b>16-6</b>	<b>35-5</b>	<b>39-5</b>	<b>51-4</b>
53—Regina.....	22-5	18-1	16-7	10-8	8-9	9-7	15-7	21-3		34-2	40-3	53-7
54—Prince Albert.....	20	16	14	10	7	9	15	23	15	39	40-8	49-8
55—Saskatoon.....	21-1	17-3	15-3	10-9	8-5	10-1	19-7	20-6	18-2	35-8	39-6	49-3
56—Moose Jaw.....	26-8	21-4	18-4	12-3	9-8	11-9	19	21-5		33-1	37-2	52-8
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22-5</b>	<b>18-2</b>	<b>15-3</b>	<b>11-3</b>	<b>8-6</b>	<b>11-7</b>	<b>19-0</b>	<b>19-0</b>	<b>17-4</b>	<b>29-5</b>	<b>33-7</b>	<b>47-5</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	23-3	19	17-3	13	9-5	14	18-7	17-7	16-9	31-8	37-5	47-5
58—Drumheller.....	20	16-5	13-5	10	6	11	20	19-5	17-5	25-8	30-7	45-9
59—Edmonton.....	20-1	16-5	14-2	10-4	7-7	10-7	19-5	17-5	17-6	29-6	32-6	49-3
60—Calgary.....	25	20-2	17-5	12-1	10-6	12	17-6	22-3	17-5	33-5	37-4	49-3
61—Lethbridge.....	24-2	19	14-2	11-2	9-2	10-7		18		26-6	30-1	47-7
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>26-7</b>	<b>22-1</b>	<b>18-8</b>	<b>13-4</b>	<b>12-3</b>	<b>14-6</b>	<b>24-9</b>	<b>24-0</b>	<b>21-7</b>	<b>32-6</b>	<b>36-3</b>	<b>49-9</b>
62—Fernie.....	23-5	20	15	11-5	11-2	13-5		22	21-7	30-8	36-6	48-7
63—Nelson.....	25	21	19	14	12-5	15	23	26-5	20-7	31-8	34-8	55
64—Trail.....	27	23-7	21-3	16	12-5	15	27-7	25-7	22-5	35-2	39-8	49-6
65—New Westminster.....	26-3	22-5	18-5	13-5	13-2	12-8	24	23-2	21-6	32-1	36-1	48-9
66—Vancouver.....	27-6	22-7	19-3	13-3	13-1	14-2	23-7	24-3	22-7	32-9	37	50
67—Victoria.....	30-5	25	22-1	14-9	14-5	15-8	25-2	24-4	21-3	34-7	37-4	48-7
68—Nanaimo.....	28-4	23	18-8	13-1	12-8	17-6	25-4	23-2	22	30-1	33-7	49-3
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	19	16-5	11	9	11-8	25	22-5	20-9	33-4	35-2	49-2

• Price per single quart higher.

b. Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1935

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.9	22.7	15.6	14.5	51.0	17.9	17.2	22.6	15.9	27.7	23.7	10.1	21.5	25.0
8.5	22.7			45.6	12.6	15.8	17.0	16.3	31.3	27.5	9.6	23.8	28.5
7	18.2			46.2	12.3	15	16.1	16.3	32.7	28.7	10-12	22.5	27
					13.1	15	17.7	16.2	27.4	23.7	10-11	24.2	27.6
					12.6		15	16.2	30	27.5	8c	24.8	28.7
10	25			50	12		15.3	16.5	34.3	27	11.8a	22.5	28.1
	25			40	13.2		20.7	16	31.2		8c	25	30
				41.7	12.6	17.5	17.3	16.7	32.1	31.2	8	23.8	29.3
12				45	12.3		16.6	16	23.2	18.8	8-9	20.2	25.1
12.7	24.2	12.0		51.8	13.2	14.9	19.1	15.9	27.5	26.2	10.5	23.2	27.5
13.3	23			43.7	13.7	13.7	17.5	15.5	31	26.2	10	24.6	26.9
12	24.5	12		51.7	12.9	14.3	25	16.1	32.1	27.1	12	24.3	28.4
	25			60	14.3	16.7	18.8	16.8	26.9	25.4	10	23.1	29
15.0	21.7		8.0	60.0	11.7		15	15	20		10c	20.7	25.5
						16.4	16.8	15.5	28.1	24.6	8.1	20.6	23.4
16.5						17.5	13.9	15.6	29.4	24.4	9	19.8	23.6
						15	17.9	15.4	29.4	25.9	8b	21	23.5
					14	17.5	20.6	15.4	29.2	24.7	8	20.8	23.5
							15.1	23.6			7c	20	22.8
13.5	21.7						16.6	15.1	26.4	23.2			22.6
					15	15	13.7	15.8	26.7	23.4	7		22.6
					15	15	14.5	16.1	26.2	25	8		22.6
				60	22		17	15.2	31.1	24.9	9-10	23.3	24.4
			8		18	17	15.6	30.7	25.1	9		19.8	22.6
	22.9	18.1		58.3	17.4	16.2	25.1	15.3	23.8	10.6		22.0	24.3
	26.5	20			22.3	17.7	27.6	15.1	28.5	26	10	21.2	23.7
	20	16.5			20	17.5	24.5	15.9	24.7	21.2	9		23.5
	19	16.5			16.5	15	21.6	14.4	27.4	23.6	10	20.4	23.2
							21.3	15	22.3	21.2	9	24.4	24
							22.9	16.7	24.3	21.2	10	21	23.7
							23.5	15.6	27.7	25.2	11b	22	24.3
	25	15					26.3	15.8	25.5	22.8	10	23	25.2
		18					29	15.3	28.9	23.5	12	20	25.1
							28.5	15.5	28.3	26	11	21	24.4
							27.6	15.5	29.2	25	11	22.7	24.4
							28.7	15	28.3	24.2	11.5a	23.7	24.8
							20.3	15	26.1	21.7	11	23.5	24.5
						14	27	15.3	25.3	21.4	11	22.3	24.3
							26	14.6	26.8	22.8	10	21	24.5
							21.9	14.9	24.5	20.7	11	20.6	24.1
							24.8	15.3	22	18.8	10		24.9
		20				15	25.7	16	25.5	22.7	10	23	23.7
					15	14	28.0	15.4	25.9	22.1	10	22	24.1
					15		32.2	15.5	26.3	23.5	10	24	25.7
	25	25			20.3	19.3	27.7	16.3	21.4	18.7	10	21.3	23.6
					15		26.4	14.9	27	23.1	12	21	23
							28.6	14.8	28.6	25.8	10	23	23.6
							21.8	16	23.2	19.8	10	23.7	24.1
							22.3	17.5	34	28.3	11		24
				60	20		21.4	15.5	30.7	26.3	12	20	24.3
	20	22		50	17		20.7	15.2	31.3	29.3	10b		25
		15		65	20.8	17	17.5	17.5	31	26.6	12.5a	20	24
		15					22.6	15.2	29.1	27	11		24.5
		15			15	15	28.8	16.8	30.7	28.4	11	24	25.3
		10					17	29.3	32.1	27.8	11	22	25.5
19.0	22.9	15.5			19.0	15.3	20.2	16.3	25.9	20.8	9-1	18.8	23.6
23.7	23.7	15.5			19	15.6	24.1	16.1	27.1	20.8	10	20	24
							16.3	16.5	24.7	20.8	7.1-9.1	17.5	23.1
23.2	24.2	12.1	11.7		22.7	20.4	21.7	16.2	22.8	18.8	9-8	17.7	23.3
21.7	24.1	11.2			24.5	20.5	19.5	15.4	24.6	20	10		22.9
25	25	11	8.3		20	18	20.8	16.9	23.4	19.5	9	16.4	23.7
21	22.7	16	15		21.2	18.2	20.4	16.7	23.4	19.1	10	18.1	22.8
25	25	10			25		25	26.1	15.8	19.7	10	18.6	23.9
21.9	21.6	13.4	16.5		22.5	18.9	21.7	15.7	23.5	18.0	10.0	17.9	24.3
23.5	22.5				25		16.1	15.6	20.8	14.7	10	15.1	24.2
25	22.5	13	15		25	19	22.3	17.4	23.5	18.9	10	18	25
20	21.4	16.7			20	18.4	20.2	16	23.4	18.5	10	18	24
21.5	21.5	12.5					19	24.9	15.2	25.7	10	19	24.9
19.5	20	11.3	18		20	19.3	25.2	14.2	24	17.9	10	19.6	23.3
17.7	21.4		17.3		22.3	18.7	27.8	17.0	32.7	26.8	11.3	23.0	27.3
22.5	24		18.5		21.5	22	32.5	19.7	30	25.4	10	21.7	25.2
21	22.5		15		25	21	24.3	18.7	35.7	28.7	12.5a	18	26.8
21.7	23.7		18.5		24	20	32.5	18	35	29.3	12.5a	25	28.6
15					19.3	15	30	14.9	30.9	29	10	24.7	27.2
14.1	17.8				20.4	17.2	29.8	15.2	31.2	28.8	10	22.5	26.6
11.6	19				23.3	17.4	24	16.2	34		10-12.5	25.9	27.7
							28	16.4	30.7	20	10a	23	28.6
						18	20.9	17	34	26.6	14.3a		27.5



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	19-7	5-9a	14-7	3-3	5-2	7-8	10-9	10-7	12-4	11-5
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	18-6	6-5	15-0	3-6	5-1	8-0	13-1	10-8	12-2	11-1
1—Sydney.....	18-3	7-3	15-5	3-4	5-1	6-9	13-4	10-4	12-4	10-8
2—New Glasgow.....	18	6-6-7	15	3-7	5-5	8	10-3	10-3	11-8	10-5
3—Amherst.....	18-5	6-7	15-6	3-4	5	7-7	12	10-8	12-2	10-4
4—Halifax.....	18-8	4-6-7	15-6	3-7	4-8	9-3	15	10-4	11-8	10-9
5—Windsor.....	18-7	6-7	15-6	3-8	5	8	15	12	12-7	12-5
6—Truro.....	19-4	6-7	13-8	3-7	5	7-8	12-6	10-8	12-5	11-6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18-5	6-7	15-5	3	4-6	7-6	13-1	9-6	11-9	11-1
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	19-4	6-9	15-0	3-5	5-1	7-6	13-3	10-6	12-1	10-9
8—Moncton.....	19-5	7-3	15-7	3-6	5-1	8-4	13	11-3	12-3	11-1
9—Saint John.....	20-1	6-6-7	16-7	3-5	5	7	11-8	10-2	11-6	10-8
10—Fredericton.....	19-1	6-7	15-2	3-5	5-3	7-5	13-3	9-9	12-4	10-5
11—Bathurst.....	18-7	6-7-7-3	12-5	3-5	4-8	7-5	15	11	12	11-3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	17-5	4-7	13-5	3-4	5-0	6-4	10-6	9-3	12-1	10-6
12—Quebec.....	20-1	4-7-5	14-2	3-4	5-1	6-4	10-7	9-3	12-5	10-8
13—Three Rivers.....	17-8	4-7-5-3	13-4	3-5	4-5	6-4	11-3	9-5	12-7	10-5
14—Sherbrooke.....	16-1	4-7	12-4	3-4	5-1	5-9	11-8	9-8	12-8	11-2
15—Sorel.....	18-5	.....	14-1	3-1	4-7	5-8	10-3	9	12-6	10-4
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16-1	4	14	3-2	6	7-3	10-1	9-8	13-1	11-6
17—St. Johns.....	15-3	4	13-8	3-1	5	6-3	9-6	9-1	11-5	10-5
18—Theford Mines.....	18-7	4	13-2	3-6	5	5-6	10-8	9-3	12-4	10-8
19—Montreal.....	18-4	4-7-6	14-8	3-8	5	7-6	10-2	9-2	11-1	10
20—Hull.....	16-4	4-7-5-3	11-7	3-4	4-9	5-9	10-5	9	11	9-8
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	19-0	5-6	14-4	3-1	5-1	8-6	11-1	10-0	11-9	11-0
21—Ottawa.....	17-2	6-7-3	14-4	3-6	5	8-7	11-4	9-4	11-7	11
22—Brockville.....	16-2	5-3	12-7	3-3	5	7-3	11-7	9-3	12-3	10
23—Kingston.....	14-3	5-3	13-3	3-1	5	7-3	10	9-7	11-7	9-9
24—Belleville.....	18-4	4-7	13-7	3-1	5	7-9	10-4	9-7	11-6	10-1
25—Peterborough.....	17-2	5-3-6-7	13-1	3	4-9	7-9	10-3	9-5	10-9	10
26—Oshawa.....	19-7	5-3-6-7	11	3	5	9	10-8	9-9	11-3	10-8
27—Orillia.....	21-3	5-3c	15-5	3-1	4-6	8-6	12	10-4	13-1	11-3
28—Toronto.....	21-5	5-3-6-7	16-3	3-2	5	9-3	10-5	9-9	11-1	10-2
29—Niagara Falls.....	17-4	5-3-6-7	15-5	2-9	5	8-3	11	10	11-7	11-3
30—St. Catharines.....	20-2	5-3-6-7	16	2-9	5-1	9	11-7	9-6	11-4	10-4
31—Hamilton.....	23-3	5-3-6-7	14-6	2-9	5	8-2	9-5	9-8	11	10-4
32—Brantford.....	20-2	5-3-6-7	15	2-9	5	9-4	10-2	9-2	11-9	10-4
33—Galt.....	21	5-3-6	15	2-7	5	8-5	10-8	10	11-5	11
34—Guelph.....	20-2	5-3-6	15	2-7	5	8-7	11-3	10-3	11-8	11-3
35—Kitchener.....	21	5-3-6	13-7	2-7	5	8-8	10-6	9-9	11	10-7
36—Woodstock.....	17-2	4-7-5-3	14-5	2-6	4-7	8-5	9-7	10-6	12-3	11-9
37—Stratford.....	19-2	5-3-6	15-7	2-6	5	9-6	11-7	10	11-8	11
38—London.....	19-2	5-3-6	15-2	2-8	5	8-2	10-9	10	12-1	10-7
39—St. Thomas.....	19-5	4-7-5-3	14-2	2-8	5-2	10	12-1	10-2	12-3	11-3
40—Chatham.....	17-6	4-7	14-4	2-9	5	8-5	11-1	10-5	12-5	12-1
41—Windsor.....	18-1	5-3-6-7	14	2-8	5	7-8	9-7	10-1	11-5	10-9
42—Sarnia.....	19-8	4-7-5-3	16-1	2-6	5	8-3	12	10-3	12-4	11
43—Owen Sound.....	18-7	5-3	15	2-7	4-8	8-7	11-3	9-5	11-7	10-3
44—North Bay.....	19-5	5-3	15	3-4	5-5	8-6	12-5	10-2	12-1	11-9
45—Sudbury.....	18	6	.....	3-5	5-7	8-6	13	9-9	12-5	10-7
46—Cobalt.....	20	6-7	13	3-8	5-7	8-4	11-5	10-2	13-4	12-2
47—Timmins.....	18-6	5-6	12-7	3-6	5-8	8-4	11-3	10-2	12-5	12-1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17-9	5-3-6-7	13-7	3-4	5-3	8-2	12	10-7	13-1	11-7
49—Port Arthur.....	19-1	4-7-6	15-4	3-4	5-3	8-7	10-5	9-8	11-3	10-8
50—Port William.....	19-6	4-7-6	13-4	3-4	5-8	9-2	10-5	10-4	12-8	11-4
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	22-2	6-1	15-0	3-4	5-3	9-2	10-9	11-7	13-5	12-8
51—Winnipeg.....	22-4	5-6-7	15	3-4	5	9-1	10-1	11-5	13-1	12-4
52—Brandon.....	22	5-3-6-2	15	3-4	5-5	9-2	11-7	11-9	13-8	13-1
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	20-5	5-2	14-0	3-3	5-4	8-9	10-4	13-3	13-9	13-8
53—Regina.....	20-5	4-8-5-6	.....	3-4	5-9	9-1	9-9	13-8	12-7	14-1
54—Prince Albert.....	20-7	4-8	13-5	3-3	5-3	8-4	10-8	13-3	14-7	14-1
55—Saskatoon.....	20-1	5-3	16	3-3	5-2	9-3	10-4	12-6	13-9	13-1
56—Moose Jaw.....	20-8	5-6	12-5	3-3	5	8-8	10-5	13-5	14-4	13-8
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	23-0	6-3	15-3	3-4	5-8	7-6	11-0	12-7	13-9	13-8
57—Medicine Hat.....	24-1	.....	15	3-4	5-8	7-5	11-1	12-6	13-5	14-3
58—Drumheller.....	23	6	15-5	3-4	5-6	7-3	11-5	12-5	13-5	14-2
59—Edmonton.....	21-4	6-7b	15-6	3-3	5-8	7-4	10-7	12-5	14-3	13-9
60—Calgary.....	23-8	6-7	15	3-2	5-8	7-4	10-3	12-7	13-8	13-3
61—Lethbridge.....	23-8	7-5	16-8	3-5	.....	8-6	11-2	13	14-4	13-3
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	24-2	.....	13	3-9	5-7	6-0	8	12-9	14-5	14-4
62—Fernie.....	22-8	8-3	17-5	3-7	5-8	6-3	8-3	12	14	13-5
63—Nelson.....	22	8	17	3-8	5-7	7-2	8-7	12-7	14	13-2
64—Trail.....	22-5	6-7-5	19-2	3-6	6	5-4	7-7	11-9	13	11-7
65—New Westminster.....	23	6-7-5	17	3-5	5-4	6-2	7-7	11-3	12-3	11-5
66—Vancouver.....	23	7-5	18-4	3-7	5-9	5-6	7-6	12-1	12-1	11-6
67—Victoria.....	22-8	7-5	15	3-6	5-5	5-6	8-2	11-7	11	12
68—Nanaimo.....	22-2	7-5-8-3	17-5	4	6-4	5-2	7-7	13-6	12-1	13
69—Prince Rupert.....	22-2	7-5-8-3	17-5	4	6-4	5-2	7-7	13-6	12-1	13

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pikt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
5.3	6.1	1.237d	25.9	28.8	16.2	12.3	16.5	15.5	59.0	21.2	55.3	42.7
5.2	6.4	.764	17.3	20.0	13.8	12.4	15.8	15.3	46.3	20.8	61.0	43.6
4.0	6.7	.598	12.6	14.7	12.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	43.5	20.3	.....	38
5	7	.588	14.2	12.5	13	15.3	14.1	15.3	49	20.3	.....	45
5.1	5.7	.63	12.7	20	11	14.5	15	15	20	20	.....	45
5.6	5.9	.665	13.9	20	13	17.3	17.2	15	21.5	65	45	4
5.7	7	1.65	39	20	12.7	16.3	15	15	22	58	45	5
5.1	5.9	.51	11.6	20	14.1	12.6	15.7	15.3	20.7	60	45	6
4.8	7	.43	9.6	17.5	12.9	15	15	15	20.7	.....	45	7
5.2	5.6	.471	11.8	40.0	14.0	12.5	15.2	14.6	48.0	19.7	53.5	44.5
5.4	5.1	.481	11.3	13.6	12.1	15.7	15	15	45	20.9	55	45
5.4	4.7	.491	12.7	40	13.9	12.1	14.5	13.8	50	20	48.7	40
5.1	5.7	.491	10.5	15	12.6	15.4	14.6	14.6	49	20.7	60.3	45.6
4.8	6.7	.42	12.5	13.5	13	15.3	15	15	17.3	50	47.5	11
5.5	6.8	.984	19.7	31.4	14.1	12.2	16.3	14.4	61.2	21.4	60.0	42.4
5.1	6.8	1.02	23.2	12.6	12.9	15.7	15.2	15.2	63.5	22	63.2	42
6.8	6.6	1.19	20.6	16.6	13.7	17.5	14.3	80	23	49	45	13
5.3	6.9	.977	20.1	37.5	14.9	12.7	16.4	14.9	49	24	62	43.2
6	8.3	.98	19.5	14.3	10.7	16.4	12.7	50	20.5	.....	44.5	15
6	7.1	.875	17.8	23	13.7	12.2	16	13.8	50	19.2	59	41
5	6.2	.75	15.5	13.2	12.2	16.6	15.4	60	20.5	65	42.4	17
4.7	7	1.425	25.3	13.9	11.7	16.7	13.9	65	22.5	.....	42	18
5.4	6	.753	16.7	38.5	14.4	12.5	16.5	86.7	21.2	59.1	39.8	19
4.8	6.6	.886	18.6	26.7	13.7	11.5	14.8	46.7	20.1	63	40.8	20
5.0	5.8	1.137	25.0	28.4	16.3	12.6	16.7	58.6	20.8	56.1	40.9	.....
4.9	7.5	.931	23.9	30.8	14.1	12	15.9	47.5	21.1	59.7	41.4	21
5	7.9	1.015	22.1	30	11.2	16.3	15	50	22.3	66	41.5	22
4.9	6.4	1.12	24	.....	11.9	16.1	14.8	47	20.4	54.2	40.5	23
5.2	6.4	1.20	24.1	35	14.1	17.4	15	56.5	19.2	53	39.5	24
5.2	7.3	1.02	21.2	20	12.5	15.8	14.6	60	19.8	60	39	25
4.7	6	1.05	23.7	16	1.05	13.2	16.3	63	21.6	63	41.8	26
5	5.8	.95	20.7	25	15	13.5	16.8	69	21.6	59	42.1	27
4.9	5	1.03	22.7	26.5	11.6	16	15.3	63	19.9	58.7	40	28
5.2	6	.75	26.3	.....	12.6	15.7	16	65	20	.....	40.3	29
5	5.8	.937	22.1	.....	12.2	16.4	15.2	16	18.7	53	38.5	30
5	5.1	1.075	20.6	.....	12.2	17.4	15.1	55	20.3	50	38.6	32
4.7	6.3	.85	19.2	27.5	13.2	15.8	16.7	55	21.3	50	39.8	33
4.4	4.9	1.03	23.9	.....	12.9	15.8	15.5	66.8	21	59	40.1	34
4.7	5.5	1.00	20	24	13.2	17.3	15.4	47	19.4	64	39.8	35
4.9	6.4	.957	20.5	.....	12.7	15.9	15.4	.....	18.7	.....	39	36
5	6	.983	19.7	.....	14	18	15.8	59	20.6	54.4	39.1	38
5	5.4	.89	21.1	.....	13	16.7	15.2	22	22	58	40.9	39
4.6	3.7	.983	20.1	32.5	11.3	15.3	14.8	59	22.2	58	39.4	40
5.1	5.9	1.04	22	.....	12	16.7	14.8	.....	21	.....	39.8	41
4.7	5.1	.925	19.3	25	12.5	16.6	16.2	.....	20.7	.....	38.7	42
4.6	4.5	1.00	18.5	.....	12	16.7	14.8	.....	21.2	60	40.8	43
5	4.8	1.06	21	25	13.4	16.7	17.2	.....	21.5	56.5	42.6	44
4.8	3.9	1.10	25	.....	12	17	15.6	64.3	21.5	53	46	45
5	5.1	1.25	35	18	12.5	18	18.5	64.5	22.2	53.5	46.2	46
5.2	6.8	1.55	36.6	20	12	19	16.7	66.6	20.3	51.2	44	47
5.7	6.3	1.57	29.7	19	13.1	18.2	15.7	58.3	22	49	40.7	48
4.8	7.7	1.78	33.6	16.7	12.1	17.6	18.6	57.7	22.8	49.3	42.5	49
5	6.3	1.66	34.3	18.7	13.2	17	16.7	56.7	22.5	51.9	44.1	50
5.5	6.6	1.85	37.2	15.8	12.3	16.9	18.1	62.9	21.6	51.0	43.3	.....
5.6	6.1	1.450	30.6	13.5	12.2	17.1	17.9	58.9	20.1	49.2	43.1	51
5.4	7	1.57	29.6	15	12.2	17.8	16.6	58.9	23	52.8	43.4	52
5.7	5.2	1.33	31.6	17.5	12.0	17.1	16.6	62.6	22.8	54.2	47.4	.....
5.9	6.9	2.075	36.8	19	13.1	17.8	16.7	62.2	23.4	52.5	47.5	53
6.4	7.3	2.22	34.2	17	11.1	18.5	17.2	62.6	23	55.8	48.1	54
5.8	7.1	2.55	38	16.5	11.7	15.9	16	63.9	21.3	54.8	46.8	55
6.2	6.7	1.73	38.1	12	16.1	16.6	16.6	61.6	23.6	53.7	47.5	56
5.2	6.6	1.80	36.8	16.0	12.1	17.6	16.6	63.7	23.3	54.0	46.1	.....
6.0	5.8	1.962	35.8	18.1	12.1	17.8	16.3	62.6	24.5	57.6	45.3	57
5.8	5.7	1.50	32.4	15	12	17.5	16.3	65.6	22.4	55	46	58
5.9	6.4	2.18	37	16.9	12.1	17.6	16.4	63.1	23.2	51.9	46	59
6.5	5.5	1.97	34.3	14	11.5	15.9	16	60.3	21.6	50.3	48	60
5.8	5.8	2.01	38.5	18	13	19	17.8	67	24.7	55	45.3	61
5.8	5.7	2.15	36.7	18.7	11.2	16.2	14.8	59.0	21.6	50.3	45.7	62
6.0	6.0	1.894	39.1	20.9	11.8	17.5	16.7	63.3	23	58.7	47.7	63
6.7	6	.....	47.5	20	12.3	18	14.3	63.2	24.7	53.3	49.7	63
6.7	8	1.79	36	17.5	11.1	15.8	13.8	58	21.4	49.5	49.2	64
7	6.2	2.47	47	25	9.8	15	14.4	55.2	19.8	43.7	40.8	66
5.5	5.2	1.54	33	25	20.3	10.9	15.7	58.1	20.4	47.4	47	67
5	4.9	1.46	30.5	25	10	15.6	14.1	50	19.8	47.5	37	68
5.4	6	1.95	39	19.7	10.8	16.2	15.5	60.8	23	50	45.8	69

o. Grocers' quotations.

d Prices in Maritime provinces mostly for old potatoes; other provinces mostly for new.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.305b</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>14.000</b>
1—Sydney.....	6.6	6.1	38.7	46.5	20.1	12.1	3.1	42.8	45.7	11.5	5	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	6.1	6.1	42.8	47.5	18.3	9.2	2.9	40	34.6	12.2	5.4	.....
3—Amherst.....	6.5	6.2	46.7	48.7	16.5	10	2.8	.....	35	11.5	5	.....
4—Halifax.....	6.1	6.1	45	50	19.9	10.4	3.3	.....	.....	12.2	5.1	<b>14.00</b>
5—Windsor.....	6.7	6.3	39.7	48.3	16.7	9.7	2.5	.....	40	12.3	5	.....
6—Truro.....	6.6	6.3	42.3	46.7	17.2	9.8	3	38.5	35.3	11.6	4.8	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown	6.6	5.7	38.6	48.7	17.5	12.7	2.8	41.8	37.4	12.6	4.9	<b>13.90</b>
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15.000</b>
8—Moncton.....	6.5	6.1	43	48.9	19.6	10.5	2.9	42.3	40.1	11.5	5	.....
9—Saint John.....	6.3	6.1	40.9	43.8	16.3	9.3	2.5	38.7	38.8	11.9	5	<b>15.00</b>
10—Fredericton.....	6.6	6.4	40.1	47.1	15.5	10.9	2.7	38.1	34.7	11.5	5	.....
11—Bathurst.....	7	6.8	39.7	48.3	16.7	10.7	2.8	40.3	37.5	10.5	5	.....
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>13.446</b>
12—Quebec.....	6	5.8	39	56.4	22.7	13.3	2.9	40	54	10.7	4.8	<b>13.50</b>
13—Three Rivers.....	6.2	5.9	36.7	50.5	20.9	13.6	2.9	47.5	47.5	10.5	4.8	<b>14.00</b>
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.8	5.7	32.7	46.3	20.9	10.6	2.5	39	50	10.7	4.9	<b>14.00-14.50</b>
15—Sorel.....	6.1	5.8	36.8	45.8	25	10.6	2.5	46.6	46.8	10.7	4.3	<b>12.50-13.00</b>
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.9	5.8	46.3	50.7	22.2	13	2.6	45.6	50	10	4.3	<b>12.25</b>
17—St. Johns.....	6.1	5.8	37.1	49	20.5	12.5	3.4	44.2	46.7	10	4.7	.....
18—Thetford Mines.....	6.1	5.7	37.5	52.6	20.6	13.3	2.8	45	47.5	10	4	.....
19—Montreal.....	5.7	5.7	37.4	56.3	21	12.9	2.6	46.3	52.5	10.1	4.7	<b>13.00-13.25</b>
20—Hull.....	6	5.8	35	55.6	20.6	11.8	3.1	44.5	55.7	10.3	4.1	<b>14.00-14.50</b>
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.125</b>
21—Ottawa.....	6	5.9	40.5	56.5	20.1	12.5	2.4	49.1	55	10.7	4.9	<b>14.00-14.50</b>
22—Brockville.....	6	5.9	36.3	52.9	22.2	10.2	2.6	40	46.4	10.2	4.7	<b>14.00</b>
23—Kingston.....	6	5.8	37.4	46.8	17.6	12.3	3	40	46.6	10.1	4.4	<b>14.00</b>
24—Belleville.....	6.2	6.1	36.7	52.2	18.7	12.5	2.9	38.7	50	10	5	<b>13.00-13.25</b>
25—Peterborough.....	5.6	5.4	41.3	50	18.8	13.6	2.7	40	50	10.5	4.8	<b>14.25-14.50</b>
26—Oshawa.....	6.1	6	41.5	57.3	19.3	12.2	2.8	41	53	10.8	5.3	<b>13.25</b>
27—Orillia.....	5.8	5.8	41	53.3	20	12.8	3	41.6	47.2	10	4.4	<b>14.00</b>
28—Toronto.....	5.9	5.8	39.7	55.5	19.6	12	2.6	42.8	46.7	9.9	4.6	<b>13.00-13.25</b>
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.8	5.8	38	59.3	22.7	13	2.3	41.7	60	10	4.7	<b>12.00-13.00cg</b>
30—St. Catharines.....	6	5.9	36.3	56.8	20.2	12.7	2.6	44	46.2	10.4	5	<b>12.50</b>
31—Hamilton.....	5.8	5.6	38.3	52.5	23.2	11	2.3	36.9	48	9.8	4.5	<b>13.25</b>
32—Brantford.....	6.1	6.1	39.4	57.4	21	12.4	2.7	41.4	49.3	10.4	5.5	<b>13.75-14.00</b>
33—Galt.....	6	5.9	34.4	53.3	21	13.5	2.5	42.8	48	10.5	4.9	<b>13.75-13.50</b>
34—Guelph.....	6.1	6	37.8	52.7	18.5	12.8	2.7	43.3	46.7	10.6	4.6	<b>14.00</b>
35—Kitchener.....	6.1	6.1	20.2	56.7	19.4	12	2.7	40.5	40	10.4	5	<b>13.00</b>
36—Woodstock.....	6	6	37.7	52.2	21	11	2.7	41	44.5	10.7	5.1	<b>13.50</b>
37—Stratford.....	6.2	6.2	43	59.1	22.8	11.8	2.6	45.7	50	10.1	4.8	<b>14.50</b>
38—London.....	6.2	6.2	39	40.5	18	13.3	2.3	41.5	45.7	10.7	5.2	<b>13.50</b>
39—St. Thomas.....	6.5	6.4	41.5	58	20	12.9	2.7	44.6	50.8	10.6	4.8	<b>14.50</b>
40—Chatham.....	6.2	6.2	37.2	51	18.6	13.8	2.7	40	60	10	4.8	<b>12.75-14.00</b>
41—Windsor.....	6.1	5.9	32.9	52.3	17.7	12.6	2.1	40	60	10	4.7	<b>14.25</b>
42—Sarnia.....	6.2	6.2	37.3	56.2	15	12.8	2.6	38.3	46.5	10.5	4.7	<b>14.00-14.25</b>
43—Owen Sound.....	6.2	6.2	41	51.6	20	11.4	2.8	41.7	48.3	10.8	4.4	<b>14.50-15.75</b>
44—North Bay.....	6.4	6.3	36.6	60.6	24.6	14.6	2.8	41.2	55	11.2	4.3	<b>16.25-16.50</b>
45—Sudbury.....	6.6	6.6	38.5	65	23.7	15.8	2.9	41.2	60	14	5	.....
46—Cobalt.....	7	6.9	47.5	57.5	22.5	15	2.8	35	50	11.7	4.7	<b>18.00</b>
47—Timmins.....	7	6.8	44	33.8	20	15.4	3.5	40	.....	.....	4.8	<b>14.50</b>
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	6.5	33.5	55	20	15	2.6	43.7	57.3	12.5	4.7	<b>15.75-16.00</b>
49—Port Arthur.....	6.5	6.4	35.6	57.6	23.4	16.3	2.9	41.3	55	10.6	5	<b>15.75-16.00</b>
50—Fort William.....	6.8	6.7	41.3	57.1	24.9	15.3	2.7	42.8	55.3	12	5	<b>20.000</b>
<b>Manitoba (average)</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>18.50</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	7.2	7.2	34.3	48.8	21	13.9	3.1	36.4	56.5	11.9	5.6	<b>21.50</b>
52—Brandon.....	7.2	7.1	34.7	49.8	23	14.6	3	34.6	47.5	13.5	5.8	.....
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>.....</b>
53—Regina.....	6.8	7.6	36.3	51.2	22	18.3a	3	45	60	15	5.5	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	7.3	7	33.1	49.2	23.5	19.9a	3.6	42.5	50	14	5.4	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7.1	7.4	32.7	51.9	18.5	19.3a	2.8	42.5	55	14.5	5.6	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.4	7.2	36.3	54.3	24.3	20.8a	3.9	48.7	.....	15	5	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>.....</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.1	7	34.2	48.3	21.2	19.8a	3	40.8	60	12.5	4.7	<b>.....</b>
58—Drumheller.....	7.1	7.7	31	48.8	21.2	17.3a	3.2	39	56.7	15	4.3	<b>.....</b>
59—Edmonton.....	6.9	7	36.6	49.4	22.1	17.1a	3.5	44.5	48.3	14.7	5.6	<b>.....</b>
60—Calgary.....	6.7	7	31	47.8	18.6	16.4a	3	39.2	57.5	15	4.6	<b>.....</b>
61—Lethbridge.....	6.8	6.5	33	48.5	20	16a	3.3	37.5	45	15	4.5	<b>.....</b>
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>.....</b>
62—Fernie.....	7.9	7.3	37.5	50	21	15a	3.4	50	45	12.5	4.7	.....
63—Nelson.....	6.8	6.5	35	48	24.3	22.7a	3.1	38.3	54	12.5	5	.....
64—Trail.....	7.2	6.7	36.2	49.7	25	22.5a	3.2	45	54	14	5	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6	5.9	30.7	44.9	18.9	20.4a	2.9	45.7	55	11.5	5.1	.....
66—Vancouver.....	5.7	5.6	34.2	45.7	20.4	20a	2.7	48.7	54	10.7	4.6	.....
67—Victoria.....	6.8	6.2	36.2	46.3	23.5	19.9a	2.9	44.5	52.5	10.2	5.1	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	6.3	5.6	35	44.1	21.3	20a	2.8	50	50	10	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.4	6.1	33.3	50.5	23.3	22.5a	3	50	53	12.5	4.7	.....

a Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
9-276	11-848	9-685	11-498	7-239	8-547	7-419	27-3	9-7	9-8	22-288	16-077
7-860	9-875	7-000	8-000	5-500	6-500	6-500	29-7	9-7	9-8	21-417	14-500
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				30	9-9	9-9	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00
5-75-6-50	9-00	5-00	6-00	4-00	5-00	6-00c	30	9-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00
6-85-9-50	10-50						28	10	10	15-00-18-00	10-00
8-00-10-25	10-50	9-00-11-00	10-00-12-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	30	9-6	9-6	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00
							30	9-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
							30	9-6	9-6	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
							30	9-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00
9-00	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	9-00c	27-8	9-5	9-5	22-125	17-125
8-50-9-40	11-333	7-000	8-500	5-500	6-500	7-500	28-7	9-6	9-6	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-281	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	7-00	30-7g	9-5	9-5	18-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
9-50-11-50g	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00	27-7	9-6	9-6	18-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
10-75-12-00	10-50-11-00						27-2	9-5	9-5	25-00	18-00
9-00-11-00							29-3	9-4	9-4	18-00	15-00
9-25	11-500	10-399	11-734	7-868	8-868	8-250	23-5	9-4	9-4	19-833	13-688
9-150	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	8-250	22-1	9-9	9-9	20-00-28-00	
10-00	11-00	9-00	12-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	26-3	9-8	9-8	16-00-25-00	10-00-18-00
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	24-6	9-5	9-5	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	21-4	9-8	9-8	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
	11-50	10-33c	11-67c	8-67c	10-67c	6-50c	20-6	9-8	9-8	16-00-22-00	12-00-16-00
							21	9-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
							25	9-3	9-3	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00
8-00-8-50	11-00	12-00	13-33-14-67	8-00	9-00	12-00c	25-8	9	9	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
		13-33					25-1	9	9	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
10-25	11-549	10-344	12-239	8-266	9-949	8-896	25-7	9-4	9-4	23-375	17-143
9-899	12-25-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	5-00	24-6	9-3	9-3	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
7-50-8-50	12-50	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	23-7	9-8	9-8	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
8-00	13-00						24-8	9-8	9-8	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
8-50-11-50	11-50	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00		24-2	9-5	9-5	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
9-50	12-00	9-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	25	9-6	9-6	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
10-50	11-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00	23	9-5	9-5	18-00-30-00	12-00-18-00
9-50	12-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00		24-8	9-2	9-2	20-00-24-00	12-00-20-00
10-50	10-75	14-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	11-00	27	9-4	9-4	25-00-32-00	18-00-25-00
7-50g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	9	9	18-00-28-00	16-00-20-00
7-50-8-00g	10-50-11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24-5g	9-7	9-7	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
9-00	9-75	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	24-6	9-1	9-1	21-00-30-00	13-00-20-00
11-00	11-25	15-00	15-00	13-00	13-00	8-25c	25-2	9-7	9-7	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
10-00	11-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	24-5	9-5	9-5	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
9-00-9-50	10-50	10-00	11-00	8-00	9-00		25	9-2	9-2	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		24-7	9-2	9-2	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-11-00	11-00						22	8-9	8-9	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
8-50-11-00	11-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	14-00		23	10	10	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00
11-50	10-50-11-50		12-00c	9-75c			24-2	9-2	9-2	22-00-32-00	16-00-24-00
10-00-11-00	10-25-11-50		12-00-16-00c	12-00c			25	10	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
8-50-9-00	10-00						23-7	9-5	9-5	17-00-25-00	14-00-17-00
8-00	10-00-10-50		16-00-18-00	12-00-14-00	12-00-16-00		24-5	9-1	9-1	20-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
8-50							24-5	9-4	9-4	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
8-50	11-00						25-6	9-7	9-7	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00
12-25-12-50	14-00						29-7	8-6	8-6		
9-00-13-50	13-50						29-3	10	10	23-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
		10-50c	10-50c				31-2	9-1	9-1	20-00	14-00
14-50	16-00	8-50	9-50	8-00			34-3	9-7	9-7		
7-50-11-00	9-50	6-25	9-00	5-00	6-50		26-2	10-4	10-4	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00
10-50-12-50	12-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-50c		26-7	9-5	9-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-50-12-50	12-00	7-00	7-75	6-00	6-75		28-6	9-2	9-2	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-150	14-625		6-938	7-688	6-500	6-500	26-7	10-2	10-2	23-250	15-750
9-60-12-00	14-00-15-50		5-25-8-75	6-00-9-50	6-50	6-50	26	10-4	10-4	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50		5-75-8-00	6-25-9-00	6-50	6-50	27-4	10	10	18-00-23-00	12-00-16-00
8-375	16-750		5-250	7-656	8-500	8-500	28-4	10-1	10-1	23-500	16-750
8-50-12-25h	15-00f			7-00-8-00	25-5	25-5	10-2	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53	
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00	29-4	10-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54	
6-75-8-50h	17-50			6-25-6-75	6-75-9-50	29-4	9-5	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	55	
5-00-9-00h	15-50			8-00-11-00c	10-00c	29-3	10	20-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	56	
5-156	10-000			5-500	6-000	4-000	29-9	10-0	10-0	22-250	15-625
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32-5g	9-4	9-4	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00
6-00h							29-8	10	10		
4-25h	g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	g	30-7g	10-6	10-6	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
6-00-6-50h	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	26-7g	10	10	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
4-00-5-75h							10	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	61	
9-886	11-300			6-281	6-714	4-887	33-6	10-5	10-5	21-250	15-813
							36-2	10	10	16-00	14-00
9-00-10-50	12-50			6-00-7-25	7-00-8-00	5-50	40	11	11	20-00-26-00	15-00-20-00
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-00	7-00-7-50	6-50c		10	10	22-00-28-00	18-00-22-00
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30-8	10-2	10-2	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-00	4-25c	30-7	9-6	9-6	16-00-22-00	13-00-18-00
8-75-10-75	9-00			4-50-5-50	6-20-7-30c	4-77c	31-4	11-3	11-3	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00
7-70-8-20s				5-00	7-00-12-00c		33-7	10	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
12-00-13-50				10-00c		4-80c	32-5	11-7	11-7	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00

birch. p Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50, according to condition and conveniences. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s Delivered from mines.



**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1931	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1934	July 1935	Aug. 1935
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin.	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	49.8	78.6	83.0	67.4	63.4	61.6	71.6	76.8	73.2	57.8	44.8	45.0	50.6	50.0
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	34.4	57.2	53.4	37.8	34.6	33.6	42.6	48.0	45.0	30.4	23.6	23.6	28.0	26.6
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.6	28.3	28.2	21.0	18.7	19.3	22.6	24.6	23.2	16.5	11.8	12.0	12.9	12.7
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.3	37.4	36.9	28.9	28.1	30.3	29.9	32.1	30.1	26.0	20.4	20.8	21.4	21.6
Pork, leg.	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.9	37.9	41.6	33.2	32.0	32.2	28.8	32.6	30.3	24.5	17.1	21.7	22.5	22.7
Pork, salt.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	70.2	74.2	60.4	54.4	57.4	53.2	56.4	54.6	44.4	31.0	38.4	40.2	40.4
Bacon, break-																			
fast.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.7	51.2	57.9	48.3	42.7	45.4	39.0	41.0	40.1	28.9	21.2	33.2	30.2	30.5
Lard, pure.	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.6	73.6	76.0	45.2	44.4	50.0	44.4	44.0	42.0	28.6	25.6	25.4	31.0	31.8
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	29.5	53.6	64.5	42.4	35.0	42.0	39.4	37.3	37.3	26.1	23.5	27.2	24.7	27.7
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	24.3	51.0	56.3	39.7	32.8	34.7	37.6	34.8	33.3	22.1	19.5	22.7	21.2	23.7
Milk.	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.2	72.0	88.2	79.2	69.0	67.8	70.2	72.0	71.4	63.6	54.6	58.8	60.6	60.6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	53.0	93.4	121.8	74.8	71.4	73.6	79.4	80.4	64.2	47.2	43.0	41.6	42.8	43.0
Butter, cream-																			
ery.	1 "	25.1	27.7	31.9	33.9	31.9	52.3	66.8	45.3	43.3	41.0	44.6	44.9	35.5	27.0	25.1	24.1	24.8	25.0
Cheese, old.	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	40.8	35.9	30.1	31.3	33.3	33.3	33.1	33.1	22.9	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.7
Cheese, new.	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.7	30.8	38.9	31.7	26.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.1	22.9	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.7
Bread.	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	145.5	105.0	114.0	115.5	117.0	112.5	93.0	87.0	87.0	88.5	88.5	88.5
Flour, family.	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	37.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	49.0	55.0	55.0	53.0	47.0	32.0	34.0	34.0	33.0	33.0
Roll'd Oats.	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.0	40.0	44.5	30.5	28.0	29.0	31.0	31.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Rice.	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.0	23.8	34.0	19.2	18.8	21.8	21.2	20.6	20.4	18.2	16.0	15.6	15.6	15.6
Beans, hand-																			
picked.	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.2	33.6	24.4	17.0	17.8	16.0	18.2	23.8	18.8	11.8	8.8	9.2	10.8	10.6
Apples, evapor-																			
ated.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.5	23.3	29.5	20.7	24.6	20.1	21.6	21.4	20.6	16.9	15.3	15.2	16.0	16.2
Prunes, med-																			
ium.	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.9	18.1	27.9	17.9	19.9	15.9	13.6	13.9	15.6	11.8	11.7	13.0	12.4	12.3
Sugar, granula-																			
ted.	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	24.4	44.8	100.0	40.0	35.6	31.6	31.6	28.4	26.4	24.8	32.0	26.8	25.6	25.6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.6	20.6	46.8	19.0	16.6	15.0	13.6	12.8	12.0	15.6	13.2	12.6	12.6	12.6
Tea, black.	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.3	15.2	16.5	13.7	14.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.7	10.5	13.0	13.0	12.9
Tea, green.	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.4	14.5	17.0	15.4	15.5	18.0	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.7	10.5	13.0	13.0	12.9
Coffee.	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	11.3	15.6	13.7	13.4	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.7	12.3	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.4
Potatoes.	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	50.3	89.7	126.9	59.3	58.3	91.4	63.5	94.4	72.7	45.3	65.4	40.5	25.4	41.2
Vinegar.	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.</b>		<b>\$ 4.48</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.68</b>	<b>\$ 13.41</b>	<b>\$ 16.42</b>	<b>\$ 11.44</b>	<b>\$ 10.44</b>	<b>\$ 11.10</b>	<b>\$ 11.08</b>	<b>\$ 11.63</b>	<b>\$ 10.65</b>	<b>\$ 8.20</b>	<b>\$ 7.43</b>	<b>\$ 7.51</b>	<b>\$ 7.53</b>	<b>\$ 7.73</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Coal, anthra-																			
cite.	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.4	74.9	110.0	109.1	107.9	105.5	101.0	100.2	99.9	101.1	91.1	93.0	88.7	89.4
Coal, bitumin-																			
ous.	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.6	59.6	81.3	75.3	69.4	63.4	62.7	62.6	62.7	60.6	57.4	57.8	57.9	58.0
Wood, hard.	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	70.7	82.0	85.0	77.3	75.3	75.5	76.6	76.2	71.5	60.8	60.2	60.8	60.5
Wood, soft.	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.3	51.9	64.1	61.4	58.5	55.4	55.7	54.9	54.1	53.6	46.0	45.5	45.4	45.2
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.8	28.0	38.3	32.7	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.9	28.0	27.0	27.5	27.3	27.3
<b>Fuel and</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>light.</b>		<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>
<b>Rent.</b>	1 mo.	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.81</b>	<b>\$ 4.89</b>	<b>\$ 6.27</b>	<b>\$ 6.86</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.87</b>	<b>\$ 6.93</b>	<b>\$ 6.98</b>	<b>\$ 7.07</b>	<b>\$ 6.91</b>	<b>\$ 5.67</b>	<b>\$ 5.53</b>	<b>\$ 5.57</b>	<b>\$ 5.57</b>
<b>††Totals.</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.59</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.41</b>	<b>\$ 21.29</b>	<b>\$ 26.69</b>	<b>\$ 21.98</b>	<b>\$ 20.88</b>	<b>\$ 21.32</b>	<b>\$ 21.31</b>	<b>\$ 21.90</b>	<b>\$ 21.01</b>	<b>\$ 18.39</b>	<b>\$ 15.96</b>	<b>\$ 15.92</b>	<b>\$ 15.94</b>	<b>\$ 16.15</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	13.75	16.97	11.50	10.41	11.06	10.98	11.15	11.06	8.61	7.48	7.72	7.61	7.72	
Prince Ed. Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.83	12.08	15.38	10.37	9.32	10.02	9.74	10.19	10.16	8.36	6.83	7.30	7.13	7.09	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.59	13.32	16.25	11.35	10.33	11.20	10.93	10.94	10.75	8.26	7.47	7.61	7.62	7.75	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.19	12.50	15.54	11.16	10.00	10.32	10.20	10.52	9.97	7.55	6.70	6.85	6.88	7.01	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.54	13.50	16.44	11.40	10.41	11.20	11.13	11.67	10.53	8.16	7.53	7.55	7.52	7.74	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.76	13.02	17.24	11.37	10.27	10.39	10.95	11.53	10.38	7.90	7.40	7.17	7.50	7.66	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.00	12.63	16.75	11.29	9.96	11.31	11.32	12.09	10.76	7.69	7.34	7.33	7.31	7.63	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.83	13.84	16.31	11.21	10.26	10.96	11.13	12.12	10.74	8.10	7.23	7.28	7.44	7.74	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.14	14.17	17.09	12.33	11.63	11.90	12.14	12.93	11.71	9.16	8.13	8.25	8.41	8.71	

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1931	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1934	July 1935	Aug. 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	99.1	95.3	98.4	83.7	70.5	69.5	72.2	71.5	71.6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	98.6	88.4	100.1	75.1	55.3	65.9	70.0	66.4	65.9
II. Animals and their Products	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	97.8	111.2	109.9	92.1	70.9	59.7	65.6	68.8	69.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	99.7	93.8	91.1	79.9	73.2	71.2	72.0	70.8	70.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	98.6	94.0	86.6	77.9	63.2	65.4	64.2	64.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.3	92.5	93.8	90.7	86.8	85.4	87.1	87.1	87.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	100.7	91.9	98.5	74.4	60.9	68.0	63.0	68.9	69.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.2	92.2	93.6	90.5	85.0	83.3	86.1	84.6	84.9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.7	95.1	95.3	92.2	86.3	81.6	81.5	79.8	79.5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	98.9	95.9	96.3	86.3	75.0	72.1	73.5	73.1	73.0
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.8	101.1	103.7	87.2	68.6	66.6	69.0	69.7	69.3
Other Consumers' Goods.....	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	99.5	92.5	91.3	85.7	79.2	75.9	78.5	75.3	75.4
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	99.6	94.3	100.2	79.9	65.9	66.8	69.8	68.9	69.4
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.1	92.8	94.9	91.2	88.8	84.9	89.6	89.7	89.8
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	99.9	94.5	100.8	78.6	63.4	64.8	67.6	66.6	67.1
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	103.7	100.0	98.1	99.2	87.8	81.2	80.7	82.8	83.4	83.3
Manufacturers' materials	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	99.9	93.7	101.2	76.6	59.5	62.1	65.0	63.7	64.3
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	98.3	88.1	97.0	73.9	56.0	65.1	67.8	64.6	64.4
B. Animal.....	105	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	97.2	106.3	105.4	88.7	71.2	61.8	66.1	68.8	69.8
Farm (Canadian).....	70	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	97.3	94.8	109.2	75.7	53.9	57.2	61.5	61.5	61.8
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.2	100.3	103.0	88.3	72.4	65.4	70.7	67.9	65.8
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	98.5	93.8	86.3	77.8	63.5	65.6	64.2	64.2
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.8	91.2	93.0	87.3	80.1	80.4	82.0	82.4	82.7
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	97.6	93.7	102.3	77.1	59.5	60.9	65.3	65.2	65.1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	99.3	95.0	94.5	85.4	73.2	71.7	73.4	72.8	72.4

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 871)

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market

conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated



from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had advanced in the average during the first seven months in the year, were downward in August. Sirloin steak averaged 25 cents per pound as compared with 25.3 cents in the previous month and 20 cents in January. Rib roast averaged 18.3 cents per pound in August and 18.9 cents in July, and shoulder roast 13.3 cents per pound in August as compared with 14 cents in July. Veal also was slightly lower averaging 12.7 cents per pound. Pork products were higher in many localities and fresh roast advanced in the average from 22.5 cents per pound in July to 22.7 cents in August; bacon from 30.2 cents per pound to 30.5 cents and boiled ham from 50.4 cents per pound to 52.5 cents. Lard averaged one-half cent per pound higher at 15.9 cents.

Eggs were generally higher, fresh being up in the average from 24.7 cents per dozen to 27.7 cents and cooking from 21.2 cents to 23.7 cents. Prices in the prairie provinces were lower than in other localities. Butter prices averaged fractionally higher. The Dominion average price for bread has been unchanged since March at 5.9 cents per pound. Flour also has changed little during this period. The price of potatoes was substantially higher, quotations being mostly for the new crop, except in the Maritime provinces where the prices reported were still mostly for the 1934 crop. The average price in August was \$1.24 for ninety pounds as compared with 76 cents in July and \$1.22 in August, 1934. Higher prices for United States anthracite coal were received from several cities and the Dominion average was up from \$14.19 per ton to \$14.27. Rent was unchanged.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$14.50; Windsor, Nova Scotia, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$12.90; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13.50; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$13.25; Montreal, \$13.75; Ottawa, \$15.25; Kingston, \$14.50; Belleville, \$14.50; Peterborough, \$16; Oshawa, \$14.25; Toronto, \$14.50; St. Catharines, \$14.75; Hamilton, \$13.50; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$19.50; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices showed considerable fluctuation during the month. Conflicting reports as to weather conditions in the Argentine, together with the official reports of Canada and United States' crops and the unsettled political situation in Europe were mentioned as factors contributing to the movement. Prices for the month averaged higher than in the preceding month but slightly lower than in August last year, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being 84.5 cents per bushel in August, 81.4 cents in July and 86 cents in August, 1934. In coarse grains, oats declined from an average price of 42.9 cents per bushel in August to 36.3 cents in July and barley from 35.5 cents per bushel to 33.9 cents. Rye and flax were slightly higher. Flour at Montreal rose 20 cents per barrel to \$5.30. The price of Ceylon rubber at New York was down from 12.6 cents per pound to 12 cents. Tire sales in the United States were said to be somewhat less during the first six months of 1935 than for the same period last year and stocks of raw rubber in England and the United States have recently increased. Raw sugar at Montreal was 10 cents per cwt. higher at \$1.88. In livestock, choice steers at Toronto averaged higher in price at \$6.55 per hundred pounds in August as compared with \$6.40 in July but at Winnipeg the price declined being \$5.39 per hundred pounds in August and \$5.67 in July. Veal calves at Toronto were up in the average from \$6.53 per hundred pounds in July to \$7.58, while lambs declined from \$8.37 per hundred pounds to \$7.25. Bacon hogs were higher at Toronto and Winnipeg, the price in the former market averaging \$9.92 for August and \$9.66 for July, and on the latter market the August average price was \$9.14 as compared with \$8.58 for July. The price of creamery butter at Montreal averaged

22·6 cents per pound in August, 21·9 cents in July and 20·9 cents in August, 1934. Stocks in storage were reported to be about 5 per cent less than a year ago. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 26·8 cents per dozen in July to 30·4 cents in August and at Winnipeg from 24 cents per dozen to 26·8 cents. The price of raw cotton at New York averaged lower at 11·5 cents per pound in August, as compared with 12·3 cents in July and 13·1

cents in August, 1934. Raw silk advanced from \$1·46 per pound in July to \$1·79 in August. The price in August, 1934, was \$1·19. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal rose from \$8·32 per hundred pounds to \$8·68, while tin at Toronto was down from 57 cents per pound to 53·5 cents, and silver at New York from 68·4 cents per ounce to 66·6 cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 88·0 for July, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. All three food groups showed a decline for the month, the greatest being a fall of 3·6 per cent in cereals. Industrial materials as a whole were 0·3 per cent higher; among the changes recorded was an advance of 4 per cent in wool prices.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 84·3 at the end of July, an advance of 0·7 per cent for the month. Both foodstuffs and industrial materials registered a small increase, the vegetable food and minerals groups showing the principal advances.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 143 at the first of August, showing no change from the previous month. All groups were unchanged. Among foods, reductions in the prices of potatoes were offset by increases in the prices of eggs and butter.

### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Provincial Council of Corporate Economy, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 314·51 for June, an increase of 3·3 per cent for the month. All groups were included in the increase except chemical products and construction materials which were slightly lower than in the previous month.

### New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1383 for June, an increase of 0·9 per cent for the month due to increases in all of the main groups except textile manu-

factures and non-metallic minerals and their products which were slightly lower.

### India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, of wholesale prices in Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 99 for June, showing no change from the May level. Increases were noted in all of the food groups except pulses. Of the non-foods, cotton showed a decrease, while other groups were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, of the cost of living in Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 101 for June, an increase of 1 per cent for the month due to an advance in food prices.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 79·4 for July, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. Of the main groups, seven showed decreases for the month, while the other three, namely hides and leather products, textile products and fuel and lighting materials, were higher.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9·9185 at August 1, an advance of 0·8 per cent for the month. Of the thirteen groups, six were higher, chiefly the food groups and the textile and metals groups, five were lower and two were unchanged.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$171·511 at August 1, an increase of 0·03 per cent for the month. Increases in bread-stuffs, dairy and garden produce, clothing and metals were partly offset by declines in meat, "other food" and miscellaneous commodities.

COST OF LIVING.—The National Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 82·6 for July, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month due to slightly lower prices for food and clothing.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Workman Awarded Wage Claim Under Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

In the Superior Court of Quebec, action was instituted by a labourer claiming a wage balance of \$74.72 by reason of his having been employed by the defendant as a labourer at a rate of 15 cents an hour instead of 35 cents to which he claimed he was entitled under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. He also claimed a workman's privilege to an amount of \$39.90.

It appears that plaintiff at the time he was engaged in the work in question had been unemployed for some time previously, belonged to no professional syndicate, trade union or body and was engaged on the work for charitable reasons. Defendant is not a builder or contractor or a person engaged in the building trade. However, the work on which plaintiff was engaged was in connection with the repairing of a large ice house, the property of the defendant. According to the evidence of the defendant, the work was not a simple repair undertaking. It was work required by the old age and condition of the building and entailed the reconstruction of the walls. These repairs were of a nature of *grosses réparations*.

As regards this particular case the Court accepted the findings in the cases of *Michaud v. Forest* (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 306) and *Bertrand v. Forest* (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 598) and considered that there is no reason to reiterate or enlarge on the reasons set forth in these two judgments.

Accordingly, the Court ruled that "a proprietor who is not a builder or contractor or a person engaged in the building trade and makes repairs to his property (ice house) amounting to *grosses réparation* is bound by the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act and the Orders in Council relating thereto as to the rates of wages payable to labourers; and also that a labourer belonging to no professional syndicate is entitled to such rates of salary and also to a privilege upon the owner's property."

The Court decided that the plaintiff's claim for remuneration at the rate of 35 cents an hour, instead of 15 cents an hour, was well-founded, and ordered the defendant to pay

plaintiff the sum of \$74.72 with interest from date of service of action and costs, and declared the defendant's immovable property charged and hypothecated under a workmen's privilege to an amount of \$39.30 with interests and costs.

*Lahumiere v. Dupuis* (1935) 73. *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure*, 339.

### Waitress Not Domestic Servant as Excluded From Workmen's Compensation Act

A waitress' helper (plaintiff) employed at a basement lunch counter owned and conducted by the defendant company in its department store was injured by slipping on the floor of the passage-way between the counter and the kitchen inside the enclosure made by the counter.

In the resulting action before the Supreme Court of British Columbia, one of the chief contentions of the defendant company was that the nature of the employment constituted the plaintiff a domestic servant, and therefore beyond the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the judgment of the Court it was held that: (1) the plaintiff was not a domestic servant within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act; (2) said part of defendant company's business was not one to which part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act applies, but one to which part II thereof applies (Part II deals with "Liability of Employers in Industries Not Within the Scope of Part I"); (3) The place of employment and its equipment was part of the ways, buildings and premises connected with and used by the defendant in its business; (4) The floor was to the knowledge of the defendant defective owing to its slippery condition; (5) This defect caused the plaintiff's injuries; and (6) There had been no voluntary assumption of the risk.

On these grounds, the defendant company was found liable for damages, assessed as follows: General damages, \$2,000; and special damages, \$200.

*Taylor v. Hudson Bay Company*, British Columbia (1935) 2, *Western Weekly Reports*, 590.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THERE was an increase in employment at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,355 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 964,647 persons, or 15,062 more than in the preceding month. The experience of the last fourteen years shows, on the average, a slight recession in industrial activity between August 1 and September 1, so that the expansion indicated this year is unusually interesting. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 102.7 on September 1, as compared with 101.1 on August 1, 1935, and with 98.8 on the same date in 1934. On September 1 of the thirteen preceding years of the record the index was as follows: 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8, and 1921, 89.8.

At the beginning of September, 1935, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 14.2, contrasted with percentages of 15.1 at the beginning of August, 1935, and 16.5 at the beginning of September, 1934. The percentage for September was based on the reports tabulated from 1,727 labour organizations, involving a membership of 166,636 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from offices of the Employment Service of Canada during August, 1935, showed that the volume of business, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was higher than that of the preceding month, as well as that of the corresponding month a year ago, this gain being largely due to increased placements in farming. Vacancies in August, 1935, numbered 40,164, applications 60,363, and placements in regular and casual employment 37,566.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was little changed at \$16.16 at the beginning of September as compared with \$16.15 for August. Figures for certain earlier dates are \$15.87 for September, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.90 for September, 1929; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. The three groups were practically unchanged, in foods a decline in the cost of beef and potatoes being offset by advances in bacon and eggs. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 advanced from 71.6 for August to 72.3 for September. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are 72.0 for September, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97.8 for September, 1929; 98.5 for September, 1926; 164.5 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 67.2 for September, 1914.

The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 884. The index of the physical volume of business in August was nearly five per cent higher than in the preceding month, all of the principal factors used in the construction of the index showing advances except car loadings which was slightly lower. The index numbers for mineral production, construction, electric power output and exports were substantially higher, while those for manufacturing, trade employment and imports indicated smaller gains. All of the above factors, except car loadings, were higher in August, 1935, than in the same month of the previous year. Information available for September shows improvement in wholesale prices, employment, car loadings and earnings of the Canadian National Railways both as compared with the previous month and with September, 1934. Contracts awarded were lower than in August but higher than in September, 1934. The amount of sugar manufactured during the four weeks ended Septem-



**MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA**  
(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935			1934		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	110,841,605	121,259,823	106,200,635	101,022,305	99,344,395	100,931,175
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	44,689,463	49,560,063	48,414,397	42,207,602	43,507,331	44,144,509
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$	64,564,915	70,737,836	56,239,187	58,135,136	55,249,375	56,121,112
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,839,075	6,934,174	6,609,801	6,444,619	6,693,004	6,849,795
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$	2,497,602,532	2,545,101,869	2,580,850,389	2,533,455,103	2,767,400,278	2,767,400,278
Bank notes in circulation..... \$	129,968,276	121,264,463	148,239,227	139,646,482	132,493,947	132,493,947
Bank deposits, savings..... \$	1,434,256,634	1,427,953,729	1,376,959,756	1,367,194,902	1,360,388,772	1,360,388,772
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$	828,629,038	812,622,893	879,761,929	853,355,407	830,636,713	830,636,713
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	93.6	94.7	92.4	83.8	83.8	81.3
Preferred stocks.....	69.2	70.9	69.6	67.4	67.3	68.1
(1) Index of interest rates.....	88.3	79.7	80.2	82.0	82.3	83.1
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.3	71.6	71.5	72.0	72.2	72.0
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.16	16.15	15.94	15.87	15.92	15.84
Business failures, number.....				113	103	122
Business failures, liabilities.. \$				1,628,000	1,360,691	1,807,700
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	102.7	101.1	99.5	98.8	99.9	101.0
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	14.2	15.1	15.4	16.5	17.9	18.0
Railway—						
(2) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	210,857	176,078	174,139	203,400	185,002	173,818
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	15,901,121	14,199,344	14,886,392	14,940,269	13,532,418	13,993,275
Operating expenses..... \$			11,676,333	11,215,400	11,565,237	11,380,232
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		10,936,576	11,129,568	12,042,793	10,929,992	10,716,853
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		10,428,236	9,603,386	9,009,213	9,859,359	9,205,371
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,040,818,519	2,365,565,699	1,751,108,054	1,878,799,123
Building permits..... \$	3,322,026	4,293,058	4,266,224	2,281,874	3,764,425	3,257,470
(2) Contracts awarded..... \$	14,743,100	23,837,400	18,549,200	12,494,000	13,543,900	11,190,500
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	54,360	54,414	50,513	43,019	41,485	36,759
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	90,952	82,488	86,101	57,489	63,504	66,647
Ferro-alloys..... tons	4,513	3,893	7,269	1,147	2,458	2,483
Lead..... lbs.			29,104,210	32,330,204	30,333,412	31,298,691
Zinc..... lbs.			27,568,983	27,104,302	30,015,981	22,177,066
Copper..... lbs.			30,965,129	27,551,889	32,647,987	29,456,597
Nickel..... lbs.			10,189,261	8,764,513	14,257,921	10,649,811
Gold..... ounces		294,361	285,372	244,777	265,560	246,145
Silver..... ounces			1,162,907	1,322,132	1,808,613	1,299,227
Coal..... tons		975,932	966,995	1,293,867	1,094,340	991,167
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		126,730,000	133,650,000	118,210,000	129,610,000	116,880,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,303,645	2,955,000	6,206,000	4,363,000	5,443,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		7,027,000	9,913,000	7,669,000	8,535,000	8,281,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		1,569,000	1,161,000	613,000	1,040,000	928,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		241,531,775	211,161,832	200,680,567	205,982,174	.....
Flour production..... brls.		1,161,389	992,340	1,383,205	1,282,214	1,072,747
(2) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	71,183,208	95,073,668	89,975,627	88,679,472	95,041,690	83,543,766
Footwear production..... pairs		2,153,955	1,728,192	1,704,677	1,877,661	1,333,807
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		59,714,000	57,792,000	54,243,000	54,092,000	52,300,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		26,639,000	31,832,000	25,833,000	26,359,000	33,538,000
Newspaper production..... tons		235,570	234,270	196,170	216,160	208,240
Automobiles, passenger production.....		5,524	9,471	4,211	7,325	8,407
<b>Index of Physical Volume of Business.....</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>95.7</b>
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>95.6</b>
Mineral production.....	165.8	135.3	132.9	135.7	117.2	117.2
Manufacturing.....	102.7	101.7	99.5	100.7	99.0	99.0
Construction.....	69.8	58.1	40.4	39.9	34.8	34.8
Electric power.....	206.2	199.4	162.7	184.8	180.6	180.6
<b>DISTRIBUTION.....</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>
Trade employment.....	122.8	122.3	119.8	118.0	118.0	118.0
Carloadings.....	72.1	75.0	67.0	74.9	72.3	72.3
Imports.....	80.5	79.8	73.5	70.0	72.2	72.2
Exports.....	100.3	78.6	82.8	77.3	76.7	76.7

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending September 28, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 7, August 10, and July 13, 1935; September 8, August 11, and July 14, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

ber 7 was lower than in the previous period and in the corresponding four weeks of 1934.

During September there were on record eighteen strikes and lockouts, involving 5,691 workers with a time loss of 48,351 man working days, as compared with 20 disputes during August involving 7,573 workers and causing a time loss of 49,429 days. Nearly one-half of the time loss was due to strikes of longshoremen and water transport workers in Vancouver and other ports in British Columbia in progress since June. Other strikes of importance involved women's clothing factory workers in Montreal, coal miners in the Drumheller district in Alberta, and metal workers at Welland, Ont. In September, 1934, there were 20 disputes, involving 5,572 workers, with a time loss of 59,490 days, due largely to strikes of dressmakers in Montreal and pulpwood cutters in northern Ontario. Of the eighteen disputes in September, eight were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the workers involved, two in favour of the employers concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in two cases. The disputes unternminated at the end of the month numbered ten and involved approximately 2,900 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department received the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with a dispute between

the Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its employees throughout Canada. The employees are classed as repeater attendants, radio attendants, manager-operators and operators, members of Canadian National System, Division No. 45, Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America.

The personnel of another Board was completed by the appointment of a chairman in the case of a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and affiliated companies, and certain of their employees, while application was made for the establishment of a Board by the employees of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, at Cumberland, B.C. The text of the Board reports in connection with the dispute concerning Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of their employees is included in the account of recent proceedings under the Act which appears on page 888 of this issue.

#### **Transference of administration of Combines Investigation Act**

Under the Combines Investigation Act Amendment Act, 1935, which came into force on October 1, administration of the Combines Investigation Act was transferred on that date from the jurisdiction of the Department of Labour to the newly established Dominion Trade and Industry Commission. The legislation constituting the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission and amending the Combines Investigation Act was briefly reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE issues of June and July, 1935 (June, p. 507; July, p. 624).

The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935, establishing a Dominion Trade Commission with wide powers of investigation and recommendation with respect to trade practices, also came into force on October 1. The duties of the Commission, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, include the administration of the Combines Investigation Act, and action by way of investigation and recommendation as authorized by the Trade and Industry Commission Act with relation to commodity standards, unfair trade practices, price and production agreements and fair trade conferences. The members of the Trade and Industry Commission, who are also the members of the Tariff Board, are Hon. G. H. Sedgewick, K.C., Chief Commissioner; M. N. Campbell, Assistant Chief Commissioner, and C. P. Hebert.

#### **Criminal Code amendments relating to price discrimination**

Additional provisions relating to restraint of trade were enacted as section 498A of the Criminal Code in chapter 56 of the 1935 statutes. The new section, which provides against engaging in certain policies of selling goods at low prices for the purposes of destroying competition or of eliminating competitors, and against specified types of price discrimination, reads as follows:

"498A. (1) Every person engaged in trade or commerce or industry is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars or to one month's imprisonment, or, if a corporation, to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, who

(a) is a party or privy to, or assists in, any transaction of sale which discriminates to his knowledge, against competitors of the purchaser in that any discount, rebate or allowance is granted to the purchaser over and above any discount, rebate or allowance available at the time of such transaction to the afore-



said competitors in respect of a sale of goods of like quality and quantity;

The provisions of this paragraph shall not, however, prevent a co-operative society returning to producers or consumers, or a co-operative wholesale society returning to its constituent retail members, the whole or any part of the net surplus made in its trading operations in proportion to purchases made from or sales to the society;

(b) engages in a policy of selling goods in any area of Canada at prices lower than those exacted by such seller elsewhere in Canada, for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor in such part of Canada;

(c) engages in a policy of selling goods at prices unreasonably low for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor."

This section of the Criminal Code came into force on September 1, 1935.

#### **Ottawa Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians**

The second conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, as stated in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1935, page 797, commenced its sessions at

Ottawa on September 13,

and concluded its work on October 9. The first conference was held in London in 1920. Representatives from government statistical offices were present from Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, India, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and Canada. In addition to the official delegates from Canada, representatives of various governmental departments attended the sessions and served on committees. The British Ministry of Labour was represented by Mr. E. C. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., Director of Statistics. Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician for Canada, and a former Editor of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, was Chairman of the conference.

The conference considered methods of securing uniformity in the collection, compilation and publication of statistics in British Empire countries and international obligations regarding statistics with particular reference to the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Agriculture, and the International Institute of Commerce.

Resolutions were adopted relative to statistics on the following subjects: Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Mining, Industrial Production, Uniformity of Statistical Classifications in Commodities, Industries and Occupations, Classifications of Commodities in Trade

Statistics, Gold Movements in International Trade, Source of Imports and Destination of Exports, Valuation of Imports and Exports, Balance of International Payments, Index Numbers of Prices and Volume of External Trade Wholesale Prices, Retail Prices and the Cost of Living, Labour Statistics, Road Transport, Calculating Machinery, Campfire Broadcasts.

The resolutions will be embodied in the report of the conference to the Governments represented. The report, when published, will be dealt with in a later issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

#### **Canadian Hospital Council dis- cusses health insurance**

Meeting in convention at Ottawa on October 8, 9 and 10, the Canadian Hospital Council approved the appointment of a special committee to study health insurance in relation to hos-

pitals and to draft underlying principles for the guidance of hospitals under any projected legislation (reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of May, 1935, pages 393-4, to the intention of the Federal government to institute a Royal Commission to study health conditions in Canada).

Another feature of the convention was the discussion on the proposal to unify hospital statistical returns throughout Canada. This section of the agenda was under the chairmanship of Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

#### **Conventions of labour organizations**

The annual conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada were

held during the past month. Featuring these gatherings were the discussions and resolutions on social and economic problems as reflected in recent legislation.

In addition, another important body—the British Trades Union Congress—held its annual convention in September, and its decisions likewise mirrored the views of the trade unions in the sphere of social, industrial and national affairs.

Reviews of these conventions appear elsewhere in this issue.

#### **Industrial Census, Union of South Africa**

From the Office of Census and Statistics, Union of South Africa, there has recently been received a publication giving the re-

sults of the sixteenth industrial census of industrial establishments. This census, presenting statistics of factories and productive

industries (excluding mining and quarrying) in the Union, covers the business year ended at any date not earlier than January 1, 1933, and not later than December 31, 1933. It is pointed out that as the last industrial census was taken in 1930, there is no means of measuring the extent of the depression nor the amount of recovery achieved from the worst year. All that can be compared is the position on the average of 1932-33 relative to the year 1929-30 which represented the commencement of the downward swing. Measured on this basis, the report states there was a decrease with regard to all undertakings of 26 establishments, 3,685 European and 22,130 non-European employees, £20,850,622 in gross output and £7,392,276 in value added to materials. That is to say there was a fall of 4 per cent in European and 12 per cent in total employment, 19 per cent in gross output and 13½ per cent in value added to materials. Prices of manufactured articles where quantities are given fell 11 per cent, which, if representative of other articles, would mean that the total volume of gross production was about 8 per cent less than in 1929-30.

#### **Federal labour legislation in U.S.A. during 1935**

A summary of the major federal labour legislation enacted in the United States during 1935 was given in the September issue of the Labour Information

Bureau, published by the United States Department of Labor. Some of these enactments have been noted in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, viz: the National Labour Relations Act (April, 1935, page 343 and July, 1935, page 605); Emergency Relief Appropriation Act (April, 1935, page 342); Social Security Act (September, 1935, page 801) and the Railroad Retirement Act (March, 1935, page 226).

In addition to these measures there is the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, which aims to establish the bituminous coal mining industry, and to protect the right of mine workers to organize and bargain collectively with their employers.

Public Act No. 403 provides that all contracts in excess of \$2,000 for construction, alteration, or repair of public buildings or public works, to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, must contain a provision stating the minimum wages to be paid various classes of labourers or mechanics employed on these projects. The wages are to be determined by the Secretary of Labour in accordance with those prevailing for the corresponding class of labourers and mechanics employed on similar work.

The Wagner-Peyser Act was amended to appropriate for the U. S. Employment Service \$4,000,000 for each fiscal year up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and such annual sums thereafter as Congress may deem necessary for the purpose of establishing and maintaining systems of free public employment offices in the several States. The director of the U. S. Employment Service is authorized to distribute this money in proportion to the total population of the State, except that no State shall be allotted less than \$10,000.

The Medical Research Council of Great Britain has recently published results of its investigations regarding physical methods for the estimation of dust hazards in industry with special reference to the occupation of stonemason. In a detailed analysis of the problem the report observes:

"It has been possible to draw definite conclusions that it is undesirable for masons to work in closed yards, that on calm days the exposure may be three or more times that on an average windy day, and that punching (shearing off large quantities of the stone by heavy blows on a pointed tool) may account for about half the amount of dust that the mason may inhale. The results have indicated the direction in which preventive measures could be most successfully applied, especially in regard to the wearing of respirators and the brushing of stones free from accumulated dust."

The *Canada Gazette* of September 21, 1935, contains the by-laws of the pilotage district of Sydney, Nova Scotia. The regulations define the boundaries of the pilotage district, sets forth the rates for pilotage, licence fees, together with sections dealing with pilotage funds, retirement pensions, leave, discipline, etc. Reference to regulations governing pilots in the district of the Restigouche River and Saint John, New Brunswick, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, page 31, and April, 1935, page 321.

By announcement in the British Columbia Gazette, the Apprenticeship Act was proclaimed in effect, dating from September 9. The provisions of this enactment, which are largely similar to the Ontario Act, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1935, at page 522.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions was held at Asheville, North Carolina, U.S.A., from September 30, to October 3, 1935.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**A**N application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour during September from employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, Cumberland, B.C. The dispute related to the alleged introduction by the company of a new contract system and the employees' request for re-establishment of the rotation system of employment. About 45 employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, and approximately 475 indirectly.

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute regarding wages and working conditions between the Winnipeg Electric Company and affiliated companies and certain of their employees was completed on September 25 by the appointment of Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., of Winnipeg, as chairman, the appointment being made by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, namely, Messrs. C. A. Clendenning and R. B. Russell, both of Winnipeg, nominees of the employers and employees, respectively. The companies affiliated with the Winnipeg Electric Company are the Manitoba Power Company, Ltd., the Northwestern Power Company, Ltd., and the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company. Ninety-six employees, members of the Association of Substation and Hydro Plant Employees, are said to be directly affected by this dispute.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt

with a wages dispute between various coal mining companies in the Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne districts in Alberta and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, was printed in full in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 804. The majority report of the Board, signed by the chairman, the Honourable Mr. Justice Horace Harvey, and the employees' nominee, Mr. A. J. Morrison, recommended a five per cent increase in wage rates. The miners on August 26, by a referendum vote, accepted this recommendation, and agreements were subsequently signed with five of the eight coal mining companies concerned, namely, the Alberta Block Coal Company, Ltd., the Newcastle Coal Company, Ltd., the Midland Coal Mining Company, Ltd., the Western Gem Coal Company, Ltd., and the Red Deer Valley Coal Company, Ltd. Failure of the management of three coal companies to sign similar agreements resulted in strikes occurring on September 4 in the mines of these companies, namely, the Jewel Collieries, Ltd., at Wayne, the Rosedale Coal Company, Ltd., at Rosedale, and the Great West Coal Company, Ltd. (Star Mine), at Aerial, about 400 men being involved. The employees of the Jewel Collieries, numbering about 100, returned to work on September 13, when the officials of that company signed an agreement adopting the Board's recommendation. The 300 employees of the Rosedale and Great West Coal Companies remained out until October 4, these two mines being the last of the eight to agree to give the miners the wage increase of five per cent recommended in the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian National Telegraphs and Certain of its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its employees throughout Canada being repeater attendants, radio attendants, manager-operators and operators, members of Canadian National System Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America, reported to the Minister of Labour at the close of September. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Mr. L. B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. Geoffrey S. O'Brien and H. P.

Green, both of Toronto, nominated by the employer and employees respectively.

The dispute concerned two specific grievances arising out of (a) the company's refusal to recognize the right of the union to represent approximately 50 employees in the Testing and Regulating Department whose positions, in some cases, had been created subsequent to the present working agreement taking effect on October 1, 1927; and (b) the action of the company in abolishing seven or more scheduled telegraph offices and operating them as commission offices, the employees being retained on a commission basis with a certain monthly guarantee.

The findings of the Board with respect to the first-mentioned grievance were unanimous. The Board's report concerning the second matter in dispute, known as "the Commission Office Dispute," was signed by the chairman and Mr. Green, a minority report being submitted by Mr. O'Brian. The text of these reports is given below.

### Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its employees, being repeater attendants, manager operators and operators, members of Canadian National System Division No. 43 Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America.*

The Hon. WESLEY A. GORDON, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by your order on the 8th day of August, 1935, under the provisions of the above act, have the honour to submit the following report:

Application for the establishment of the Board was made by the Union on the 17th day of May, 1935, and the disputes which have been referred to the Board are stated therein as,—

*First Dispute.*—The result of the Company's action in refusing to recognize certain employees of the Testing and Regulating Department assigned to duties as Repeater Attendants and Radio Attendants as being scheduled employees within the meaning of that term and the Company's refusal to recognize the Union's right to represent the employees concerned.

*Second Dispute.*—Known as "The Commission Office Dispute," whereby the Company's action scheduled offices have been converted into Commission offices, resulting in reducing the scheduled wage ratings and changing the scheduled working conditions at the offices concerned.

A preliminary meeting to organize the Board was held in Toronto on the 13th of August, and the sittings of the Board commenced on the 19th of August and proceeded daily until and including the 21st of August. During the sittings the Company and the Union were actively represented. The Board was impressed with the careful and thorough preparation on both sides, with their moderate submission of their arguments and with their temperate and friendly demeanour towards each other.

During the sittings the representatives of the Union and the Company met in an en-

deavour to solve their difficulty, but reported back to the Board that they were unable to arrive at any satisfactory settlement.

The sittings of the Board were again held on the 14th and 16th days of September, when an unanimous decision was arrived at with regard to the first dispute, and the final determination of the second dispute was left over until the 20th, and 25th, days of September, when the members met and finished the business of the Board.

In submitting our report we propose to deal with it under the headings hereinbefore set forth.

*First Dispute.*—The result of the Company's action in refusing to recognize certain employees of the Testing and Regulating Department assigned to duties as Repeater Attendants and Radio Attendants as being scheduled employees within the meaning of that term and the Company's refusal to recognize the Union's right to represent the employees concerned.

The Union in support of its contention, cites Article 1, Clause 1 of the 1927 Agreement, which reads as follows:—

"Employees assigned to commercial telegraph service, whether operated by Morse system, telephone or automatic device of any character, or who are required to devote any portion of their time to the transmission or receiving of telegraph matter by any device whatsoever, will be considered commercial telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule. This does not apply to or include the following: All Chief Operators, All Assistant Chief Operators."

and Article 1, Clause 6, Paragraph 1:—

"When additional telegraph positions, coming within the scope of this schedule, are created, compensation will be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown in this schedule, and will immediately become a part thereof."

We do not think that it is correct to state, as the Union contend, that the positions of Repeater Attendants have been created *principally* since the Schedule took effect October 1, 1927. It has been established to our satisfaction that at the time the agreement was entered into, namely, October, 1927, there were five Repeater station offices at the following points,—Parry Sound, Capreol, Hornepayne, Sioux Lookout, in Ontario, and Kamloops, B.C., and that within two months two more were opened at Foleyet and Jellicoe, Ontario, and that to-day there are fifteen offices; these station offices surely must have been present in the minds of the parties conducting the negotiations which resulted in the 1927 agreement, and it must have been the intention to either include or exclude them from the agreement, therefore the question for us to determine is whether they come within the schedule under the heading of "Plant



Chiefs" or whether they are excluded with "Chief Operators and Assistant Chief Operators," or whether they come within Article 1, Clause 6, Paragraph 1,—“When additional telegraph positions, coming within the scope of this schedule, etc.”

We are of the opinion that Clause 6, Paragraph 1, does not bear the construction put upon it by the Union, but that it is simply to take care of additional telegraph positions of a class already provided for.

The Company contends that the positions in question are vital positions in a national transmission system and that they are of a supervisory character and fall within the excluded list of Chief Operators or Assistant Chief Operators. In support of the Company's contention that it is their settled policy to exclude supervisory positions, we allowed the Company to file a letter from the Vice-President to Mr. Barber, General Manager, dated August 4, 1927, and it is also admitted by the Union that the Company at that time had allowed the inclusion of certain supervisory positions to strengthen the Union's hands against the secession movement. The Company further established that similar positions in the Canadian Pacific Telegraph transmission system are treated as supervisory positions.

We do not disagree with the position taken by the Company in their desire to maintain vital positions as non-scheduled offices, but we find ourselves confined to an interpretation of the 1927 Agreement.

The Board are unable to give effect to the Company's contention that these positions fall within the excluded class of "Chief Operators or Assistant Chief Operators." It is true that they are alone (with the exception in some instances of Radio Attendants) and in that sense may be said to be Chief Operator and be in a supervisory position, but it seems to us that more can be learned as to what the agreement was meant to include or exclude by an examination of the facts at the time this agreement was negotiated. As hereinbefore pointed out, five Repeater stations were already in existence. If they were known then as Repeater Attendants there would be nothing for the Board to do but to find that they were overlooked in drawing the Schedule and exclude them because care had been taken to expressly exclude Chief Operators and Assistant Chief Operators. But, as we have heretofore stated, five of these positions were in existence and it is impossible, in our opinion, to believe that these positions were overlooked. In our opinion the explanation lies in the fact, which is admitted by the Company, that these positions had formerly been known as "Wire Chiefs" and "Plant Chiefs," and that

"Plant Chiefs" were known as "Wire Chiefs," and there is, in Exhibit 3, a communication from Mr. Wells, the Superintendent, to the Manager of Nakina, confirming that as late as 1930 these positions were known to the men and the Company as "Wire Chiefs." There is further confirmation in the pay roll, Exhibit 7, where the term "Wire Chief" is used in referring to these offices at Kamloops and Sioux Lookout, which were at the time Carrier Stations in carrying on the present duties of Repeater Attendants. This covers the period when the Agreement was being negotiated, October 1 to 15, 1927.

It is admitted by the Company that although they send and receive messages, Repeater Attendants perform duties identical with those of Plant Chiefs in functional offices and which latter positions are included in the Schedule.

So far as the Company's contention that the duties of a Repeater Attendant are the same as those of a Chief Operator or Assistant Chief Operator, we have already stated they may both be to some extent supervisory and vital, nevertheless we find that for the greater part their duties and qualifications are not the same. The transmission of messages is merely incidental to the main function of an Attendant, whereas the supervision of receipt and transmission of messages is the main function of a Chief Operator or Assistant Chief Operator. We are loath to give an interpretation to the agreement that would exclude the positions of Repeater Attendants on the only sound ground that appears open to us, namely, that they were overlooked in the preparation of the agreement, and we feel that the answer is found in the statement made by Mr. McKeown,—“Wire Chiefs and Plant Chiefs were used interchangeably,” with which statement the Company's representative agreed.

So far as Radio Attendants are concerned, we are of the opinion that they are not within the Schedule. While we are of the opinion that the Radio Attendants fall within the very wide definition of Commercial Telegraphers we are also of the opinion that they are not provided for in the Schedule and for reasons stated above, Article 1, Clause 6, Paragraph 1 cannot be invoked to bring them within the Schedule.

We therefore find that Repeater Attendants should be recognized and treated as schedule positions within the meaning of the term as provided in the Agreement of October 1, 1927. We further find that Radio Attendants are not included in the Agreement of October 1, 1927.

(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER, Chairman.  
(Sgd.) G. S. O'BRIAN,  
(Sgd.) H. P. GREEN.

*Second Dispute.*—Known as “The Commission Office Dispute,” where by the Company’s action scheduled offices have been converted into Commission offices, resulting in reducing the scheduled wage ratings and changing the scheduled working conditions at the offices concerned.

The undersigned members of the Board regret that they were unable to agree with the findings of their colleague, Mr. O’Brien. We have had the opportunity of reading the minority report on this branch of the dispute and we are very much impressed with the force of the argument, but, for reasons hereinafter stated, we find ourselves unable to agree with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. O’Brien.

The Company has always operated scheduled and non-scheduled offices, the non-scheduled offices existing as a rule where the volume of business would not permit the payment of scheduled wages, and it has been established that during the operation of the 1925 agreement the Company changed scheduled offices to non-scheduled offices and converted non-scheduled offices to scheduled offices, and that these changes were acquiesced in by the Union at the time the 1927 agreement was entered into.

When the parties negotiated the 1927 agreement a clause which had not hitherto appeared in the Agreement was inserted. Article 1, Clause 6, Paragraph 2:—

“When established scheduled telegraph offices or positions are to be abolished, the District Chairman shall be given fifteen days’ previous notice in writing. Bulletins covering such positions will not be issued.” The Company’s representatives assert that this clause was inserted for the express purpose of taking care of the very situation that has just been described in the preceding paragraph. Mr. Allen, the men’s representative, and who was a party at the negotiations, says that the question of conversion was never discussed. It is to be noted, however, that eight years have elapsed since the negotiations, and one’s recollection is apt to be unreliable over such a length of time. If, however, it was discussed and it was the Company’s intention to take care of this situation, the language used was unfortunate. Nor do we think it is helped by the clause inserted in the 1932 wage reduction agreement. This clause reads as follows:—

“When abolition of any established scheduled telegraph office is contemplated, the Superintendent in the District concerned, will give the district chairman an opportunity to acquaint himself of the Company’s position in such cases and be afforded an opportunity to express the employee’s position.”

The Company attempt to justify the change on the ground of falling revenue, and details

were given of the operations at Brandon and Prince Albert for the year 1932, and we feel that there is a great deal to be said for the Company’s contention that they were “applying a remedy to an unsatisfactory economic situation which would have the least disturbing effect on the employees concerned”; and no doubt the result was to keep Manager Operators and employees employed who would otherwise have had to seek new positions.

On the other hand it is contended by the Union that the earnings at any particular station should not be the yard stick to decide whether it should be a scheduled office or not, but that it should be considered as an integral part of a national system. With this contention we agree, but we do feel that there are also probably sound grounds in looking at it from this angle for applying the remedy that the Company has sought to apply, and we stress most earnestly that every effort should be made by the Union to adjust wages to meet falling revenues.

The Company’s contention that this clause covers the very thing that was in the minds of the parties at the time of the 1927 negotiations, namely, “the conversion of scheduled offices into non-scheduled or commission offices,” and that the agreement, to give it sense in view of the up-turn in business when the negotiations were entered into, one must read to mean “abolish it as far as the schedule goes,” has a great deal to be said for it. As previously stated the wording is most unfortunate and were it not for the fact that to give the interpretation that the Company contends for would be to place in the hands of one of the contracting parties the power to destroy the principles of the agreement, it might reasonably be interpreted to have the meaning prescribed to it by the Company, but it seems to the undersigned that we should hesitate to give a construction to this vexed clause that would have such far-reaching effects without being clearly satisfied that there was no doubt as to its meaning. We feel, therefore, that the proper view to take is that the parties to the negotiations failed to deal with the matter of the conversion of scheduled offices and that we must give to this clause the literal meaning attached to the word “abolish” and that the men affected are entitled to have their offices restored to their scheduled ratings and positions.

We feel very strongly that the men failed when negotiating this agreement to assert the principle for which they have so strenuously contended before the Board. That was the time to raise the issue of conversion of scheduled offices and, under the circumstances, we therefore feel that, although we have to



find that the men are entitled to be restored to their scheduled ratings and privileges, they should be content to accept a nominal allowance for arrears of salary with respect to the offices in question and that some arrangement be made between the representatives of the Company and the men with regard to offices which by reason of falling revenues come within the class of the offices heretofore converted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER, Chairman.

(Sgd.) H. P. GREEN.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1935.

### Minority Report

*In the matter of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of differences between the Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its employees being Repeater Attendants, Radio Attendants, Manager-Operators and Operators, Members of Canadian National System Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America.*

#### MINORITY REPORT *re* SECOND DISPUTE KNOWN AS "THE COMMISSION OFFICE DISPUTE"

I regret that I cannot reconcile my findings with those of my colleagues in this aspect of the hearing.

Were it not for sub-section 2 of section 7 of the Act I would say that this part of the Dispute could not be entertained by the Board, as there appears to be an insufficient number of employees affected.

The employees' contention may be summarized thus: that with regard to scheduled telegraph offices which are or have been running at loss, the Company's only alternatives are to either continue to pay the scheduled wages, or else lock the door, pull down the blinds and throw away the key.

Whether or not the Company, by discontinuing to operate a telegraph office as a scheduled office and then opening it on a commission basis, violated the "agreement" of October, 1927, depends upon the interpretation of article 1, clause 6, paragraph 2, of the "agreement". This reads "when established scheduled telegraph offices or positions are to be abolished, the District Chairman shall be given fifteen days previous notice in writing."

I am of the opinion that "to abolish a scheduled office" means to "abolish it as far as the schedule goes," or to "cancel it as a scheduled office," or "to completely remove it from the schedule." The view was expressed that the only meaning was one of destruction or complete shutting down, and that accordingly an interpretation from the surrounding

circumstances should not be attempted. But reading the sentence as a whole I feel strongly that there is at least sufficient ambiguity to examine the situation at the time the "agreement" was made.

The present clause 6 was not in the previous "agreement" between the company and its employees, and appears for the first time in October, 1927. Up to that time business had been good. I do not think anyone foresaw that a C. N. Telegraph office might actually close its doors because business fell away. But I do think the employees foresaw scheduled offices being done away with as scheduled offices and opened up as commission offices, because during 1926 and 1927 this very thing had been done by the Company in three places. I cannot believe that the employees believed they could question the right of the company to completely close up an office if it decided to do so; one office being entirely discontinued cannot be compared to a "shut-out." Why then was this new clause drafted into the 1927 "agreement"? Surely not to cover the situation of a complete shutting down, but to cover the very thing that must have been much in the minds of the parties at that time, namely—the conversion of scheduled offices into non-scheduled or commission offices.

Referring again to the "agreement" in question, I do not think it creates any rights the violation of which would give a legal cause of action. It is a set of rules, and a list of wages. It is referred to as "an agreement" on the last page, but I believe it is more of a basis of co-operation, than a strict legal "agreement"; and it has functioned very well. Therefore I think it would be wrong to refuse to consider evidence of all circumstances attendant upon this aspect of the application.

Five years elapsed after the signing of the "agreement" before the company gave notice that certain scheduled offices would be abolished as such and an offer made to the employees to work on a commission basis. This time was long enough for either party to build up a meaning which the "agreement" does not carry. The wording used is, in the light of all the facts, and reading the sentence as a whole, unfortunately ambiguous. Other clauses in the "agreement" have been found the same. It may be that each of the parties preferred to leave the wording as it now reads, hesitating to face the issue at the time for fear the other party would gain something at the time, and preferring to wait until an opportunity arose when it could say "you have violated the meaning we put into that clause." That is conjectural but possible.

However that may be, it is my opinion that the principle involved is too important

to be decided on the grounds that "abolish" means only "close up entirely." I think clearer words should have been used, and that the very able presentation of the employees' case cannot be upheld.

The virtual effect of this would be that the company by adopting the same procedure as used at Brandon, Prince Albert, Drumheller, Moose Jaw, etc., may remove any scheduled office from the schedule at any time it wants to. I believe the company to have this power, technically, provided it gives 15 days previous notice to the District Chairman. To this view the able representatives of the employees expressed alarm lest the company "abolish" many more scheduled offices and re-open them as commission offices. I am satisfied however that no "dangerous" situation exists or that any hardship is going to be suffered. Certainly, the company is not going to "convert" offices which are doing a big business, because it would be uneconomical. I feel satisfied that the company is mindful of the interests of its employees and that if this power to

"convert" exists, it will not be abused. Exhibit 8 is a letter from the President to Mr. McEwen stating that when possible the offices in question will be re-established as scheduled offices. I think this is evidence of the fact that the Company intends to live up to the spirit of agreement which has been of great benefit to both parties.

I feel that when an opportune time arises a new agreement should be made between the company and the employees; and in conclusion deal with one point, namely—the contention of the employees that the company's proper procedure was to give notice that the whole "agreement" was at an end. The drafting of a new Agreement is a disturbing thing requiring several months' time. With general business returning very slowly, and a 10 per cent wage cut still in existence, I think both parties agree that for such an undertaking the present time is not propitious.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) G. S. O'BRIAN.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

ONE new decision and a supplementary hearing in an earlier case were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1935, page 614, and in previous issues; and the fifth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1933.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of

Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### Case No. 444—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

This dispute centred on the discontinuance of Raith as an established turn-around point.

Raith is located fifty-three miles west of Fort William, and it is the summit of a one per cent grade. Prior to May 29, 1934, it was the practice to run turn-around trips to Raith; the turn-around set out the entire train, returning to Fort William light, which, in effect, meant that westbound through freight trains picked up at that point, doing the necessary switching and marshalling.

Since the time stated above, instead of running turn-around as formerly, the Railway Company has been using two engines on westbound freight trains between Fort William and Raith. Prior to this time, Raith, by reason of the conditions, was a turn-around point under the Engineers' and Engineers' and Firemen's Schedules. On July 31, 1934, the following bulletin was posted at Fort William by the superintendent:

"Effective August 1, Raith will be discontinued as a turn-around point. Claims will



not be in order under Article 7, Clause 'A,' of the Engineers' and Firemen's Schedules."

In their statement, the employees contended that in keeping with general practice a formal thirty-day notice should have been given whereas the bulletin of notification was posted only one day previous to the effective date of the discontinuance. It was also claimed that so far as enginemen are concerned, Raith is just as much a turn-around point as it ever was; that if there is no longer any switching to be done there, then there is no need to discontinue it as a turn-around point for enginemen, as they only get paid for switching when that service is performed; and that if it develops there is a considerable amount of switching to be done there, then discontinuing Raith as a turn-around point simply means a reduction in compensation for enginemen performing that work.

Further, it was the opinion of the employees that business had not entirely disappeared at Raith; that since Raith is one of the oldest established turn-around points on the system and that as long as it continues to be a point at which tonnage is increased, no matter whether such tonnage increase is taken care of by running single trains, there will always be a certain amount of switching necessary; and "since the employees have been paid for that service so long it does not seem reasonable to expect them to fall in line with giving up that condition now."

The Company contended that the action taken in abolishing Raith as an established turn-around point is consistent with the practice which has been previously followed in similar circumstances. There are numerous places where helper engines are turned, and it has not been understood or heretofore contended that the turning of helper engines had any relation to the condition requiring payment to crews of trains which might be required set out or pick up at such points.

It further contends that in case of assignments and other matters of local effect, that it is not the intention of the working agreement that thirty-days' notice shall be given, nor has it been the practice to do so when establishing or abolishing turn-around points.

The Board decided that under the existing practice of operating freight trains through from Fort William to Ignace with assisting engines to Raith, in so far as engine crews running through from Fort William to Ignace are concerned, the claim of the Employees is not sustained.

### Supplement No. 3 to Case No. 426—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

This case concerned the proper rate of pay to carpenters, bridgemen, painters, etc., laid off from the Bridge and Building Department who take jobs as labourers under a bridge and building foreman. (The details with respect to this case were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1935, page 320; August, 1934, page 735; and May, 1934, page 406).

The Board had ruled that a rate 42 cents per hour should be paid carpenters, bridgemen, etc., who had accepted jobs as labourers under a B. and B. foreman. However, it developed that the employees wished the Board to determine what men should be so paid.

It appears that the dispute had narrowed to the payment of five men in particular. In the case of these five men the employees' contention was that these men were working for regular Bridge and Building foremen and were therefore entitled to the rate of 42 cents.

The company contended that these men were employed in extra gangs at the times covered by the claims and did not perform any carpenter's or bridgemen's work.

In the opinion of the Board the men were employed in extra gangs and therefore the claim of the employees was not sustained.

A survey of occupational characteristics of persons receiving relief in 79 cities, carried out by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in the United States, shows that 99 of every 100 households (families and single persons) on the relief rolls in Detroit contain one or more persons of the employable ages, 16 to 64 years, who want work. In only three of every 100 relief households are all those of employable age either disabled persons, young people attending school, housewives with home duties, or otherwise disqualified from the search for work. The proportion of Detroit relief households containing members who consider themselves able to work (97 per cent) was the highest found in any of the four large cities for which separate studies were made: Los Angeles, where the proportion was 95 per cent; New York, 94 per cent; and Chicago, where the percentage was considerably lower, 87 per cent. The average for the 79 cities in the country as a whole was 90 per cent.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for September, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Sept., 1935.....	18	5,691	48,351
*Aug., 1935.....	20	7,573	49,429
Sept., 1934.....	20	5,572	59,490

\*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The substantial decrease in numbers of workers involved in strikes and lockouts recorded during September was not accompanied by corresponding decreases in numbers of disputes and in time loss in man working days because two strikes of textile and clothing workers during August involved four thousand workers but were of brief duration. A large percentage of the workers involved and time loss during both months was due to three strikes of longshoremen and water transport workers in Vancouver and other ports which began in June. The figures show little change from those for September, 1934, when strikes of dressmakers in Montreal and pulpwood cutters in northern Ontario involved large numbers of employees and caused considerable time loss.

Nine disputes, involving 1,696 workers, were carried over from August, including a dispute involving coal miners at Port Hood, N.S., which was reported to the department too late for inclusion in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, while information recently received indicates that the strike of women's clothing factory workers commencing on August 8, 1935, in Montreal, P.Q., recorded as unterminated at the end of August, was settled on August 17. Nine disputes commenced during September. Of these eighteen disputes eight terminated during the month, four being

in favour of the workers involved, two in favour of the employers concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in two cases. At the end of September, therefore, there were on record ten disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: two disputes of compositors at Calgary, Alta.; compositors, Winnipeg, Man.; furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.; longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.; water transport workers, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.; coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.; shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; and moulders, mechanics, etc., Welland, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; and motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., September 1, 1935, two employers, this last being added this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involving four employees in two theatres at Winnipeg, Man., has been reported. An agreement with Local 299, Canadian Theatrical Federation, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, expired on August 31, 1935, and the management refused to continue to employ two operators in each theatre as required by the union rules. Other employees were engaged. The dispute is included in the list of strikes and lockouts where employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions affected have not declared terminated.

Information has been received as to a dispute involving salmon fishermen at Bute Inlet, B.C., for two days about September 9, 1935, but particulars have not been reported. It appears that higher rates for fish were demanded and that some increases were secured.



A cessation of work in one coal mine at Wayne, Alta., from September 9 to September 14 has been reported but particulars have not been received. It appears that wages due had not been paid and work was resumed when arrangements for payment were made. The five per cent wage increase, made in other mines in the district, had already been agreed to by the employer.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

#### COAL MINERS, PORT HOOD, N.S.

A cessation of work in one coal mine in August was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The employees ceased work about August 20, as wages had not been paid. The maintenance men later ceased work for some days but returned on the orders of the union under an arrangement for payment of part wages and for supplies of coal. Arrangements having been made to give the other miners part payment of wages pending a final settlement, work was resumed by the end of September.

#### WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS AND SUITS), MONTREAL, P.Q.

As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September most of the establishments involved in this dispute reached agreements with the union by August 13. Information has since been received that work was resumed in the remaining establishments a few days later.

#### LONGSHOREMEN, POWELL RIVER, B.C.

The connection of this dispute with that at Vancouver was dealt with in the inquiry by the Royal Commission, noted below. A number of men charged with being members of an unlawful assembly were convicted, with a recommendation for mercy by the jury, and were remanded for sentence.

#### LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.

The inquiry into this dispute by a Royal Commissioner, the Honourable Mr. Justice Davis of the Supreme Court of Canada, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, commenced on September 17 and was in progress at the end of the month. In connection with picketing a number of persons were arrested on charges of assault, etc. The trials of those arrested earlier were proceeded with, a number being convicted.

#### COASTAL LONGSHOREMEN, SHIPS' CREWS, SHIP LINERS, BOOM LOG WORKERS, ETC., VAN- COUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, CHEMAINUS, ETC., B.C.

Members of the crew of a New Zealand steamer, who refused to handle the vessel for

unloading and left the ship on September 23, were arrested on September 26 on charges of desertion and were remanded for trial. A number of longshoremen at San Francisco refused to unload a ship with British Columbia cargo and were suspended, the federal arbitrator for disputes between the longshoremen's union and the employers having ruled that the men must handle all cargoes offered by the employers.

#### HOP PICKERS, CHILLIWACK DISTRICT, B.C.

A number of employees of two firms ceased work on Saturday, September 21, demanding an increase in piece rates but resumed work on the following Monday, although their demands were not conceded. Four men were arrested on charges of inciting to riot, resisting arrest, and having intoxicants in an Indian dwelling. It is reported that the strikers requested the Minister of Labour for British Columbia to investigate working conditions.

#### COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER DISTRICT, ALTA.

Employees in three collieries ceased work on September 5, demanding increased wages of five per cent in accordance with the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, pp. 804-818). Five other mining companies had reached agreements with the United Mine Workers of America by the end of August on the basis of the award of the Board, after conferences with representatives of the union in which the western representative of the Department participated. One company affected by the strike accepted the award on September 14 and work was resumed. The two companies remaining accepted the award early in October. A number of other mining operators in the district, not parties to the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, put into effect the five per cent increase in wages, some of them signing agreements with the United Mine Workers of America.

#### SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.

Employees in twelve establishments ceased work on September 25 demanding agreements with the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union which would provide for the forty-four hour week, instead of forty-six and one-half hours as before, basic hourly wages for piece workers at 55 cents for skilled classes, and 40 cents for semi-skilled, with time and one-quarter the regular rates for overtime work. Agreements with various establishments had expired earlier in the year and had not been renewed (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 372). After some days three of the establishments signed agreements with the union but in the other establishments the dispute was untermiated at the end of the month.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**

Employees in about sixty-five establishments ceased work on September 11 demanding compliance with the terms of an agreement between certain associations of clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, extended to all establishments in the province under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act by Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 230). On September 17 the members of a newly formed association of independent manufacturers agreed to accept the agreement and register with the Joint Committee administering the Act and work was resumed in their establishments. By the end of the month all establishments were reported to have accepted the agreement.

**HAT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on September 19 demanding compliance with the terms of an agreement between the Asso-

ciation of Manufacturers of Millinery and Women's and Children's Headwear and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, which had been extended to all employers in the industry in Montreal by Order in Council under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 732). It is reported that a board of arbitration under the agreement ruled that the employer had violated the terms of the agreement and work was resumed after two days.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, HANOVER, ONT.**

A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on September 10 against the refusal of the management to discuss with a committee of the employees the dismissal of one worker. The strikers demanded an agreement with the Furniture and Wood Workers' Industrial Union, which would provide for classification of workers, wage schedules, equal division of work in slack seasons, preference of employment for union

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1935\***

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to September, 1935</b>			
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b>			
Coal miners, Port Hood, N.S...	60	1,600	Commenced Aug. 20, 1935; for payment of wages due; terminated September 30, 1935; compromise.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Montreal, P.Q.	40	800	Commenced July 29, 1935, for union wages and working conditions; terminated Sept. 21, 1935; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Montreal, P.Q.	.....	.....	Commenced Aug. 8, 1935; for union wages and working conditions; terminated Aug. 17, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Printing, Publishing, etc.—</i>			
Compositors, Calgary, Alta...	22	594	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages; un-terminated.
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man..	43	1,161	Alleged lockout; commenced April 7, 1935; re employment of members of one union only; un-terminated.
Compositors, Calgary, Alta...	20	540	Alleged lockout; commenced July 8, 1935; re employment of members of one union only; un-terminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	13	300	Commenced May 16, 1935; alleged violation of agreement; un-terminated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Water—</i>			
Longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.	65	1,000	Commenced May 17, 1935; for union recognition and union wage scale; un-terminated.
Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.	700	10,000	Commenced June 5, 1935; against cancellation of agreement; un-terminated.
Coastal longshoremen, ships' crews, ship liners, boom log workers, etc., Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.	733	10,000	Commenced June 15, 1935; in sympathy with longshoremen on strike at Vancouver from June 5, 1935; un-terminated.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1935\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1935</b>			
AGRICULTURE— Hop pickers, Chilliwack District, B.C.	1,500	1,500	Commenced Sept. 21, 1935; for increase in piece rates; terminated Sept. 21, 1935; in favour of employer.
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	350	6,900	Commenced Sept. 5, 1935; for increased wages; unternminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Boots and Shoes</i> — Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	400	2,000	Commenced Sept. 25, 1935; for union agreement with reduced hours; unternminated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	900	8,500	Commenced Sept. 11, 1935; for union agreement; terminated September 30, 1935; in favour of workers.
Hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	125	250	Commenced Sept. 19, 1935; against alleged violation of agreement; terminated Sept. 20, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Other Wood Products</i> — Furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont.	100	750	Commenced Sept. 10, 1935; against discharge of worker and for union agreement; terminated Sept. 19, 1935; compromise.
<i>Metal Products</i> — Moulders, mechanics, etc., Welland, Ont.	592	2,368	Commenced Sept. 26, 1935; for hourly increase in wages to offset reduced hours; unternminated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Highway</i> — Truck drivers, Pictou County, N.S.	24	72	Commenced Sept. 20, 1935; for increase in piece rates; terminated Sept. 23, 1935; in favour of employer.
SERVICE— <i>Business and Personal</i> — Restaurant workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	16	Commenced Sept. 19, 1935; against discharge of workers and for increased wages; terminated Sept. 24, 1935; in favour of workers.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

members, discussion of grievances with union committees, no dismissal of steady employees except for flagrant misconduct, hourly wage rates instead of piece rates. The employer pointed out that a joint board had been set up to deal with classification of work and with wage rates under the agreement for the furniture manufacturing industry in Ontario, approved by Order in Council under the Industrial Standards Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 736). As a result of the mediation of the Mayor of Hanover and a committee of the town council a settlement was reached providing for recognition of a shop committee and for an hourly wage scale instead of piece rates. Work was resumed on September 19.

MOULDERS, MECHANICS, ETC., WELLAND, ONT.  
—A number of the employees in one metal manufacturing establishment ceased work on

September 26, demanding a twenty-five per cent increase in wage rates per hour when hours of labour were reduced from ten per day to eight. The management offered a nine-hour day with a five per cent increase in wages but this was refused. Later an increase in the minimum rate from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour was offered with certain increases for those at higher rates and a nine-hour day, five days per week. The workers demanded a minimum of 37½ cents and ten per cent increase for other classes. At the end of the month the dispute was unternminated but on October 7 a settlement was reached, through the mediation of the Ontario Department of Labour, providing for a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour and graded increases for other classes.

**TRUCK DRIVERS, PICTOU COUNTY, N.S.**—Drivers operating trucks in connection with highway construction ceased work on September 20 demanding an increase in piece rates for hauling gravel and other materials. By September 24 about half of the strikers had returned to work at the rates previously paid, and the others had been replaced.

**RESTAURANT WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of the employees in one restaurant ceased work on September 19 against the dismissal of one worker and demanded increases in wages with a nine-hour day. Work was resumed on September 25 when these demands were conceded.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in August was 52 and 12 were in effect from the previous month, making a total of 64 disputes in progress during the month involving 24,100 workers with a time loss of 137,000 working days for the month.

Of the 52 disputes beginning in August, 10 were over demands for increases in wages, 5 over proposed wage reductions and 10 over other wage questions, 10 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 10 over other questions of working arrangements and 3 over questions of trade union principle. Four stoppages were due to sympathetic action. During August, settlements were reached in 33 disputes, of which 8 were in favour of workers, 13 in favour of employers, and 12 resulted in compromises. In 10 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### France

The number of strikes beginning in 1930 was 1,093, involving 581,927 workers with a time

loss of 7,209,342 working days for the year. For the year 1931, the number of disputes was 261 involving 35,723 workers; for 1932, 330 disputes involving 54,088; and for 1933, 331 disputes with 84,391 workers.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in July was 156 and 131 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 287 disputes in progress during the month, involving 140,000 workers with a time loss of 1,470,000 working days for the month.

The agreement in the bituminous coal mining industry had expired in April, but, at the request of the President of the United States, was extended several times pending negotiations for a new agreement. Negotiations carried on with the assistance of the Assistant Secretary of Labour failed to reach a complete settlement and on September 23, a strike in the industry began. It was reported that 400,000 miners were involved in 26 states. Through the continued conciliation efforts of the Assistant Secretary of Labour, an agreement was reached in most districts, providing for increases in wages of 50 cents per day for day rates, 9 cents per ton for piecework and a 10 per cent increase for yardage and deadwork, and work resumed October 1.

The Farm Credit Administration of the United States announced recently that charters were granted to 74 new Federal Credit unions in August, giving a total of 563 since the passage last year of the act authorizing the organization of these co-operative thrift and loan associations under Federal charters.

Quarterly reports from Federal credit unions which have been organized long enough to report operations showed that 340 of the new organizations already had over 46,000 members as of June 30, 1935. At that time the oldest Federal credit union had been in operation only nine months. Total savings of the 340 organizations as of June 30 amounted to \$717,000 and loans to members since organization, \$776,000.



## REPORT OF ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

**T**HE administrative activities of the Ontario Department of Public Welfare and Municipal Affairs are dealt with in the fourth annual report, covering the fiscal year ending October 31, 1934. Established in 1930 as a result of the recommendations of the "Ross" Commission on Public Welfare, the department now has jurisdiction over the following: Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Children's Aid, Veterans' Welfare, Industrial Schools, Training Schools, Houses of Refuge, and Orphanages.

*Old Age Pensions.*—According to the annual report of the Old Age Pensions Commissioner, "the economic pressure of the last five years has increased the number of old age pensioners far beyond first estimates." The end of the fiscal year (October 31, 1934) found 48,928 persons receiving old age pensions—an increase of 3,699 over the number at the end of the previous year.

The report points out that appeals were made on a variety of grounds, not infrequently on the inability of children to help any longer. These appeals received careful consideration and where justified an increase was granted. Discussing this problem, the chairman of the commission states: "Many pensioners have families of sons and daughters, who, under normal conditions, would be able and willing to maintain or assist in the support of their aged parents, but on account of unemployment or other causes, are unable to do so. Our experience in endeavouring to enforce the Maintenance of Parents' Act has not been at all satisfactory. We have found that in over 90 per cent of cases brought before Magistrates no order was made against the children."

Attention was drawn to the re-organization of the administrative "set-up" of the branch, entailing the abolition of local boards. By the new arrangement applications are forwarded by municipal clerks directly to the Department for consideration.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—The fourteenth annual report of the Mothers' Allowance Commission indicated an increase in the number of applications for allowances. New applications numbered 2,167 and renewals 990. There were 1,221 new applications approved, and 870 renewals were granted allowances, 648 applications being refused by the Commission.

Against this number granted, 1,080 names were removed from the pay lists. Of these, 538 were automatically removed because the qualifying child had reached its 16th birthday, while 542 were removed for other causes.

According to the report, the number of cases under the Incapacitation Clause increases each year as compared with the number of applicants who are widows; 882 widows made application and 893 applicants were wives of men who were pronounced permanently disabled.

The total number of families assisted during the year was 8,144. The number of widows on the pay lists for the year is 4,999 or 61.36 per cent of the total; incapacitation cases 2,341 or 28.75 per cent; desertion cases 587 or 7.23 per cent; foster mother cases 217 or 2.66 per cent.

During the year, 23,173 children received the benefits of mothers' allowances. The average number of children per family receiving allowances was 2.85. Assisted families with one child under sixteen numbered 530; with 2 children under sixteen, 3,778; with three children, 1,890; with four children, 1,025; with five children, 481; with six children, 259; with seven children, 115; with eight children, 50; with nine children, 7; and with ten children, 10.

*Child Welfare.*—Operating under the Department of Public Welfare are a number of agencies directly concerned with various phases of child welfare. Prominent among these is the Children's Aid Society and its branches functioning under the Children's Protection Act.

An innovation in administration was effected during the year, when, as a result of a survey, local societies, while retaining their autonomous character, are graded according to the quality of the work done, the grants being based on the grading. The statistical summary shows that there are 5,833 Protestant wards and 1,369 Catholic wards in the province under the supervision of the Society.

The work of the branch which administers the Children of Unmarried Parents Act consists chiefly of the enforcement of the Act and the collection of payment throughout the province on court orders or agreements and the administration of these funds for the benefit and protection of the child. During the year, 412 new cases were added to the collections as against 420 of last year. The total collections for the year were \$68,248.04 while the disbursements were \$81,889.69. The excess of the disbursement over collections is explained by the fact that a considerable sum, from lump sum settlements, is carried by the public trustee.

Under the Children's Protection Act, 708 children were legally adopted during the year.

There are in operation in the province 46 orphanages and these institutions afforded shelter for 4,915 children.

*Care of Veterans.*—During the year, the welfare of veterans and their dependants, which had formerly been charged to two organizations—Soldiers' Aid Commission and the Veterans' Welfare Bureau—was combined under one organization. This Commission now looks after the entire field of veterans' welfare, i.e.—giving emergency assistance,

administering trust funds, and caring for the wards of the organization. At the end of the fiscal year there were 584 wards under the care of the commission.

*Unemployment Relief.*—The report for this branch shows that at the end of the fiscal year (October, 1934), the total cost of direct relief was \$2,730,564.46; the amounts paid from the Provincial Treasury for the same period was \$1,541,137.72; the percentage of cost borne by the Provincial Treasury was 56.44; the number of persons registered for and in receipt of relief was 355,134 and the per capita cost per month was \$7.39.

## ONTARIO MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

### Order Governing Telephone Systems

THE Minimum Wage Board of Ontario has announced in the Ontario Gazette of September 28, the proposed minimum wage order governing telephone systems in the province.

The Order which becomes effective on November 1, 1935, is as follows:—

No female employee in a telephone system, or in connection with any telephone switchboard or exchange, in the Province of Ontario, shall be paid wages less than those set forth in the following schedules:

#### I. Schedule for population groups—

Population Groups		Experienced Workers Per week	Inexperienced Workers
City of Toronto.....		\$12.50	1st six months, \$10.00 per week; 2nd six months, \$11.00 per week. Thereafter, \$12.50 per week.
Cities of Hamilton, Ottawa, London and Windsor.....		12.00	1st six months, \$10.00 per week; 2nd six months, \$11.00 per week. Thereafter, \$12.00 per week.
Cities, Towns, Villages and Unincorporated Urban Communities, of from 10,000 to 50,000 .....		11.00	1st six months, \$9.00 per week; 2nd six months, \$10.00 per week. Thereafter, \$11.00 per week.
Cities, Towns, Villages and Unincorporated Urban Communities, of from 4,000 to 10,000 .....		10.00	1st six months, \$8.00 per week; 2nd six months, \$9.00 per week. Thereafter, \$10.00 per week.

#### II. Schedule for Small Centres (under 4,000 population and rural districts)—

Number of Lines		Experienced Workers Per week	Inexperienced Workers
Over 300.....		\$9.00	1st six months, \$7.00 per week; 2nd six months, \$8.00 per week. Thereafter, \$9.00 per week.
50 to 300.....		7.00	1st six months, \$5.00 per week; 2nd six months, \$6.00 per week. Thereafter, \$7.00 per week.
Under 50 .....		No	prescribed rates.

(1) *Hourly Rates.*—The above minimum wages shall be paid for a maximum weekly work period of 48 hours. All time in excess of 48 hours must be paid for at an hourly rate not less than the hourly rate based on the prescribed minimum weekly wage for 48 hours. Part-time and occasional workers shall be paid at hourly rates not less than such overtime rates for experienced workers, regardless of length of experience.

(2) *Part-time and Occasional Workers* are those who are employed for busy periods only, as substitutes for regular workers, or in emergencies.

(3) *Night Operators.*—Wages not less than the foregoing weekly rates shall be paid to night operators, regardless of the number of hours on duty per night or per week, where such operators do not commence work before 9 p.m. nor remain on duty after 8 a.m., are provided with suitable sleeping accommodation, and are permitted to sleep during each night's shift. Night operators who are required to be in constant attendance at the switchboard are to be treated as day operators and must be paid at the minimum hourly rates as defined above for every hour they are on duty in excess of the regular weekly period for which the minimum wage must be paid.

(4) *Population* is the population according to the latest decennial census of the Dominion Government.

(5) *Unincorporated Urban Communities* are sub-divided, thickly populated, sections of a township in which the majority of the residents are engaged in pursuits other than agricultural.

(6) *Number of Lines* means the number of active subscriber lines terminating on the switchboard. For the purpose of this order the average number of lines for the past year shall be the number determining the minimum wage rate.

(7) *Experienced Workers* are those who have been employed for one year or more at any time in connection with any switchboard.

(8) *Penalties.*—Any violation of this order is punishable by fine or imprisonment. (See Section 21, Minimum Wage Act.)

*Notice.*—This Order must be posted where it can be easily read by the employees.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Recent Orders Governing Minimum Wages and Hours of Work

**T**HE British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations, administering the Minimum Wages and Hours of Work Acts, has recently issued an order establishing the minimum rates for women in the personal service occupation.

#### ORDER No. 27.—*Establishing a Minimum Wage in the Personal Service Occupation.*

As defined in the order, personal service occupation "includes the work of females employed in manicuring; hairdressing; barbering, massaging; giving of electrical, facial, scalp or other treatments; removal of superfluous hair; chiropody; or other work of like nature."

Subject to certain exemptions, the Board has fixed the minimum rate for experienced employees over eighteen years of age in the personal service occupation at \$14.25 per week of 40 hours or more. For employees working less than 40 hours per week, the minimum rate is 37½ cents per hour, provided that the wages in any one day shall not be less than \$1.50.

The minimum scale for employees under eighteen years of age for a week of 40 hours or more is as follows: \$10 a week during the first six months of such employment; \$11 a week during the second six months; \$12 a week during the third six months; \$13 a week during the fourth six months, or until the employee reaches the age of eighteen (18) years; \$14.25 a week thereafter.

For employees under eighteen years and working less than 40 hours per week the schedule is: 27 cents per hour during first six months of such employment; 29 cents per hour during second six months; 32 cents per hour during the third six months; 35 cents per hour during the fourth six months or until the employee reaches the age of eighteen (18) years; 37½ cents per hour thereafter. In this group, however, it is provided that the wages in any one day shall not be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25).

Inexperienced employees eighteen years or over, working 40 hours a week or more are to be paid the following minimum rates; \$10 a week during the first three months of such employment; \$11 a week during the second three months; \$12 a week during the third three months; \$13 a week during the fourth three months; \$14.25 a week thereafter.

For inexperienced employees eighteen years or over, working less than forty hours per week, the minimum established is: 27 cents

per hour during first three months of such employment; 29 cents per hour during the second three months; 32 cents per hour during the third three months; 35 cents per hour during the fourth three months; 37½ cents per hour thereafter. Provided, however, that the minimum wage in any one day shall not be less than the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25).

This order becomes effective on September 5, 1935.

#### Male Minimum Wage Act

The Board of Industrial Relations recently gazetted Order No. 28 fixing the amount to be charged for board and lodging at not in excess of \$1.25 per day in the logging industry and the sawmill industry of British Columbia Census Division No. 1 (roughly the south-eastern section of the province).

Prefacing its order the Board explained that it had made an investigation into the price charged employees for board and lodging by employers in the above stated district. In the opinion of the Board, "the price charged by the said employers for board and lodging for their employees is excessive and unduly affects the wages of the said employees."

Accordingly, the Board fixed the rate to be charged for board and lodging at \$1.25 per day as above mentioned.

Board and lodging is defined as "a full day's board of three (3) meals, and living accommodation, including bedding."

This order is to become effective on the 26th day of September, 1935.

#### Hours of Work Act

The Board of Industrial Relations has also issued Regulation No. 24 governing working hours of the occupation of hotel clerk. This order is as follows:—

"The occupation of hotel clerk, which includes the work of all persons engaged as room clerks (day or night), mail clerks, information clerks, cashiers, book-keepers, accountants, telephone operators, and any other persons employed in clerical work in hotels, is hereby added to the Schedule to the said 'Hours of Work Act, 1934,' the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to such addition to the said Schedule having been obtained by Order in Council dated the 20th day of September, 1935."

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Summary of Proceedings of the 51st Annual Convention

THE fifty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in the Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, September 16-20, 1935. The opening ceremonies were presided over by Mr. F. A. Ramsey, president of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of organized labour in Halifax. His Worship Mayor E. J. Cragg then extended the civic welcome to the delegates. In greeting the delegates on behalf of the Provincial Government and the citizens of Nova Scotia, Premier Angus McDonald considered the growth of the labour movement one of the greatest developments of the past fifty years. Reviewing the labour legislation of that period the provincial Premier gave the credit for these measures to such organizations as the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Continuing, the speaker stated that one of the functions of a labour organization was to bring to the attention of the public the need of remedial legislation, and the reason the Congress had succeeded was because it was right in its contentions and had public opinion behind it. He concluded with a tribute to the local organizations in Halifax.

Rt. Hon. W. H. Covert, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in his felicitous address, emphasized the relationship that should exist between employer and employee, each having respect for the other.

Hon. Michael Dwyer, Minister of Labour of Nova Scotia, who followed, invited the members to lay their problems before the government of the province. It was the opinion of the minister that legislation had to be enacted for the betterment of the working class, and only by such meetings as that of the Congress were governments apprised of the wishes of labour.

Others who briefly addressed the convention were: James Simpson, R. J. Tallon, and P. R. Bengough, vice-presidents of the Congress, Geo. Latham, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, and James Maloney, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour.

The chairman then introduced P. M. Draper, acting president of the Congress, who on behalf of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada thanked the distinguished gentlemen who had addressed the delegates. The speaker referred to the last meeting of the Congress which was held in the Legislative building (1908) and attended by 91 delegates representing 40,000 members, and compared it with the

present meeting at which there were more than 200 delegates representing well over 100,000 members from every province in the Dominion. Mr. Draper expressed his pleasure at hearing the premier give credit to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for pioneering in social legislation. This, he declared, was achieved through constitutional and legislative channels, adding that nothing would be done that would be subversive of the laws of Canada.

The speaker pointed out that though the greater portion of the membership is affiliated with the international trade union movement, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is a supreme body in this country with status equal to the American Federation of Labor or the British Trades Union Congress.

Referring to the British North America Act, President Draper stated: "For several years the Trades and Labour Congress has advocated that the British North America Act be so altered as to give the Dominion Parliament sole jurisdiction in the passing of laws relating to the social and industrial welfare of Canadian workers. In spite of the advances made in the field of such legislation during the present year, the Constitution remains unchanged in this particular. So long as this condition persists the path along the road of progress in social legislation is beset with difficulties; for even though means are discovered for the enactment of individual measures, those means may not be sufficient in all cases and further progress may be blocked at a time when public opinion would support advances."

The speaker then analyzed the field of federal-provincial jurisdiction relative to the British North America Act.

Continuing, he said: "It is not necessary to seek to invade all matters of provincial jurisdiction in order to secure competency for the Dominion Parliament to deal with general matters touching relations between employers and employees, as well as certain broad questions of social security. Old age pensions legislation was an effort to reconcile Dominion-wide need with a conservation of provincial jurisdiction, but after eight years of effort, the old age pension is not yet general, rather clearly demonstrating the serious difficulties in the way of this method of approach to legal solution of social problems. Resort to Dominion legislation on the subject matter of International Treaties paves the way for several of the federal laws on social and industrial ques-



tions which were sanctioned this year, but even that device has its limitations. Already rumblings are heard that the constitutionality of the Eight Hour Day Bill is to be challenged; resulting litigation and uncertainty are not in the interest of progress. In any event the Federal Parliament was restricted to the terms of International Conventions, with the result that the details of some of the measures could be considered only as a beginning on that account.

"This Congress has never advocated that the rights and interests of any province, which are held as sacred for the cultural development of its people, should be interfered with, but where modern conditions require that the workers in all provinces be protected by uniform measures in order that some may not be penalized by the competition of others operating under less advanced laws, the necessity for uniform legislation is clearly indicated. Only through the medium of amendments to the British North America Act can such a condition be brought about in proper measure."

The president next dealt with the problem of unemployed Canadian youth. On this subject he declared: "No question within the competence of this Congress is of more vital importance than that of the unemployment of young persons.

"When you consider that about half a million young men in Canada have reached the age of 25 years without beginning to earn their own livelihood, and even though it is not immediately possible to provide industrial or other work for them, it is essential that measures be taken to prevent their demoralization. What is required is the establishment of vocational guidance services, the further development of technical education, the provision of recreational centres, the effective administration of employment exchanges, and above all new industries, which mean work—and work means life, renewed self confidence, a sense of service to the community, the courage to look forward, a new aim and meaning in existence.

"The chief thing, obviously, is to save these young people from the belief that society has no further use for them and from developing a feeling which will sooner or later result in mental misery and moral degradation. There is an immense constructive task here for social thinkers, community workers, and especially governments."

The president concluded by a reference to the threat of war. In this respect he stated that Canadians are firm supporters of the League of Nations.

After the convention was declared open, the various committees were appointed. A preliminary report of the credential committee

was presented, the final report, which was subsequently read, showed the following delegates present: Fraternal delegates, 2, one representing the British Trades Union Congress and the other the American Federation of Labor; provincial federations, 2; trades and labour councils, 27; 96 local unions represented by 141 delegates, making a total of 215.

### Report of Executive Council

Prefacing this report is a reference to the last meeting of the Congress in Halifax, which was twenty-seven years ago, and to the progress along constitutional lines that had been made during that period. The officers expressed pride in the record of the accomplishments of the Congress, and stated that "the laws placed on the statute books of the Federal Parliament and the respective Provincial Legislatures bear ample proof as to the success of its efforts."

Attention was drawn to the volume of social and economic legislation dealt with by the Federal Parliament, but the report intimated that "the extent to which this, and all similar legislation, is of benefit, will, however, depend upon the vigilance exercised by the trade union movement."

Reference was made to the legislative program prepared and submitted to the Dominion Government (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 154).

The report reviewed the various bills and resolutions introduced in the sixth session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada which were of most direct interest to labour. These were enumerated as follows: Unemployment and Unemployment Relief; National Housing Policy; Eight Hour Day; Fair Wage Act; One Day's Rest in Seven; Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery; Ratification of I.L.O. Draft Conventions; Amending the British North America Act; Price Spreads Commission Report; Dominion Trade and Industry Commission; Combines Investigation Act; Criminal Code Amendments; Companies Act; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; National Economic Council; National Products Marketing Act; Co-operative Societies' Legislation; Radio Broadcasting Commission; Pensions for the Blind; Remembrance Day; Canada and War; Taxation and Finance Matters; Railways and Shipping; National Health Policy; Election Act; Highway Traffic; Newspaper Ownership and Immigration.

Among other subjects dealt with in the executive report were: Relations with national and international bodies; International Federation of Trade Unions; International Labour Organization; National research council; Dominion council of health; national construction council; League of Nations Society in

Canada; Canadian Welfare Council; National Unity; Canadian Congress journal; Consumers' representation on marketing board; Union label; Change in presidency, and Amendments to constitution.

A review of provincial legislation as affecting labour was also presented in the executive report, as well as the reports of the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor.

### Felicitations Received

Among the telegrams read were the following addressed to President Draper from Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and Mr. W. M. Dickson, deputy minister:—

"Regret exceedingly that engagements made some time ago in Northern Ontario and which cannot be broken make it impossible for me to accept the kind invitation of your executive to attend this your fifty-first convention and I am therefore forced to forego the pleasure of being with you and taking part in your deliberations this year as last. I most sincerely hope that your convention will as usual be a most successful one and that your deliberations will result in great benefit not only to your organization but also to the people of Canada generally."

W. A. GORDON,  
*Minister of Labour.*

"Would greatly appreciate your conveying to the officers and delegates now in attendance at Halifax my sincere congratulations on this their fifty-first convention. Please express also my sincere good wishes for a very harmonious and successful convention and accept my assurance of the hearty continued co-operation of this Department and its officers in all matters affecting the interests of labour and this country."

W. M. DICKSON,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour*

### Secretary-Treasurer's Report

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer, the total receipts for the year, including balance brought forward, were \$26,040.35, expenditures totalled \$21,531.35, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,509. The report also showed a membership of 105,998 on which per capita had been received. In this connection the secretary-treasurer made the following statement: "In normal times approximately 25 per cent should be added to the reported membership to include those who, while still actual members of affiliated organizations, are relieved because of unemployment and other causes from paying their regular contributions and as a result of this no per capita tax is remitted to the Congress on these members."

The report of this committee verified the financial statement as submitted by the secretary-treasurer.

Mr. James F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, a credentialed delegate to the Congress, in his address explained in detail the working of the Industrial Standards Act, now in operation in the province of Ontario.

### Fraternal Delegates Addresses

Introduced by the president, Mr. James Maloney, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, in conveying the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor, sketched the history of the National Industrial Recovery Act and outlined the many beneficial features which it contained. In the opinion of the speaker, if the N.R.A. had been permitted to continue to function a great deal of good would have resulted but when a test case was brought before the United States Supreme Court that body declared the Act unconstitutional.

The N.R.A. as viewed by Mr. Maloney had two chief features, viz: (1) A minimum wage rate for the unskilled man, and (2) a maximum hourly work week. He contended that the only way to correct present conditions is to have government control of industry, a reduction in the hours of labour and increase the wages.

Mr. George Latham, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, referred to the growth of the organization he represented, which was approximately 100,000 members during the past year. He mentioned that the doctors had formed an organization which was affiliated with the B.T.U.C. The delegates were informed that the objective of the labour movement in the British Isles was national control of the financial system. Reference was made to the restoration of wage cuts, which in some instances had been wiped out completely.

### Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

This committee made favourable comment on the successful efforts of the labour movement, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress, in securing new legislation, both Federal and Provincial, in the interest of the workers. Each of the main subjects dealt with in the executive report was briefly summarized, and the favourable recommendation of the committee on the whole report was adopted by the delegates.

### Report of Legislative Committee

The practice of the executive council in submitting their legislative program to a conference of national and international representatives for final ratification prior to presenting it to the Dominion Government, also the



method of distributing same to the membership through the medium of the columns of the *Canadian Congress Journal* for general information was approved by the committee.

The committee commended the emphasis on unemployment by representatives of the Congress in presenting their program before the Federal Government, though regret was expressed that this program had not received the attention it deserved. In reporting on provincial legislation, the committee considered that the achievements of the provincial executives and provincial federations have been all that could be obtained under present conditions.

Following the presentation of this report, Mr. Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, spoke on the desirability of organizing the textile industry in Canada.

#### **Addresses of Mr. Tom Moore and Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour**

Mr. Moore, former president, expressed his thanks for the reception received and conveyed the hearty greetings of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission. A detailed analysis of the various functions of the committee was presented to the delegates. Reference was made to the establishment of a national system of unemployment exchanges, the Employment Service of Canada being the basis from which the scheme will operate.

It was intimated that a national chain of offices would be established but care would be exercised in the creating of these offices in order that money would not be wasted in setting up more than sufficient to take care of the needs.

Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, expressed his pleasure in being able to be present at the convention and to convey to the delegates the greetings of the Federal Department of Labour. He welcomed the opportunity of meeting the delegates. The Deputy Minister informed those present that the Department of Labour took a keen interest in all problems affecting labour, as he stated "labour problems were government problems," and that it was willing to co-operate with labour in finding a solution of these problems. Reference was made to the changes in industrial development. Science and man's inventive genius had robbed labour of much of its drudgery and had brought the worker increased ease, comfort and abundance of goods. Had it, however, resulted in real comfort? There can be no real comfort without ease of mind and there can be no ease of mind without security of position. This security was challenged by three main factors.

Science has increased man's productive ability with improved machinery.

Medical science has increased the number of workers by decreasing infant and adult mortality. It has increased the workers' capacity for work by decreasing his periods of enforced idleness through sickness. It has increased his span of life and the period of enforced inactivity at the end of his life for which he must make provision during the period of his earning capacity. Hence he is faced with two menaces to his security, namely, an ever-increasing supply of labour with a decreasing supply of employment opportunities.

There is a third menace to his security and that is competition which is steadily growing more acute from nations who enjoy a lower standard of living but whose industries are as highly mechanized as they are in this country. Japan was cited as an illustration of this increased productivity through mechanization in industry and low costs of production owing to very low wages and the simplest conditions of living.

Reference was also made to the volume of labour legislation enacted by the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures and the fact that 50 years ago labour had little voice in the enactment of or administration of legislation. To-day it has much.

Mr. Dickson affirmed that unions had a steadying affect on the workers and a direct influence on those interested in the right of association and collective bargaining.

The attention of the delegates was directed to the attitude of the Government in regard to wage cuts, stating that as far as possible it had tried to avoid cuts in federal building. The policy followed was to set a fair and reasonable rate and those that were not were discarded.

The conciliation service of the Department of Labour was referred to and a greater degree of support and assistance on the part of the provinces was urged. In this connection appreciation was expressed for the co-operation of the Congress in the past and it was hoped that such co-operation would be continued.

The Deputy Minister concluded his address with again assuring the delegates that the department will give all co-operation possible to the problems of labour.

#### **Resolutions**

Among the recommendations contained in resolutions adopted were:—

Superannuation for members of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada who are employees of the Federal Government.

Prohibition of those in receipt of superannuation benefits or pensions from accepting

further employment in competition with other workers, except soldiers or disabled persons who have been injured at war or industry and such persons over the age limit who because of their special knowledge and service make themselves of outstanding value to humanitarian organizations whose objectives and principles aim to social or economic betterment of the workers.

Establishment of a system of national control of the banking system of the Dominion.

Payment of dividends only on actual capital employed and the prevention of inflation and over-capitalization of stock.

Maintenance of an accurate record in an approved type of annual ledger by all business houses and banking institutions.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province of Quebec, and the appointing of a labour representative to the Compensation Board.

Extending of the scope of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act to cover all establishments where food is served, and that minor accidents, sickness and industrial diseases be covered by the Act.

Payment of injured workmen under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation on the basis of 66½ per cent of wages until fit to resume his usual occupation or until such time as the worker has secured equally remunerative employment.

Allowance for meals and lodging in addition to compensation for injuries under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act.

A fair wage scale of wages for employees of lumbering firms cutting timber on crown lands.

Extension of the right of organization to lumber and sawmill workers in unions of their choice and that companies be compelled to recognize representatives chosen by the workers.

Enactment of social legislation by the various provincial governments.

Recording appreciation of the move towards adequate social insurance and urging the enactment of a scheme to take care of widows; old age pensions at 60; health insurance, and unemployment insurance.

Inclusion of all classes of lumbermen under the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Retiring men at 60 years of age on a pension sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living and the pensioning of civil servants at 60 years of age.

Continuance of efforts to obtain enactment of old age pension legislation in the province of Quebec.

Making the national housing plan and slum elimination scheme operative to give the different provinces an opportunity to come within the scope of the plan as soon as possible.

Immediate reforestation.

Amendment to the Canadian Copyright Act to make it read as follows:—

"Any printed article requiring Canadian copyright must be printed from type set within the borders of the Dominion of Canada or from plates made from type set within the confines of the Dominion of Canada."

Setting up of establishments provided with all the equipment necessary to enable those who have started to learn a trade to complete their apprenticeship and that young people who have left school during the last few years

should be instructed according to their ability in some trade or industry.

Instituting a survey of the best method of transporting workmen to and from places where employment has been secured for them through recognized employment offices.

Abolition of concentration camps for young men and the adoption of practical work schemes at fair rates of pay and standard working conditions.

That municipalities financing public works with capital make such work available to all citizens, with preferential treatment to be given to those who had previously made municipal work their permanent occupation.

Employment exclusively of persons domiciled in Canada and having Canadian citizenship on ships engaged in Canadian coast-wise trade which are subsidized or operated by the Government of Canada.

Centralized authority, and federal control, of the administration and responsibility of maintenance of the unemployed.

Immediate and complete investigation into the disturbances in Regina on July 1.

Stricter enforcement of the 40-hour week legislation in the province of Quebec.

Six-hour day and a five-day week in all industries with at least a corresponding increase in pay to equalize any loss that might accrue by the lessening of the hours of employment.

Eight-hour day and the three-platoon system throughout Canada for all fire fighters.

Reduction of hours of work with increased purchasing power in all minimum wage regulations.

At least one day's rest of twenty-four consecutive hours each week for all persons employed in places of amusement, hotels, and restaurants operating seven days a week.

Co-operation of affiliated membership in adjusting existing difficulties in having the five-day week adopted in composing rooms of newspapers of Canada.

Continued efforts towards the abolition of Section 98 of the Criminal Code.

Precedence of workers' claims in bankruptcy cases.

Reducing the hazards of railway highway grade crossings.

Adoption of legislation for the protection of the people from fire hazards in all buildings and ships.

Appointment of a competent inspector of gears, tackles and working ways used in connection with loading and unloading ships at the port of Halifax.

Supervision and inspection of all marine warehouses and piers, wharves and landings.

Enforcement of regulations governing the installation and operation of passenger and freight elevators.

Enactment by the various provinces of adequate legislation governing the erection, operation and supervision of all hoisting machinery used in building operations.

More stringent enforcement of existing laws relating to the use of poisonous materials in industry.

Prohibition of sale of cheap imported glasses and all imported lenses to the public, and that only qualified optometrists and opticians be allowed to carry on the business of selling eyeglasses.

Employment of one projectionist for each machine at all times while pictures are being exhibited to the general public.



Compulsory barbers' licence law for the province of Ontario, the licences to be issued by the Government.

Securing amendments to the Stationary Enginemen's Act of the province of Quebec.

Appointment of a boiler inspector for the province of Nova Scotia.

Formation of a national body for the purpose of prescribing standards for mental hospitals and professional staffs, and the issuing of certificates in mental nursing which would be recognized throughout Canada.

Compulsory insurance for all drivers and owners of automobiles in the province of Quebec against accident to other people, and that the examination of chauffeurs be made more severe.

Securing of a fair regulation of motor vehicle transportation under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners or a similar authority.

Condemning tendencies on the part of authorities to curtail the liberty of the workers in their attempt to improve their standard of living.

Printing of liquor advertising in the province of Ontario as they pertain to periodicals, pamphlets, folders, and signs.

Labour representation on the Ontario Liquor Control Board.

Standardization of all containers as to weight and measure.

Amendments to Unfair Competition Act of 1932, so as to include shop cards and the emblem of service trades.

In addition to the above the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the affiliated membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada refrain from purchasing German-made goods, or from using raw materials from Germany in the process of production and that the Congress use its influence against participation of sportsmen of Canada in the Olympic games, until such time as the workers of Germany are free; and further that the Congress instruct its officers to make representations to the Federal Government asking it to use its influence upon the Hitler Government to stop the persecution of the workers and break off diplomatic and commercial relations with the Hitler Government should these deplorable conditions continue."

In substitution of a resolution on war and peace, introduced by J. W. Bruce, representing the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, the Committee on Resolutions recommended the following which was adopted by the convention: "That this Congress pledge itself to the principle of world peace and urge the Government of Canada to use every effort through the instrumentality of the League of Nations to prevent the outbreak of war, and

further be it resolved that this Congress go on record approving of the stand taken by the International Federation of Trade Unions in the interest of world peace and notify them of our action."

The unanimous endorsement of the delegates was given to a resolution extending congratulations to past president Tom Moore on his assumption of his new duties as a member on the Employment and Social Insurance Commission.

### Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows:—  
President, P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Vice-presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver; James Simpson, Toronto; D. W. Morrison, Glace Bay.

Secretary-treasurer, R. J. Tallon, Montreal.

Provincial Executive Committee: Nova Scotia—W. A. MacDonald (chairman), Halifax; A. M. Sullivan, Halifax; F. C. Craig, Halifax; A. A. McKay, Glace Bay. Quebec—J. R. Brunet (chairman), Montreal; P. Lefebvre, Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; V. E. Trotter, Montreal. Ontario—E. Walker (chairman), London; Rod Plant, Ottawa; W. Russell, Toronto; George Cowan, Toronto. Manitoba—H. Kempster (chairman), Winnipeg; W. B. Lowe, Winnipeg; W. J. Nelson, Winnipeg, (the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg to recommend the fourth member). Saskatchewan—A. M. Eddy (chairman), Saskatoon; A. Tait, Moose Jaw; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert, (the fourth member of the committee to be appointed by the Regina Trades and Labour Council). British Columbia—C. E. Herrett (chairman), Vancouver; A. H. MacIsaac, Spences Bridge (the other two officers on the executive to be named by the Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council and the Victoria Trades and Labour Council respectively). The provinces of Alberta and New Brunswick having provincial federations chartered by the Congress, the executive officers carry on the legislative work for these provinces.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, J. A. P. Haydon, M.C., secretary of the Ottawa and District Printing Trades Federation.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, Fred. Molineaux, organizer, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Montreal was selected as the convention city for 1936.

## FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

### Summary of Proceedings of the 14th Annual Convention

THE fourteenth annual convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held on September 15-17, 1935, in Hull, Quebec, the city in which the Federation came into being in 1921. At that time the membership numbered about 10,000 but according to figures presented by the general secretary the membership has increased to nearly 38,000. During the past year, 34 new organizations affiliated with the Federation, while two former affiliated bodies were reinstated, the total affiliations numbering 134, comprising 4 federations, 1 general council, 7 central councils, 6 trades councils, 10 study clubs and 106 individual unions.

The formation of one new federation, the Federation of Barbers and Hairdressers of the Province of Quebec, as well as many women's unions, was reported to the convention.

At the request of the central council of Montreal, the executive council set forth definitions applicable to labour unions and spheres of occupation.

The special committee appointed to study the report of the Price Spreads Commission endorsed the recommendations contained therein and urged that the executive make a more complete analysis of the volume. The main labour recommendations of the Price Spreads Commission were then detailed by the committee for the benefit of the delegates. As these have been reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May (pages 407-410) they are not reproduced here.

Representatives of Joint Councils brought in the following recommendations:

Opposing of separate agreements in all the provincial competitive industries.

Abolition of exemptions by the Provincial Department of Labour, that all requests for such exemptions be referred to the joint council concerned.

Encouragement by the government of regular meetings of joint council secretaries.

The recommendations as contained in the adopted resolutions were as follows:

A proportional increase in salary in all cases where hours of work are reduced.

Enforcement of the 40-hour week in the printing trades and in all other industries where it can possibly be done.

Compulsory arbitration when employers and employees fail to agree on the conditions of a collective agreement.

Amendment to the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act so that qualification certificates be granted only by those

employees' associations recognized by the joint committee.

Establishment of apprenticeship regulations by the Provincial Department of Labour.

Establishing the 40-hour week with an 8-hour day.

Enforcement of the 40-hour week.

Compulsory apprenticeship certificate for any apprentice in the employ of a building contractor, such certificates to be under the control of the bureau of examiners.

Compulsory licences for all building contractors, the cost of such licences to be set by the joint committee.

Use of blue nails.

Extension of the same powers to joint committees' inspectors as given to provincial inspectors.

Prohibition of spray painting except in shops where special apparatus has been installed.

Establishment of a provincial economic council and a superior council of labour.

Amendment to the Collective Agreements Extension Act to provide a fine in case of violation of established agreements.

Extension of the Collective Agreements Extension Act to cover office workers in industry and trade.

Uniform rates of wages in the construction trades for the whole province of Quebec.

Establishment of a labour court by the provincial government.

The Restriction of the employment of women to a reasonable proportion.

Appointment of a woman on the Women's Minimum Wages Board.

Ascertainment by inspectors if the rate paid for piece work is sufficient to provide the hourly rate fixed by the Board.

Immediate revision of orders which still provide for the payment of wages to 80 per cent of the staff employed.

Extending the scope of the Women's Minimum Wages Board to cover all work done by women.

That the injured worker have the right to select the attending doctor.

Giving effect to the recommendation of the International Labour Conference forbidding work in bakery shops between 7 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Appointing of a committee to revise the rules and regulations of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

That the financial year of the Federation be from August 1 to July 31 and that September be fixed as the convention month.



Adoption of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Scheme by the Quebec Provincial Government.

That in provincial public works contract tenders be accepted only from contractors having a signed collective agreement with a labour organization duly registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1925.

### Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, Alfred Charpentier, Montreal, Que.; 1st vice-president, Henri Quevillon, Hull, Que.; 2nd vice-president, Emilé Tellier, Three Rivers, Que.; Secretary-treasurer, Gérard Picard, Quebec, Que.

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE sixty-seventh annual Trades Union Congress was held at Margate on September 2-6, Mr. W. Kean, chairman of the General Council, presiding. In attendance were 575 delegates representing 168 affiliated organizations and approximately 3,389,000 members. The figures of total trade union membership represented at the Congress showed an increase of 94,000 (nearly three per cent) on those of the previous Congress. All industrial groups indicated a membership increase except textiles in which there was a decline of about four per cent.

In his opening address, President Kean reviewed the international situation, and in particular the threat of hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia. He pleaded for a strong lead from the Congress to the League of Nations Council, which was meeting that week, in an affirmation of belief in the League of Nations as an instrument of peace and in the sanctity of pledges made to the League by its signatory nations. If Italy broke those pledges, Mr. Kean said, the League should apply economic and financial sanctions against her, and coerce her, if necessary, to keep the peace.

In the sphere of domestic affairs, the president pointed to encouraging signs in the increase in trade union membership, in recent improvements of wage rates, and in the progress made towards securing a shorter working week. He referred to the convention adopted by the International Labour Conference dealing with the 40-hour week, and expressed the hope that the International Labour Office would use the interval before the Conference of 1936 to study the requirements of particular industries, in collaboration with the organized workers of this and other countries. Economic planning, although not applied as trade unionists would wish, had also gained recognition from existing Governments and employers' organizations and was making some progress. In his concluding remarks, Mr. Kean pointed to the advantages of a closer union between the National Council of Labour and the Co-operative Movement.

Proceeding to the General Council's report and the resolutions submitted, the Congress

supported the newly admitted Medical Practitioners' Union "for a public enquiry into the evil results of systems of work measurement." Another adopted resolution dealt with wage standards in industry with special reference to the employment of women. A resolution was also passed urging that only trade union labour should be employed by co-operative societies and their contractors.

Considerable discussion was focussed on two circulars issued by the General Council to trade unions and to trades councils, respectively. The circular to trade unions recommended action which would debar Fascists and Communists from holding office in their organizations; while the circular to trades councils ruled that any councils which admitted delegates associated with Communist or Fascist organizations should cease to be recognized by the Congress. After a vigorous defence of the General Council's action by Mr. E. Bevin, motions censuring the Council and calling for the withdrawal of the circular to trade unions were defeated, on a card vote.

On the second day of the Congress, a resolution was passed which criticized the Government's policy towards unemployment, called for fresh measures, including "the public ownership and control of the great basic industries and services," and condemned certain features of the Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance Acts. Other resolutions included one which urged that unemployment insurance should be extended to agricultural labourers, and another that all workers should be brought within the scope, regardless of income; the latter also asked for a modification of the trade dispute disqualification for the receipt of unemployment benefit.

Discussions on the third day centred largely round the Council's report on international trade union unity and the decision of the International Federation of Trade Unions against unity of action with the Red International of Labour Unions. A resolution against the decision of the International Federation and in favour of a "united front" between the two organizations in order to combat war and Fascism was eventually defeated

by a large majority, following a speech by the General Secretary, Sir Walter Citrine, who defended the action of the International Federation.

A resolution was carried unanimously which dealt with the displacement of adult workers by juveniles, and proposed raising the school-leaving age to 15, "and as speedily as possible to 16"; and pensions of at least £1 a week at 60 years of age, in order to induce workers to retire earlier. Another resolution pressed for a reduction of working hours to 40 per week without a reduction in weekly wages, and for a drastic restriction of overtime; it further called for the adoption of a 40-hour week in all Government establishments.

The mining industry figured largely in the resolutions of the fourth day. These included the pledging of the Congress' assistance to raise the standard of mine workers' wages, and approval of state employment and payment of colliery firemen, examiners and deputies.

In regard to the situation between Italy and Abyssinia the support of the Congress was pledged "to any action consistent with the treaties and statutes of the League" (of Nations) to restrain Italy from attacking Abyssinia. The resolution and declaration were passed by a large majority.

Two important reports of the General Council came up for consideration on the fifth and

last day of the Congress, one dealing with plans for the socialization of the cotton industry, and the other condemning "Fascism," with particular reference to conditions in Germany, Italy, and Austria. Both reports were approved. Mr. Lansbury, in bringing the fraternal greetings of the Labour Party, said, with reference to the pledge given to the coal miners, that he was hopeful that any question of a strike might be avoided by Parliamentary action.

Among the resolutions passed this day was one calling for an enquiry by the General Council into the conditions of workers in industries supervised by Marketing Boards, and demanding that trade unions and consumers should be represented on such Boards; others called for the repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, and the Incitement to Disaffection Act; for the amendment of the Fair Wages Clause to ensure that public work should be done by trade union labour, under trade union conditions; and for a limitation of the working hours of distributive workers and of hospital employees, respectively. A resolution that in all socialized industries there should be negotiating bodies, which should take the form of the existing Whitley Councils, was referred to the General Council for consideration.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1935

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of September was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy with fall ploughing and other seasonal work. Logging was quiet, although dressed lumber was being shipped in fair quantities to foreign destinations. Sawmills expected to operate until late in October. Fishing was only fair in Nova Scotia, but better catches were reported from New Brunswick waters, oyster fishermen being particularly busy along the Shediac and Kent County shores. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week, while the majority of those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to four days. Manufacturers, at Halifax, stated that although there was no additional volume in business, production was up to the average, while at New Glasgow some companies had increased their staffs. No idleness was reported in the iron and steel group and manufacturers of confec-

tionery and foodstuffs were busy. Building construction showed little change and relief work continued on highways and sewers. Transportation was good, but somewhat less than during the past three months. Trade also was quiet. A fair demand existed for domestics and charworkers in the Women's Division.

A marked decrease in farm orders was noted in the Province of Quebec, but lumbering operations were active and a number of bushmen had been sent out to camps. Mining was quiet. Lessened activity was reported in manufacturing at Hull and Sherbrooke. In Quebec City, improvement was noted and Three Rivers showed little change. In Montreal, the tobacco and rubber industries were not so busy, while the clothing trades were more so, with conditions in the iron and steel group noted as satisfactory. Building construction was very quiet, no progress in this line being made in Montreal, although the city continued to take care of many men on miscellaneous work. High-



way and civic improvements also afforded employment for a number. Transportation was active at Quebec, but quiet at Three Rivers. Trade showed little change, Montreal reported both wholesale and retail trade good. Many placements of domestic workers, both in hotels and private homes, were recorded by the Women's Division.

The demand for farm hands in Ontario was gradually decreasing, although there was a steady call for winter choremen and experienced milkers. In the Niagara district harvest work and picking and packing of fruit had provided considerable employment. Logging was fairly active, but mining was quiet, except in some of the larger mines at Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Timmins. Manufacturing concerns were busy. In most centres the trend of business was upward, although in a few lines layoffs had resulted, owing to wage disputes or seasonal slackness. Building construction consisted, for the most part, of repairs and alterations, with all jobs previously reported, progressing according to schedule. Few new large projects were in evidence. Highway and other relief work continued. A shortage of experienced domestics was reported, as usual, from the Women's Division, it being almost impossible to find suitable applicants, at the wages offered, for some of the positions. Openings for factory help had been more plentiful, but with the close of the fruit and vegetable canning season, these workers would again be released.

A further reduction was noted in the number of orders listed for farm help in the Prairie Provinces as harvesting was nearly over, the calls on record being chiefly confined to men on a monthly basis, at wages ranging from \$15 to \$20 per month. At Lethbridge, the sugar beet harvest was underway and this would provide employment for many men for several weeks. However, approximately 90 per cent of the labour required had been arranged on contract basis, so no shortage of workers was expected. Logging was fairly busy and a number of tie makers had been sent to camps in the Kenora district. Mining was quiet. Manufacturing was unchanged, with no demand for additional workers. Little new work was reported in building construction, but highways and other relief projects continued. Trade was fair. There was a nominal decline in activity in the Women's Section, fewer orders being received, also fewer applications for employment.

With harvesting completed in British Columbia, orders for farm hands were not so plentiful. More help, however, was employed

in the orchard and packing houses, many canneries working double shifts to cope with the large stock already on hand. A number of fruit pickers, however, awaited employment. Logging camps temporarily closed down, owing to dry weather, had almost all resumed operations and many were running full time, as weather conditions were more favourable and the market fairly steady. Saw and shingle mills were working well, although the latter reported a falling off in orders, with the likelihood of short time in the near future. Mining was brisk, with no shortage of labour. Salmon fishing had commenced, which would provide employment for a number of workers. Manufacturing was unchanged. Building construction showed some improvement and National Defence camps were still in operation. Strike conditions continued on the waterfront at New Westminster and Vancouver and the shipyards at Victoria were quiet. Trade was fair. In the Women's Department, many calls were reported for domestics, but no activity was registered in other lines.

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There were 5,092 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the month of September, as compared with 4,955 during August, and 4,695 during September a year ago. The fatal cases numbered 20, as against 26 in August, and 18 last September. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$351,613.93, of which \$278,918.43 was for compensation and \$72,695.50 for medical aid. This year's record to date shows a total of 42,956 accidents reported, as compared with 40,327 during the same period last year, and total benefits of \$3,944,044.24, as against \$3,246,006.04 to the end of September, 1934.

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Regulations governing the operation and inspection of quartz mines, quarries, and oil and gas well drilling plants in Saskatchewan have recently been approved by Order in Council. The regulations deal with employment in and about mines; responsibility of manager, superintendents or lesser officers; ventilation; sanitation; care and use of explosives; fire protection; escapement shafts; mine rescue stations; ladderways, handling water; shaft equipment and operation; haulage; signals; protection from machinery, steam boilers and pressure vessels; accidents; prevention of dust; metallurgical works; use of electricity; damage to property; special rules to meet requirements of individual mines, quarries, and operation and maintenance of oil and gas well drilling plants and rigs.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1 was 9,355, the employees on their payrolls numbering 964,647 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,727 having an aggregate membership of 166,636 persons, 14·2 per

cent of whom were without employment on September 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1935 as Reported by Employers

The firms furnishing monthly returns on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported at the beginning of September further substantial improvement in the situation, the upward movement extending to all five economic areas and to most of the industrial groups. Statements were received from 9,355 employers with an aggregate payroll of 964,647 persons, or 15,062 more than on August 1. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926=100) rose from 101·1 in the preceding month to 102·7 on September 1, as compared with 98·8 on the same date in 1934. Recessions in industrial activity have been shown at the beginning of September in eight of the preceding fourteen years for which statistics are available, there being, on the average, a slight decline on this date. The advance on September 1, 1935, is therefore especially interesting, resulting in an increase of nearly two points in the seasonally adjusted index, which stood at 98·5 at the latest date, as compared with 96·8 on August 1.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes for September 1 in the fifteen years of the record:—1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1; 1927, 111·0; 1926, 106·2; 1925, 97·8; 1924, 94·2; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 94·8, and 1921, 89·8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows continued expansion in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since

January 1, 1935. The experience of past years indicates that factory employment has declined in seven and increased in seven of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, showing on the average for the fourteen years, a slight falling-off. The advance at the beginning of September in the present year compares favourably with this average reduction, being also rather larger than on September 1 in any other of the years when the trend has been upward, with the exception of 1933. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in fruit and vegetable canneries and in textile and iron and steel factories, while there were important seasonal losses in fish-canneries. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were small reductions in logging, while employment in services was practically unchanged from the preceding month.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all five economic areas showed substantial gains, those in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a moderate expansion on September 1, the fifth successive



increase in as many months. The advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between August 1 and September 1. Most of the gain on the date under review took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, although general building and railway construction and maintenance were also rather more active. Slight improvement was indicated in mining, communications and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, chiefly in fish-preserving

groups showed improvement, while food, and clay, glass and stone factories released employees. The working force of the 2,231 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 273,178 persons, as against 267,289 on August 1. A smaller advance had been registered at the beginning of September, 1934, and employment then was generally in lesser volume, the index standing at 95.4, as compared with 99.3 at the latest date. The gain on September 1 considerably exceeded the average increase indicated on that date in the years, 1921-1934.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



and lumber factories, while logging and shipping also showed curtailment. Statistics were received from 656 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 76,325 workers on September 1, 1935, compared with 76,043 in the preceding month. A similar increase had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year; the index then was over five points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 107.0.

*Quebec.*—Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and trade; within the first-named, the textile, iron and steel, leather, lumber, electric current, musical instrument and miscellaneous manufacturing

*Ontario.*—In this province, 4,126 firms reported considerable increases in personnel, enlarging their staffs from 392,513 at the first of August, to 397,962 on September 1; curtailment had been noted on the same date last year, when the index, at 103.3, was fractionally lower than at the latest date, viz., 103.9. Manufacturing recorded substantial improvement. There were large increases in the vegetable food division, and smaller gains in textile, leather, rubber, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral and some other groups, while there were moderate declines in lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone factories. Among the non-manufacturing

industries, mining, construction and trade reported heightened activity, but logging and transportation were rather slacker.

*Prairie Provinces.*—A further important advance was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September as compared with August 1; the index was between seven and eight points higher than on September 1, 1934, when little general change had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,355 employers of 126,860 workers, as compared with 124,610 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction afforded heightened employment; within the manufacturing group, vegetable food and non-metallic mineral products showed most of the gain. On the other hand, logging and building construction were dull. The seasonal employment afforded in harvesting operations at this time of year is, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed an increase on September 1, the fifth recorded in as many months. A

reduction had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index, at 96.2, was nearly twelve points lower than at the latest date, (viz., 108.0). Manufacturing was slacker, largely owing to losses of a seasonal nature in fish-canning. On the other hand, fruit and vegetable canneries were decidedly more active. Logging, construction and trade also showed improvement, while mining and transportation released some workers. The personnel of the 987 firms furnishing data rose from 89,130 persons on Aug. 1, to 90,322 at the beginning of September.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in table 1.

### Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver, while moderate curtailment was noted in Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. The situation in these centres was generally more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed an increase on September 1, 1,999 persons

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921.....	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922.....	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923.....	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1.....	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
April 1.....	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1.....	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1.....	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1.....	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1.....	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1.....	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1935.....	100.0	7.9	28.2	41.4	13.1	9.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



having been added since August 1 to the paylists of the 1,296 co-operating firms, who employed 132,634. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, while leather, musical instrument, tobacco and iron and steel factories were also somewhat busier. Transportation, construction and trade also showed heightened activity. A smaller advance had occurred on September 1, 1934, but the index then was two points lower.

*Quebec.*—An increase was registered in Quebec, according to 166 employers of 13,486 persons, as compared with 13,249 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly of leather products, and hotels and restaurants were rather more active, while other industries showed little general change. Employment as reported by employers was in greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a slighter advance had been noted.

*Toronto.*—Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in leather, vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous products; wholesale trade also af-

forded increased employment, and there were slight gains in construction and services. On the other hand, transportation was rather slacker. Statements were received from 1,395 firms with 120,353 workers, or 1,812 more than on Aug. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, and employment then was below its present level.

*Ottawa.*—There was a minor decrease in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and services, while trade showed slight improvement. The 175 firms furnishing returns reported 13,342 employees, compared with 13,410 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1934, a larger decline had been noted, and the index was then three points lower.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing showed little general change, improvement in electrical apparatus and other factories being nearly offset by losses in food and iron and steel plants. Construction also reported a small recession in Hamilton. Two hundred and seventy employers had 30,427 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 30,492 on Aug. 1. Employment had been considerably curtailed

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922.....	91.7	.....	97.6	.....	.....	.....	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923.....	94.8	.....	99.0	114.5	97.1	.....	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	.....	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925.....	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1.....	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
April 1.....	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1.....	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1.....	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1.....	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1.....	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1.....	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cit- ies as at Sept. 1, 1935	13.8	1.4	12.5	1.4	3.2	1.5	4.0	3.5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much lower level.

*Windsor.*—A moderate reduction was registered in Windsor, where the 167 co-operating firms reported 14,245 workers, as against 14,440 in the preceding month. Vegetable food factories were decidedly busier, but iron and steel plants (chiefly automobile works), showed diminished activity, while in other industries there was little general change. A substantial loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was over fourteen points lower.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in Winnipeg declined slightly; manufacturing as a group showed a small advance, but transportation and trade were slacker. An aggregate working force of 38,567 persons was reported by the 454 establishments making returns for Sept. 1, which had employed 38,789 workers in the preceding month. An increase had been recorded on the same date in 1934, but the index then was a few points lower.

*Vancouver.*—There was a considerable advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 411 firms employing 33,594 workers, as against 32,298 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the greatest gains being in the food and iron and steel industries, while trade indicated moderate improvement, and construction was decidedly busier. Employment was much more active than on the same date of a year ago, when only a small increase had been noted.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

Continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further advance on Sept. 1, the 5,550 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 502,086 on Aug. 1 to 506,900 on the date under review. This increase is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a small, fractional reduction between Aug.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921.....	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922.....	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923.....	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925.....	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.0	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.7	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	118.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	89.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	117.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1.....	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
April 1.....	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1.....	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1.....	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1.....	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1.....	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1.....	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1935.....	100.0	52.7	2.2	6.1	2.2	10.5	13.5	2.9	9.9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



1 and Sept. 1. The crude index, (standing at 100·8 on Sept. 1, 1935, as compared with 99·8 in the preceding month and 94·3 on the same date in 1934), showed a gain after correction for seasonal variation, rising from 97·0 at the first of August to 98·1 at the latest date; this was the highest point since May 1, 1931. The unadjusted indexes of factory employment at Sept. 1 in the fifteen years of the record are as follows:—1935, 100·8; 1934, 94·3; 1933, 86·8; 1932, 83·1; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 108·2; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 115·9; 1927, 106·8; 1926, 104·8; 1925, 96·8; 1924, 91·5; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 93·6 and 1921, 85·8.

The edible animal, lumber, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone groups reported contractions as compared with the preceding month; these were generally seasonal in character. On the other hand, the leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, rubber, textile, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus,

electric current, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions indicated considerable improvement. The largest gains in factory employment were in Ontario.

Since Jan. 1, 1935, there has, on the whole, been uninterrupted recovery in manufactures, resulting in an increase of 15·3 per cent in the payrolls of the co-operating establishments since the opening of the year; this, of course, indicates an appreciable increase in consumers' purchasing power. Important improvement had also been indicated during the same period of 1934 and 1933, while in the two years immediately preceding, increases recorded in some months of the period January-September had been offset by declines in others, so that the index on September 1 in 1932 and 1931 was much the same as it had been at the beginning of January in these years, respectively.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1935	Aug. 1, 1935	Sept. 1, 1934	Sept. 1, 1933	Sept. 1, 1932	Sept. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52·7	100·8	99·8	94·3	86·8	83·1	94·7	108·2
Animal products—edible.....	2·6	134·6	142·3	125·9	127·4	112·7	109·3	120·9
Fur and products.....	0·2	99·7	100·3	81·9	101·5	79·6	92·3	98·7
Leather and products.....	2·3	111·0	107·4	99·9	100·2	91·4	91·3	86·6
Boots and shoes.....	1·6	115·7	111·2	105·2	108·2	99·4	100·7	89·6
Lumber and products.....	4·5	81·7	82·6	74·2	66·5	59·4	77·5	98·9
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2·7	77·5	78·6	68·9	58·9	50·4	67·5	95·7
Furniture.....	0·7	75·9	76·6	72·3	70·5	67·3	95·7	100·8
Other lumber products.....	1·1	99·1	99·7	92·2	87·0	81·0	93·7	106·9
Musical instruments.....	0·1	47·4	41·1	48·0	29·6	50·1	61·9	66·3
Plant products—edible.....	3·8	126·4	114·3	125·3	115·2	109·2	124·1	134·3
Pulp and paper products.....	6·1	98·2	98·3	94·4	89·5	88·5	94·3	109·2
Pulp and paper.....	2·8	89·9	90·3	86·4	79·3	76·1	82·8	105·7
Paper products.....	0·9	113·0	110·4	105·2	102·3	98·3	99·1	108·3
Printing and publishing.....	2·4	104·2	104·8	101·4	98·7	101·7	107·9	114·3
Rubber products.....	1·2	91·2	88·2	94·3	84·2	80·7	95·7	110·5
Textile products.....	9·9	112·3	109·9	108·1	101·5	93·9	93·3	96·9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3·9	129·0	128·0	122·6	115·2	102·6	95·9	92·9
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1·8	89·5	90·6	90·3	82·8	75·2	78·9	79·6
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	0·8	133·0	131·1	119·3	126·0	103·9	96·9	80·1
Silk and silk goods.....	1·0	523·6	506·1	469·7	397·9	366·9	283·5	214·5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2·0	117·9	117·1	114·0	113·9	104·7	100·1	103·2
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	99·9	94·3	96·1	89·0	87·4	92·4	101·0
Other textile products.....	1·0	92·6	92·7	91·7	81·3	70·9	76·9	87·7
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1·6	121·0	117·9	114·0	109·3	112·6	118·7	125·2
Tobacco.....	0·9	109·0	103·3	103·7	105·5	106·3	108·0	108·9
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0·7	133·5	135·4	128·4	113·2	121·1	133·8	150·9
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0·1	107·5	101·2	122·1	96·4	84·6	86·8	123·8
Chemicals and allied products.....	1·1	129·5	128·7	121·1	111·3	106·9	112·0	116·3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	0·9	80·6	83·6	75·8	64·6	69·9	107·9	133·4
Electric current.....	1·6	118·8	115·4	116·6	112·1	117·6	133·0	134·0
Electrical apparatus.....	1·4	122·3	118·6	105·1	91·8	101·3	133·1	157·9
Iron and steel products.....	11·2	79·7	81·0	71·2	62·8	62·1	79·7	99·3
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1·3	100·0	100·6	85·7	68·7	60·8	81·9	102·0
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1·1	91·8	92·6	82·2	66·3	71·4	92·3	113·4
Agricultural implements.....	0·5	52·8	59·1	37·0	29·6	22·4	25·7	47·9
Land vehicles.....	5·0	75·1	77·6	69·4	65·0	64·8	77·0	97·9
Automobiles and parts.....	1·8	100·1	109·2	79·4	68·8	57·3	57·6	99·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0·2	58·4	62·5	48·3	42·7	66·4	100·8	101·4
Heating appliances.....	0·5	100·9	99·6	93·5	81·4	78·5	103·2	111·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0·5	79·1	76·3	65·0	55·3	53·9	109·3	149·6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0·5	87·9	87·2	74·5	63·0	61·5	79·2	96·0
Other iron and steel products.....	1·6	83·0	80·9	77·0	67·5	65·4	85·2	98·7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2·0	123·2	122·3	111·9	91·6	80·6	107·5	130·7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1·5	141·6	140·3	138·7	127·5	122·2	132·2	140·2
Miscellaneous.....	0·6	128·3	119·3	114·2	99·3	96·4	106·5	110·4

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Declines occurred in fish canneries, while other branches of this group showed little general change. The payrolls of the 288 co-operating factories aggregated 25,580 employees, as compared with 26,998 in the preceding month. Employment on September 1, 1934, had experienced a rather smaller decrease, and the index number then was nearly nine points lower than on the date under review.

*Leather and Products.*—A further gain was shown in leather factories, chiefly in footwear plants; the general increase in the group was much larger than that noted at the beginning of September of last year, when the employment indicated by the firms making returns was at a decidedly lower level. Statements were received from 283 manufacturers having 22,595 persons in their employ, as against 21,859 on August 1, 1935. Ontario firms reported the most marked increases.

*Lumber and Products.*—Moderate reductions were made in sawmills, and container, vehicle and other lumber-using factories were also slacker. The result was a decrease of 473 persons in the staffs of the 811 lumber establishments furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 42,965. This loss was practically the same size as that noted on September 1, 1934, when the index was several points lower.

*Musical Instruments.*—Additions to personnel were recorded in musical instrument works, 34 of which increased their labour forces by 189 persons to 1,352 on September 1. The increase occurred mainly in Quebec. A similar gain had been indicated at the beginning of September, 1934, when employment was at much the same level.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Confectionery and chocolate and fruit and vegetable preserving factories reported heightened activity, the additions to staffs in canneries being particularly pronounced. The general improvement was on a larger scale than on the same date last year, when the index stood at 125.3, compared with 126.4 at the beginning of September, 1935. Data were compiled from 445 firms in the vegetable food division, whose payrolls rose from 32,942 on August 1, to 36,427 at the date under review. Ontario recorded the largest advances.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this group showed a small decline, improvement in the production of paper goods being offset by losses in pulp and paper mills, and in printing and publishing. A large reduction had been noted on September 1 of last year, when the index, at 94.4, was nearly four points lower than on the date under review.

The forces of the 583 co-operating establishments included 59,410 persons at the beginning of September, as compared with 59,498 in the preceding month.

*Rubber Products.*—Improvement was indicated in rubber factories, 51 of which employed 11,626 workers compared with 11,235 on August 1. The situation on September 1, 1934, had shown little general change as compared with the preceding month, but employment was then at a higher level, the index standing at 94.3, as against 91.2 on the date under review.

*Textile Products.*—Seasonal increases occurred in textile factories, 982 of which had 96,038 employees, as against 94,053 on August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario, but the tendency was generally favourable. Garment and personal furnishing factories registered the bulk of the gain, while headwear, silk and knitting plants were also busier. The index of employment on the same date last year was some four points lower; the increase then reported had involved a smaller number of workers.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Further improvement was noted in this industry on September 1 as compared with August 1, since when 382 persons were added to the payrolls of the 170 co-operating factories, which employed 15,891 operatives. The level of employment was higher than at the beginning of September, 1934, when a rather smaller gain had been indicated in the group as a whole.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in this division showed no general change, according to statistics from 192 employers of 10,514 persons, compared with 10,469 on August 1. Activity was greater than on the same date a year ago.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Factories producing these classes of building materials showed seasonal curtailment; statements were received from 198 plants, having 8,905 workers, as against 9,282 in the preceding month. A decrease had also been noted at the beginning of September last year; the index then was several points lower.

*Electric Current.*—Considerable expansion was shown in electric current plants, 97 of which employed 14,996 persons, or 456 more than at August 1. Employment was rather brisker than on September 1, 1934, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in this group increased at the beginning of September, 392 workers having been added since August 1 to the forces of the 111 co-operating estab-



ishments, which had 13,398 employees. The gain occurred mainly in Ontario. A smaller advance had been noted on the corresponding date in 1934, and the index was then over seventeen points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The rolling mill, machinery, agricultural implement and vehicle divisions of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while tool, wire and some other factories were busier. On the whole, there was a reduction of 1,673 in the forces of the 843 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 105,161 persons at the beginning of September. The largest losses were in Ontario. The trend on September 1, 1934, had also been downward, the decline then being much larger, while the index number was between eight and nine points lower than on the date under review, when it stood at 79.7.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The base metal and the smelting and refining divisions reported slightly heightened employment; 156 manufacturers in the group as a whole employed 19,495 operatives, as against 19,347 on August 1. Improvement had also been indicated on the same date last year, but general activity was then decidedly less.

*Mineral Products.*—Employment in this group showed an advance, according to statements from 132 establishments with 14,349 persons on their payrolls, as against 14,126 at the beginning of August. The index was higher than on September 1, 1934, when a small gain had taken place.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps showed a slight falling-off at the beginning of September, according to the 276 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 21,552 workers, compared with 21,667 in the preceding month. The number employed in the bush on September 1 was smaller than on the same date in 1934, but was larger than in most other years of the record; an active season in bush operations has been forecast for the winter of 1935-36.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Data were received from 100 operators having 23,397 men on their payrolls, as compared with 22,619 at the beginning of August. The Prairie coal-fields reported most of the expansion, which involved a much larger number of workers than that registered on the same date a year ago; the index number then was over three points lower than on the date under review.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a further improvement,

according to returns from 165 firms whose forces rose from 27,389 persons on August 1, to 27,748 at the beginning of September. An advance had also been shown on September 1, 1934, but employment was then in smaller volume.

*Non-Metallic Minerals* (other than coal).—Continued gains were reported in this group, in which 80 firms enlarged their staffs by 487 workers to 7,755 on September 1. A slight increase had been noted on the corresponding date of last year; the level of employment was then considerably lower.

### Communications

Further expansion was indicated in the communications division, in which the companies reporting employed 21,741 workers, as compared with 21,608 in the preceding month. The index was fractionally lower than in the early autumn of 1934; the gain then indicated had been much larger.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—Improvement was shown in local transportation on the date under review, when the 209 employers furnishing data reported 26,269 workers, or 287 more than in the preceding month. The advances were chiefly in the Prairie Provinces. A rather greater increase had been recorded at the beginning of September, 1934, when the index was four points lower.

*Steam Railways.*—There was a further gain in the number employed in steam railway operation on September 1, according to the 100 companies and branches from which returns were received, and which had 59,908 employees, compared with 59,390 on August 1. Employment was at a slightly higher level than on the same date last year, the advance then noted having been small. The improvement reported at the beginning of September, 1935, took place mainly in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Reductions in staffs were noted in the water transportation group, in which activity generally was rather greater than on the same date in 1934. Statements were received from 99 employers of 15,367 workers, as against 15,835 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Important expansion was shown in building construction, in which employment was brisker than in the late summer of 1934. Data were received from 693 con-

tractors, whose payrolls stood at 25,731 on September 1, 1935, as compared with 24,631 in the beginning of August. The trend was favourable in all except the Prairie Provinces.

*Highway.*—There was a further pronounced increase in this group, 4,730 men being added to the forces of the 361 co-operating employers, who had 70,876 workers. There were gains in all five economic areas, the largest occurring in Quebec. Activity was generally less than on September 1, 1934, when a marked contraction had been reported.

*Railway.*—Further increases in employment were indicated by the 32 firms furnishing data in this division, who employed 33,643 persons, as against 32,139 in the preceding month. Improvement occurred in all provinces except British Columbia. A more pronounced advance had been noted on the corresponding date of 1934; the index number then was between two and three points lower.

### Services

No general change was shown in the service group, in which business this year has been brisker than in 1934. The 457 establishments

furnishing returns for September 1, 1935, reported 27,657 assistants, or practically the same number as at August 1.

### Trade

Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale establishments; employment in this group continued at a higher level than in the late summer of last year, when a smaller gain had been indicated in the group as a whole. Returns were received from 1,148 trading establishments employing 96,103 persons, compared with 95,207 at the beginning of August, 1935. This increase exceeded the average advance recorded between August 1 and September 1 in the years since 1920.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1935

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are employed at work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The consistently upward trend of activity among local trade unions, which has been manifest since the close of April, was again apparent throughout August, unemployment standing at 14.2 per cent, in contrast with a percentage of 15.1 in July. The percentage for August was based on the reports furnished by 1,727 labour organizations, involving a total of 166,636 members, 23,640 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. A somewhat better situation obtained also than in August a year ago, when 16.5 per cent of idleness was reported. The coal mines of Alberta afforded a much greater volume of work than in July and were almost entirely responsible for the more favourable conditions reported from that province. The tendency in

Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba was also toward a greater employment prevalence, though the changes from July were very slight. On the contrary, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions showed a nominally adverse tendency. Compared with the returns for August a year ago, British Columbia unions reflected improvement, on a noteworthy scale, during the month surveyed, practically all trades participating in the advance. In Manitoba, also, the gains reported were appreciable, particularly in the manufacturing industries and in lesser degree among building tradesmen and in steam railway operation. Expansion of more moderate proportions was indicated from Ontario, notably due to the extensive recovery shown in building activities from August a year ago and in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta there was a slight rise in work available. Retarded employment, however, was noted in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though the change from August last year was small.

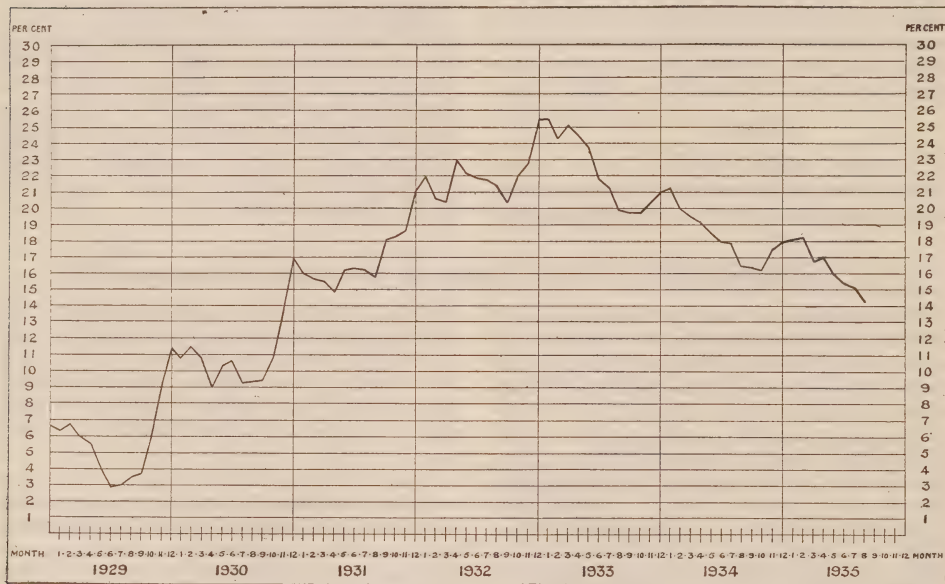
A separate record is kept each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton unions all reflected a more favourable employment movement during August than in the previous month, though the gains were of little importance in any



one city. Activity in Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, on the other hand, eased off very slightly from July. In contrasting with the returns for August last year Regina unions, with a gain of nearly 7 per cent, indicated the most improved conditions during the month reviewed, followed by advances of over 4 per cent among Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver unions. Increased employment of much lesser degree, however, was recorded from Toronto and Montreal. A sharp drop in activity from August a year ago was indicated by Saint John unions and in Halifax recessions on a considerably smaller scale were registered.

gaged than in July, and among garment workers, general labourers and cigar makers the improvement recorded was noteworthy. Expansion of moderate proportions was indicated by fur workers, while among leather and brewery workers and papermakers the variation from July was very slight, though favourable. On the other hand, increased slackness on a pronounced scale was evident among wood and glass workers, and recessions of much lesser importance were registered by iron and steel, textile and carpet, and jewellery workers, bakers and confectioners, metal polishers, and printing tradesmen. When compared with the returns for August last year

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1929, to date. During August the curve pursued a downward course from the previous month, continuing the favourable trend shown since the close of April. The point attained by the curve at the end of the month was lower than that of August, 1934, and indicative of more active conditions during the month reviewed.

The 469 unions in the manufacturing industries making returns at the end of August, combining a membership of 53,672 persons, showed that 7,531, or a percentage of 14.0, were idle, as compared with percentages of 15.6 in July and 13.6 in August, 1934. Hat and cap workers were much more busily en-

gaged than in July, and among garment workers, general labourers and cigar makers the improvement recorded was noteworthy. Expansion of moderate proportions was indicated by fur workers, while among leather and brewery workers and papermakers the variation from July was very slight, though favourable. On the other hand, increased slackness on a pronounced scale was evident among wood and glass workers, and recessions of much lesser importance were registered by iron and steel, textile and carpet, and jewellery workers, bakers and confectioners, metal polishers, and printing tradesmen. When compared with the returns for August last year

A brighter outlook was apparent in coal mining during August than in the previous month, the 50 unions making returns, with a total of 16,452 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 14.7, as compared with 19.1 per cent in July. Activity, however, was very slightly curtailed from August a year ago, when 13.7 per cent of the members reported were without work. Accounting almost entirely for this better situation from July

was the improvement recorded in the Alberta mines, British Columbia unions showing but a slightly upward tendency. In Nova Scotia the percentage of idleness remained identical with that of July. Conditions in the Alberta mining areas, however, were somewhat quieter than in August a year ago, and in Nova Scotia there was a slight tendency toward retarded employment. British Columbia members were afforded the same volume of work in both months compared.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.0	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
Aug., 1919.....	5.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.1	4.1	2.2
Aug., 1920.....	0.3	1.0	7.5	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.7	3.3
Aug., 1921.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Aug., 1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Aug., 1923.....	0.5	0.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Aug., 1924.....	3.2	3.1	8.6	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Aug., 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	3.0	3.9	2.5
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	0.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	0.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	0.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	21.8	21.3	20.4	19.9	21.4
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.2	28.2	12.2	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.5	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.6	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	16.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.6	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.3	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	23.0	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.2	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.3	22.4	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.3	22.4	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.2	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.2	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	22.3	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.1	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.5	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	18.0
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Feb., 1935.....	6.4	8.2	22.3	20.0	15.1	11.8	13.8	21.1	18.2
Mar., 1935.....	6.6	8.2	20.2	17.2	14.4	12.0	15.7	20.8	16.7
April, 1935.....	5.2	13.1	20.7	16.6	14.5	9.8	20.8	19.7	17.0
May, 1935.....	5.9	8.4	22.2	12.9	14.1	10.0	21.8	17.2	15.9
June, 1935.....	12.2	8.1	21.9	12.0	13.7	9.4	20.1	13.2	15.4
July, 1935.....	8.1	7.8	19.0	14.3	11.6	7.5	23.2	12.6	15.1
Aug., 1935.....	8.3	8.1	18.3	13.3	10.7	7.9	18.4	13.1	14.2

Some improvement was noted in the building and construction trades during August from the preceding month, as manifest by the reports forwarded from 182 organizations with an aggregate of 17,043 members. Of these, 7,515 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 44.1 in contrast with 46.3 per cent in July. Gains in activity on a much larger scale were recorded from August last year, unemployment for that month standing at 57.3 per cent. Carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters all reported fair-sized increases in work afforded from July, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers and steam shovelmen lesser advances. A large falling off in employment, however, was apparent among tile layers, lathers and roofers, granite and stone cutters, and bridge and structural iron workers. Hod carriers and building labourers also reported declines, which were of minor importance. All trades participated in the advancement noted from August last year, steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stone cutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers especially showing large percentage increases in activity, though the gains recorded by carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers involved a much greater number of members. Electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers also contributed in substantial measure to the total expansion.

In the transportation industries during August nominal decreases in activity were reflected from July, though improvement on a rather small scale was noted from August, 1934. This was apparent from the reports tabulated from 774 organizations, with 55,360 members, 3,831, or 6.9 per cent, of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, as contrasted with 6.7 per cent in July and 9.2 per cent in August last year. Among steam railway employees, whose returns included over 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, there was little change from July, though the tendency was unfavourable, as was the case also among street and electric





railway employees. Navigation workers reported moderate employment recessions from the previous month, teamsters and chauffeurs alone being busier, though the variation from July was but fractional. Compared with the situation for August last year navigation workers were considerably better employed during the month reviewed and conditions for steam and street and electric railway employees improved slightly. Among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a nominal adverse change.

Retarded activity was evident among retail shop clerks during August from both the preceding month and August a year ago, according to the returns compiled from 5 associations involving 1,858 members. Of these, 229 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 12.3, contrasted with percentages of 9.1 in July and 8.2 in August last year.

Civic employees showed little change in conditions in all three months used for comparative purposes, the 80 organizations reporting in August, with a membership of 8,226 persons, indicating an unemployment percentage of 3.0, in contrast with 3.1 per cent in July and 3.4 per cent in August, 1934.

There was a decided increase in slackness in the miscellaneous group of trades during August as shown by the reports received from 119 unions with 4,598 members. Of these, 1,011 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 22.0, as compared with 12.8 per cent in July. The slowing up of activity noted from August of last year was also considerable, unemployment for that month standing at 16.8. Losses in employment for barbers was the chief factor in this unfavourable movement, both when compared with the previous

month and August a year ago. Hotel and restaurant employees also reported a lowering in the volume of work available, which was quite substantial when compared with August, 1934. Among unclassified workers there was a fractional drop in activity from July, but the situation improved moderately over August last year. Theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen, however, were better engaged than in either of the months used for comparison.

Adequate work was provided for fishermen during August, while in July 0.9 per cent of unemployment was recorded and in August last year 66.7 per cent. For the month surveyed reports were received from 3 unions of these workers, covering a membership of 562 persons.

Little variation in the level of activity was shown by lumber workers and loggers during August from the previous month, though the tendency was favourable, and improvement on a pronounced scale was reflected from August, 1934. Reports for August were furnished by 4 unions involving 627 members, 7.2 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with 7.3 per cent in July and 37.0 per cent in August, 1934.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1934, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1935

During the month of August, 1935, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains in the average daily placements of 16 per cent and nearly 10 per cent, respectively, over those of the preceding month, and over those effected during the corresponding period a year ago, the gains in both instances being largely due to increased placements in farming, although substantial gains were also reported in construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing and others of lesser amount in trade and transportation. Logging and mining, only, showed declines, the greater loss under each comparison being in logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1933, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applica-

tions for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications varied only slightly throughout the month under review, being somewhat lower during the first half of August than that reported at the close of July, but registering a slightly higher level during the latter half of the month. At the close of August, however, both levels were several points above those recorded at the end of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 65.2 during the first half and 67.8 during the second half of August, 1935, in contrast with the ratios of 55.6 and 61.6 during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each



100 applications during the periods under review were 61.6 and 62.8, as compared with 52.5 and 58.2, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1934.

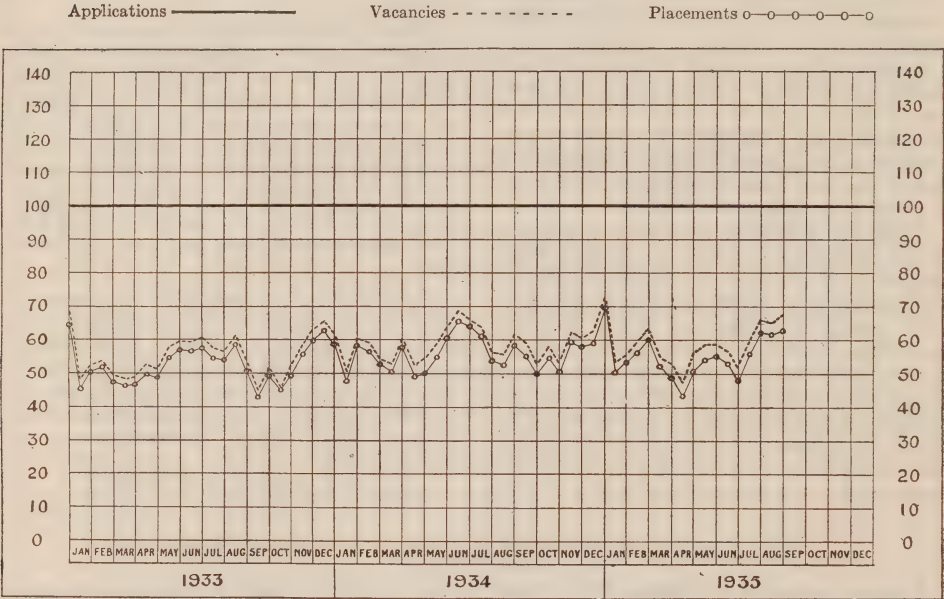
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1935, was 1,488, as compared with 1,353 during the preceding month and with 1,271 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,236, in comparison with 2,146 in July,

were of men and 4,656 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,620. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 30,207 for men and 9,957 for women, a total of 40,164, while applications for work numbered 60,363, of which 47,439 were from men and 12,924 from women. Reports for July, 1935, showed 35,168 positions available, 55,778 applications made, and 33,043 placements effected, while in August, 1934, there were recorded 34,304 vacancies, 58,372 applications for work and 32,378 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



1935, and with 2,162 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August, 1935, was 1,392, of which 961 were in regular employment and 431 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,271 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 1,200 daily, consisting of 734 placements in regular and 466 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 39,329 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 37,566 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 25,946, of which 21,290

effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1925, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (8 months).....	139,383	85,928	225,311

## NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of August, 1935, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 20 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 19 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements, also, were nearly 21 per cent less than in July and nearly 22 per cent below August, 1934. With the exception of nominal gains in services and transportation, all industrial divisions showed fewer placements than were reported during August of last year. The only losses of importance, however, were in construction and maintenance, and logging. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 493, and in services 258. Of the latter, 208 were of household workers. During the month 315 men and 82 women were placed in regular employment.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of over 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during August when compared with the preceding month, and of over 7 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 4 per cent higher than in July and over 10 per cent above August, 1934. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with August of last year, construction and maintenance and services showed gains, but these were offset in part by losses in logging and manufacturing. The changes in other groups were small. During the month 388 placements were made under construction and maintenance, and 535 in services. Of the latter, 450 were of household workers. There were 406 men and 90 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during August, was nearly 10 per cent greater than in the preceding month and 15 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 9 per cent when compared with July and of over 15 per cent in comparison with August, 1934. Increased placements in construction and maintenance and manufacturing, with small gains in trade, services and farming accounted for the improvement reported over August of last year. Small losses were recorded in logging, transportation, and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 279; logging 437; farming 63; construction and maintenance 1,472; trade 201; and services 2,129, of which 1,881

were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 2,449 men and 1,545 women.

## ONTARIO

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during August called for 4 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 22 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 2 per cent when compared with July and of over 21 per cent in comparison with August, 1934. Substantial increases in placements over August of last year were reported in farming and construction and maintenance, supplemented by smaller gains in services and manufacturing. The only declines of importance were in logging and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 552; logging 290; farming 2,514; transportation 123; construction and maintenance 8,695; trade 219; and services 3,547, of which 2,067 were of household workers. There were 7,303 men and 1,495 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## MANITOBA

During August, orders received at employment offices in Manitoba called for 40 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 13 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 37 per cent when compared with July and of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with August, 1934. The only gain of importance in placements over August of last year was in farming and accounted for the increase under this comparison. Construction and maintenance showed the largest decline, and there was a reduction also in logging. Small changes only were reported in other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 2,392; construction and maintenance 552; and services 649, of which 522 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,937 of men and 324 of women.

## SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during August, were nearly 124 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 71 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 162 per cent higher than in July and nearly 66 per cent above August, 1934. A substantial increase in farm placements accounted for the gain over August of last year.



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1934
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	860	72	1,007	830	397	417	1,535	265
Halifax.....	447	66	563	399	243	156	828	98
New Glasgow.....	163	0	181	181	139	26	381	148
Sydney.....	250	0	263	250	15	235	326	19
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	978	52	997	958	496	462	765	463
Chatham.....	77	26	84	64	53	11	111	97
Fredericton.....	127	16	132	125	124	1	76	126
Moncton.....	325	10	322	322	200	122	92	158
Saint John.....	449	0	459	447	119	328	489	82
<b>Quebec</b> .....	5,563	719	9,237	5,835	3,994	599	2,988	3,433
Chicoutimi.....	377	0	673	376	376	0	126	118
Hull.....	349	12	1,216	474	447	6	550	162
Montreal.....	2,837	326	4,424	2,478	1,637	347	1,368	1,610
Quebec.....	1,139	335	1,767	1,444	832	133	507	888
Rouyn.....	123	9	165	114	102	12	44	88
Sherbrooke.....	437	7	606	488	402	16	136	203
Three Rivers.....	301	30	386	461	198	85	77	364
<b>Ontario</b> .....	16,990	722	29,879	16,343	8,798	7,180	42,513	6,008
Belleville.....	111	0	199	110	54	56	312	99
Brantford.....	316	7	447	310	255	55	1,714	64
Chatham.....	343	13	358	324	162	162	600	101
Fort William.....	750	0	763	749	684	65	500	202
Guelph.....	127	38	171	160	92	23	1,137	117
Hamilton.....	593	36	1,317	586	345	195	2,840	251
Kingston.....	377	28	356	352	261	91	351	258
Kitchener.....	587	0	683	589	95	491	1,306	33
London.....	1,643	41	1,658	1,711	1,539	112	1,743	370
Niagara Falls.....	180	3	88	194	121	53	1,741	132
North Bay.....	176	0	238	181	162	19	491	211
Oshawa.....	753	0	1,100	748	127	621	876	83
Ottawa.....	956	26	1,837	907	767	133	1,855	573
Pembroke.....	422	0	412	317	206	111	49	239
Peterborough.....	113	5	147	126	92	23	303	142
Port Arthur.....	590	0	552	552	525	27	649	736
St. Catharines.....	307	49	327	262	193	69	2,170	135
St. Thomas.....	284	9	303	267	91	176	432	98
Sarnia.....	315	2	316	312	189	123	403	170
Sault Ste. Marie.....	69	4	433	71	38	27	169	291
Stratford.....	161	0	299	159	128	31	131	42
Sudbury.....	194	0	1,045	196	169	28	564	88
Timmins.....	288	0	554	282	204	78	535	284
Toronto.....	6,721	417	15,530	6,306	1,918	4,220	18,193	1,032
Windsor.....	614	44	746	572	381	191	3,449	257
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	3,745	66	4,814	3,673	3,261	410	12,068	2,704
Brandon.....	477	46	424	395	383	12	539	352
Winnipeg.....	3,268	20	4,390	3,278	2,878	398	11,529	2,352
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	5,744	461	5,698	5,437	4,924	473	1,493	2,538
Estevan.....	142	3	144	154	124	0	3	75
Melfort.....	159	0	159	159	159	0	0	292
Moose Jaw.....	1,337	96	1,245	1,236	1,133	93	228	373
North Battleford.....	334	44	309	310	266	44	4	166
Prince Albert.....	243	48	251	229	191	38	35	90
Regina.....	1,288	98	1,534	1,385	1,251	134	790	625
Saskatoon.....	770	20	823	771	733	38	352	458
Swift Current.....	807	130	587	552	534	18	76	97
Weyburn.....	326	7	305	305	281	24	0	121
Yorkton.....	338	15	341	336	252	84	5	241
<b>Alberta</b> .....	3,671	67	4,355	2,979	2,286	686	7,406	2,151
Calgary.....	834	30	1,368	790	684	106	2,946	758
Drumheller.....	416	5	650	391	340	51	230	224
Edmonton.....	870	7	1,299	873	807	59	3,502	849
Lethbridge.....	564	13	726	556	167	389	617	161
Medicine Hat.....	387	12	342	369	288	81	111	159
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,213	48	4,346	3,274	1,790	1,393	2,523	2,297
Kamloops.....	158	2	273	159	149	1	48	252
Nanaimo.....	479	2	475	472	377	95	113	648
Nelson.....	214	22	212	202	43	159	6	40
New Westminster.....	154	0	174	155	71	84	157	75
Penticton.....	332	5	354	332	305	20	82	215
Prince Rupert.....	83	0	127	85	17	68	114	19
Vancouver.....	919	17	1,742	995	679	241	1,765	852
Victoria.....	874	0	989	874	149	725	238	106
<b>Canada</b> .....	40,164	2,207	60,363	39,329	25,946	11,620	71,114	19,815*
Men.....	30,207	470	47,439	30,046	21,290	8,590	59,358	15,434
Women.....	9,957	1,737	12,924	9,283	4,656	3,030	11,756	4,381

\*46 Placements effected by offices since closed.

Of the changes in other groups, the most important were a decline in construction and maintenance, and an increase in services. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 4,294; construction and maintenance 164; and services 865, of which 642 were of household workers. There were 4,392 men and 532 women in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during August, when compared with the preceding month and of over 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 8 per cent higher than in July and over 6 per cent above August, 1934. When comparing placements during the month under review with August of last year by industrial divisions, the largest increase was in construction and maintenance, with farming, manufacturing, logging and transportation showing next in order. Services showed the only decline of importance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 90; farming 1,391; construction and maintenance 851; services 509, of which 428 were of household workers. During the month 1,918 men and 368 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during August, were over 13 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and over 18 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also declined over 14 per cent when compared with July and over 18 per cent in comparison with August, 1934. The only decline of importance in placements from August of last year was in construction and maintenance, and accounted for the decrease under this comparison. All other groups, except mining, showed gains, but none of these changes were large. Placement by industrial divisions included; farming 228; construction and maintenance 2,159; and services 638, of which 385 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,570 of men and 220 of women.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 25,946 placements in regular employment, 16,371 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate

locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 637 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 619 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 18 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during August were of bushmen, 5 in number who travelled to employment in the Pembroke zone on certificates secured at Hull. Offices in Ontario granted reduced rate certificates to 415 workers during August, all of whom were bound for points within the province. Of these, 309 were issued at Port Arthur to 168 bush workers, 119 highway construction workers, 13 mine workers, 4 restaurant employees, 4 cookees and one hotel cook travelling to various centres within the territory covered by that city office. From Sudbury, 82 bush workers, 2 clerks and one mine worker, and from Fort William 10 survey men, 4 bush workers and one construction cook were sent to situations within their respective zones. The Port Arthur zone also received one highway construction foreman, and the Sudbury zone one blacksmith from Pembroke, while to Fort William in addition, one steel sharpener was transferred from Timmins. The Toronto office assisted in the despatch of 3 hotel cooks to Chatham. The Winnipeg office was responsible for all transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during August, totalling 13. Of these, 2 were provincial and 11 interprovincial. The former were for the Winnipeg zone and included one farm housekeeper and one mine worker. The movement outside the province was entirely to the Port Arthur zone, which was the destination of 4 mine workers, 2 farm hands, one hotel general, one blacksmith, one cookee, one baker and one telegrapher. In Saskatchewan, 14 persons profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, all of whom went to provincial employment. Travelling from Regina one domestic was conveyed to Saskatoon and 11 teachers to situations within the Regina zone. The Saskatoon office was instrumental in the despatch of one teacher and one farm hand within its own zone. The labour movement in Alberta comprised the transfer of 179 persons, 177 within the province and 2 outside. The latter were stockers for the Saskatoon zone, travelling on certificates secured at Edmonton. Provincially from Edmonton one farm hand each was sent to the Calgary and Drumheller zones, and 126



highway construction workers, 12 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 10 mine workers, 6 steamship company employees, 2 Dominion Parks employees, one millhand, one blacksmith, and one hotel cook to employment at centres within the Edmonton zone. Granted certificates at the Calgary office, 10 teamsters and one harvester went to Drumheller, and 3 farm hands within the Calgary zone. British Columbia offices issued 11 reduced rate certificates during August, all to points within the province. From Vancouver were despatched one mine blacksmith and one survey assistant to Kamloops, one mine engineer to Nelson, one teacher to Prince Rupert, one domestic to

Penticton, and 2 mine workers and one farm housekeeper within the Vancouver zone. Travelling from Prince Rupert to employment within the same zone were 2 farm hands. The Penticton zone in addition received one fruit packer from New Westminster.

Of the 637 persons who were conveyed at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, 350 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 281 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and one by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During August, 1935

The value of the building permits issued during August, 1935, was practically the same as in the preceding month, while in the more significant comparison with August of last year, there was a considerable increase; during the month under review, the 61 co-operating centres authorized building estimated to cost \$4,293,058, as compared with \$4,266,224 in July, 1935, and \$3,764,425 in August, 1934. There was, therefore, an increase of 0.6 per cent in the first comparison and of 14.0 per cent in the second.

The value of the building authorized in each month of the present year has been higher than in the same month of 1934, while since January, the aggregate for each month has also exceeded that for the corresponding month in 1933. The cumulative total for the first eight months of 1935 is higher than in any of the last three years, standing at \$33,188,353, as compared with \$17,433,272 in the months January-August, 1934, \$14,407,111 in 1933 and \$32,576,464 in 1932. Although the improvement indicated in the present year is partly due to the granting of construction permits for public buildings in several centres as an unemployment relief measure, the movement in general building operations has also been distinctly more favourable than in the last few years. In comparison with earlier years of the record, from 1920 to 1931, however, the value of building authorizations continues low. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials during the elapsed months of 1935, at 82.0 per cent of the 1926 basic average, was lower than in the same period of any preceding year for which building statistics for the 61 cities are on record, with the exception of 1932 and 1933.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued about 240 per-

mits for dwellings estimated to cost over \$1,800,000 and more than 1,900 permits for other buildings valued at approximately \$2,400,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 300 dwellings and 1,900 other buildings, estimated at about \$1,090,000 and \$3,100,000 respectively.

Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan reported gains as compared with July, 1935, that of \$903,917 in Nova Scotia being most pronounced. Of the reductions elsewhere indicated, that of \$1,118,126 or 74.3 per cent in British Columbia was greatest.

Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in August of last year; the largest increase of \$873,252 was in Nova Scotia. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that of \$633,687 or 65.7 per cent in Quebec was most marked.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal and Winnipeg showed decreases as compared with July, 1935, and also with August, 1934, while in Toronto and Vancouver there was a decline in the first, but an increase in the second comparison. Of the other centres, Halifax, Belleville, Chatham, Galt, Hamilton, Kitchener, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Riverside, Woodstock, Brandon, Saskatoon and Prince Rupert recorded gains in both comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1920-1935.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920, (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (1926 avge. = 100)
1935.....	4,293,058	33,188,353	30.4	82.0
1934.....	3,764,425	17,433,272	16.0	82.8
1933.....	1,910,809	14,407,111	13.2	77.0
1932.....	3,823,251	32,576,464	29.8	77.7
1931.....	8,201,879	78,194,906	71.6	83.0
1930.....	11,029,564	115,268,330	105.5	83.4
1929.....	21,582,221	168,894,072	154.6	99.2
1928.....	17,448,542	145,247,485	133.0	96.4
1927.....	29,478,378	126,690,292	116.0	96.2
1926.....	11,672,599	109,211,942	100.0	100.7
1925.....	9,511,008	88,223,328	80.8	103.1
1924.....	9,406,733	81,762,083	74.9	109.0
1923.....	11,425,031	97,551,074	89.3	111.8
1922.....	18,158,932	105,181,416	96.3	108.4
1921.....	10,928,039	77,665,614	71.1	128.6
1920.....	10,805,846	86,303,601	79.0	143.8

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was higher by 90.4 per cent than in 1934, and was also higher than in 1933 or 1932. With these exceptions, the total was less than

in any other year of the record; as already stated, the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was also lower in 1935 than in previous years of this record except 1933 and 1932.

The Department of Education of the Province of Alberta has recently published its twenty-ninth annual report covering the year ending June 30, 1934. The report shows that 936 male teachers holding first class certificates received an average salary of \$1,377.86; 1,629 female teachers holding first class certificates received an average salary of \$996.55; 801 male teachers with second class certificates received an average salary of \$909.13; 2,438 female teachers with second class certificates received an average salary of \$872.12; 13 third class male teachers received an average salary of \$701.54; 28 third class female teachers received an average salary of \$682.41; 48 male vocational teachers received an average salary of \$2,387.85; while 18 female vocational teachers received an average salary of \$1,906.78.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1935, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further improvement in employment between July 22 and August 26. The estimated number of insured persons in employment increased by 43,000.

The most marked improvement during the month occurred in the coal mining industry, but employment also improved in iron and steel manufacture, general engineering, ship-building and ship repairing, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, the building, furniture, pottery and wool textile industries, cotton preparing, spinning, etc., and cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture. There was also a substantial reduction in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped in the jute industry, following the end of local holidays. On the other hand there was a further decline in employment in most of the clothing trades and in the linen industry, and there was also some falling off in cotton manufacturing (weaving, etc.), artificial silk yarn spinning, dock and harbour service, the distributive trades, and glass bottle making.

Among those workpeople, of ages 16-64, who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at August 26, 1935 (including

those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15.0, as compared with 15.4 at July 22, 1935, and with 16.5 at August 20, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at August 26, 1935, was 12.4, as compared with 12.3 at July 22, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.6, as compared with 3.1. For males alone the percentage at August 26, 1935, was 17.1 and for females, 9.6; the corresponding percentages at July 22, 1935, were 17.6 and 9.5.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at August 26, 1935, was 10,424,000. This was 43,000 more than a month before, and 244,000 more than a year before.

At August 26, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,533,259 wholly unemployed; 334,419 temporarily stopped, and 80,286 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,947,964. This was 24,977 less than a month before, and 188,614 less than a year before. The total included 1,537,022 men, 70,483 boys, 282,312 women, and 58,147 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 860,684 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 733,652 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 211,447 insured persons (including 23,102 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt



of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 142,181 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at August 26, 1935, was 2,022,450.

#### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—An increase of 180,000 workers on the pay rolls of the manufacturing industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and a decline of 25,000 in the non-manufacturing industries resulted in an estimated net employment gain of 155,000 persons in August, as compared with July.

Weekly wage disbursements in the manufacturing industries are estimated to have increased by \$8,900,000. In the non-manufacturing industries, weekly pay rolls declined by \$900,000, leaving a net increase in the total weekly pay rolls of the industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of \$8,000,000.

Factory employment rose by 2·8 per cent and pay rolls by 6·7 per cent. Of the 90 industries surveyed, 68 showed increases in the number of workers employed and 72 showed pay roll gains. Despite the employment decline shown in the combined total for the 17 non-manufacturing industries, 10 individual industries in this group showed employment increases and 8 showed advances in pay rolls.

Increases in factory employment and pay rolls are usual in August, gains having been shown for each year since 1919 with but one exception (1930). Increases in pay rolls have been reported in all but two instances (1930 and 1931). The gain of 2·8 per cent in factory employment is slightly more pronounced than previous August gains and has been exceeded during the past 16 years in only two instances (1922 and 1933). The increase of 6·7 per cent in pay rolls has been exceeded in only one instance, 1933.

Gains in factory employment in August, 1935, were shown in both the durable and non-durable goods groups. Employment in the non-durable goods group increased 3·9 per cent while the durable goods group showed a gain of 1·6 per cent. The August employment index for the non-durable goods group (94·0) indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed during the index-base period, 1923-25, 940 were employed in August, 1935, while the employment index for the durable goods group (70·4) indicates that for every 1,000 employed in 1923-25, 704 were on factory pay rolls.

The expansion in employment was widely distributed. Among the more important industries in which gains in employment were shown were blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, furniture, sawmills, millwork,

silk goods, knit goods, woolen and worsted goods, men's and women's clothing, boots and shoes, canning, book and job printing, and petroleum refining.

Industries of major importance in which decreases in employment were shown over the month interval were automobiles, cotton goods, slaughtering and meat packing, newspapers, and chemicals.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Gains in employment were reported in 10 of the 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and increased pay rolls in 8 industries. The most pronounced increase in employment (5·2 per cent) was in bituminous coal mining while gains ranging from 2·6 per cent to 3·6 per cent were shown in brokerage, crude-petroleum producing, private building construction, and metalliferous mining. The outstanding decrease in employment from July to August (21·7 per cent) was in the anthracite mining industry. The decreases in the remaining industries were 2·6 per cent or less.

*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.*—Employment in wholesale trade showed a slight gain in August. Reports received from 14,374 wholesale establishments showed a net increase of 0·8 per cent over the month interval. Among the more important lines of wholesale trade in which improvement was shown were: dry goods and apparel, 2·2 per cent; electrical goods, 1·9 per cent; machinery, equipment and supplies, 1·2 per cent; automotive products, 1 per cent; chemicals and drugs, 0·6 per cent; hardware, 0·3 per cent; and assemblers and country wholesale buyers of agricultural products showed a seasonal increase of 11·1 per cent.

Based on reports supplied by 45,465 retail establishments employing 692,657 workers in August, 1935, there was a decrease of 1·9 per cent in number of workers over the month interval. The general merchandising group, composed of department variety, general merchandising, and mail-order houses showed a falling-off of 3·3 per cent. Other important lines of retail trade in which declines were shown were: food 1·2 per cent; automotive, 0·5 per cent; apparel, 6 per cent. The group comprising the retail building material dealers showed a gain of 0·6 per cent in number of workers from July to August, and furniture and household goods establishments reported an increase of 0·3 per cent.

*PUBLIC UTILITIES.*—The electric light and power and manufactured gas industry reported an increase of 1·1 per cent in employment from July to August, marking the sixth consecutive month in which gains have been registered. The telephone and telegraph in-

dustry also reported a small gain in number of workers over the month interval. Employment in the electric railroad and motor bus operation and maintenance industry declined 0.4 per cent from July to August.

**SERVICE INDUSTRIES.**—Among the service industries surveyed, the largest percentage gain in employment (3.1 per cent) was shown in brokerage firms. Two additional industries reported small increases, year-round hotels 0.4 per cent, and banks 0.3 per cent. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported a seasonal decrease of 2.6 per cent and laundries and insurance companies reported declines of 0.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively.

**MINING.**—Three of the 5 mining industries reported increased employment from July to August. Bituminous coal mines reported a gain of 5.2 per cent in number of workers coupled with a gain of 29.7 per cent in pay rolls. These gains indicate a partial recovery from the sharply reduced operations in the preceding month. Crude-petroleum produc-

ing firms reported an expansion of 2.8 per cent in employment over the month interval and metalliferous mines reported a gain of 2.6 per cent. In the remaining 2 industries decreases in employment were shown, quarries reporting 0.3 per cent fewer employees in August than in July while anthracite mines reported a further decline of 21.7 per cent in number of workers from the July level.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—Continuing the expansion which began in March of this year, employment in the private building construction industry increased 3.6 per cent from July to August and pay rolls increased 4.4 per cent. These percentages are based on reports supplied by 9,815 contractors employing 86,682 workers in August, 1935. The employees reported are engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing buildings, exclusive of projects financed by the Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, regular appropriations of Federal, State, and local governments, or loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31,

1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924 provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district, or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of June, 1930, p. 652.



The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper

books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest, to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

The Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair

wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:

#### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)*

During the month of August, the Department of Finance awarded the following contracts under the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935 (all of which were subject to the "B" labour conditions above referred to), for railway equipment for the Canadian National Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, respectively:—

##### *Canadian National Railway Company's Orders:*

Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.:—

250 automobile cars

80 sand cars

The Eastern Car Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.:—

250 gondola cars

200 refrigerator cars

National Steel Car Corp. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.:—

8 steel snow ploughs

150 automobile cars

Montreal Locomotive Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.:—

5 Locomotives, northern type 4-8-4, class U-4-A

5 Locomotives, northern type 4-8-4, class U-2-D

Canadian Locomotive Works, Kingston, Ont.:—

5 Locomotives, Mikado type 2-8-2, class S-4-B

Canadian National Railway Car Shops:—

250 refrigerator cars.

##### *Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Orders:—*

Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.:—

40 box cars

National Steel Car Corporation Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.:—

100 steel hopper cars

170 gondola cars

150 refrigerator cars

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

Contracts were awarded during September by the Department of Indian Affairs to Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., for the manufacture of heavy flannel shirts and boy's and men's tweed trousers, which contracts contained the "B" labour conditions above referred to.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Erection of a Caretaker's Cottage at the Eastern Entrance to Jasper National Park, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. George MacKay, Edmonton, Alberta. Date of contract, September 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,306. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 80	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 87½	8
Boilermakers—shop rate.....	0 70	8
Boilermakers—erection and installation.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tilayers and masons.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator—gas or elec.....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist engineers—		
Electric and gas.....	0 50	8
1 drum.....	0 60	8
2 drum.....	0 90	8
Drill runners.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 85	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 45	8
Hollow metal workers—erectors.....	0 75	8
Kalamein iron workers—erectors.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Linoleum layers, waxers and polishers.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble setters and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Mastic floor layers—		
Spreaders and layers.....	0 90	8
Rubbers and finishers.....	0 75	8
Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erect- ors.....	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 05	8
Plumbers and steamfitters helpers.....	0 50	8
Powdermen.....	0 55	8
Roofers, slate and tile.....	0 80	8
Roofers, composite.....	0 80	8
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 50	8
Stonecutters.....	1 00	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo Machine operators.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile-setters' helpers.....	0 60	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of the Eastern Gateway Registration Building, Jasper National Park, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. George MacKay, Edmonton, Alberta. Date of contract, July 25,



1935. Amount of contract, \$8,960. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of a new quay wall to widen Pier No. 1 on the west side of Quebec Harbour, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ogilvie Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 3, 1935. Amount of contract, \$734,202.73. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 65	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 55	8
Roofers, sheet metal.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 50	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Demolition of Shed No. 27, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 3, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,500. The fair wages schedule shown immediately above was also included in this contract.

Construction of a machinery building at Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Delphe Maranda, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 3, 1935. Amount of contract, \$97,458.25. The fair wages schedule shown above was also included in this contract.

Construction of a bituminous Macadam road for the diversion of Gilmour Hill, Wolfe's Cove, P.Q. Name of contractor, Ludger Lemieux, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 3, 1935. Amount of contract, \$22,665.90. The fair wages schedule shown above was also included in this contract.

Repairs to wooden wharves at Pointe a Carcy, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Amedee

Demers, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 13, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$85,000. The fair wages schedule shown above was also included in this contract.

Repairs to the concrete surface of Grain Elevator No. 2, Princess Louise Docks, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Concrete Repairs, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 13, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$34,995.70. The fair wages schedule shown above was also included in this contract.

Reconstruction of Laurier Pier, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Atlas Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 3, 1935. Amount of contract, \$288,439. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per month and board	
<b>Dredge Crews—</b>		
Captain.....	\$200 00	customary hours
Engineer.....	200 00	"
Cranemen.....	150 00	"
Assistant cranemen.....	70 00	"
Fireman.....	65 00	"
Deck hands.....	55 00	"
Watchman.....	50 00	"
<b>Floating Derrick Crews—</b>		
Engineer.....	160 00	"
Assistant engineer.....	125 00	"
Fireman.....	65 00	"
Deck hands.....	50 00	"
Oilers.....	60 00	"
Dredge men.....	60 00	"
Watchman.....	60 00	"
<b>Tug Crews—</b>		
Captain.....	150 00	"
Engineer.....	125 00	"
Fireman.....	65 00	"
Deck hands.....	55 00	"
Watchman.....	50 00	"
Cook.....	40 00	"
<b>General Trades—</b>		
Diver.....	\$1 25	per hour
Steam shovel engineer.....	0 85	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8
Crane men on steam shovel.....	0 65	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Brushmen.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Compressor operator.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator—gas.....	0 45	8
Hoist engineer, steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist engineer, gas.....	0 55	8
Diver's helper.....	0 50	8
Fireman.....	0 50	8
Powderman.....	0 45	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Roof, tar and gravel.....	0 45	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Reconstruction of the Sutherland Pier, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, the E. G. M. Cape Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 24, 1935. Amount of contract, \$711,000.00. The foregoing fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Reconstruction of Windmill Point Wharf (continuation of), Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dufresne Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 16, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,313,268.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator—steam....	\$0 65	8
Concrete mixer operator—gas....	0 60	8
Cement Finishers.....	0 50	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 70	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Hoist engineers—steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist engineers—gasoline.....	0 55	8
Firemen, stationary.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Roofers, tar and gravel.....	0 45	8
Divers.....	1 25	8
Divers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Lock tenders.....	per day 4 50	8
Assistant to lock tender.....	per hour 0 40	8
Men working under compressed air (sand hogs)—	per shift	hours
Normal pressure up to 22 lbs.—		
Min. interval, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.....	4 50	8
Pressure from 22 lbs. up to 29 lbs.—		
Min. interval, 1 hour.....	5 00	6
Pressure from 29 lbs. up to 34 lbs.—		
Min. interval, 2 hours.....	5 50	4
Pressure from 34 lbs. up to 40 lbs.—		
Min. interval, 3 hours.....	6 00	3
Pressure from 40 lbs. to 45 lbs.—		
Min. interval, 4 hours.....	6 50	2
	over above rates	
Shift foreman.....	0 50	—
Motor truck driver with 1 to 2 ton truck.....	per hour 1 45	per day 8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers is less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of additional work on a former contract for protective work against sifting of filling material supporting Grain Elevator No. 3 between Tarte and Laurier Piers, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Angus Robertson Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 3, 1935. Amount of contract, \$21,710.53. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Boilermakers.....	0 65	8
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators—gas.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators—steam.....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist engineers (other than on steel erection).....	0 55	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 45	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel cranimen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 50	8
Stone masons.....	0 70	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Brushmen.....	0 50	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work in Harbour, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, General Dredging Contractors, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 3, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,000,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Erection of a standard Radio Station at Fort Smith, N.W.T. Name of contractor, Mr. J. A. Buchanan, Edmonton, Alberta. Date of contract, September 21, 1935. Amount of contract, \$8,600.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers.....	\$0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Lathers—metal and wood.....	0 70	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Cement finishers.....	0 65	8
Compressor operator.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55	8



Re-wiring the Armoury at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Thos. J. Mitchell & Co., Cobourg, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1935. Amount of contract, \$2,249.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians.....	\$0 65	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers and truck.....	1 40	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Insulation and built-up roofing on the Administration Building at Project No. 42, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Graves Bros., Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 24, 1935. Amount of contract, \$2,900.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Man in charge of roofers.....	\$0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Installation of a heating system in the Armoury at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Messrs. Currie & Murnaghan, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, September 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,750.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 45	8
Electrician.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8

N.B.—All 44-hour week.

Erection of a steel water tank at Dartmouth Air Station, Eastern Passage, N.S. Name of contractors, Horton Steed Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 21, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,660.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—gasoline.....	\$0 50	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workmen are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a coal shelter at the Joint Service Magazine, Bedford Basin, N.S. Name of contractors, MacDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, Sept. 26, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,952.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Structural steel workers.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 50	8
Cement mixer operator—gas or electric.....	0 45	8
Cement mixer operator—steam.....	0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Painters.....	0 55	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers is less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

#### CONTRACTS IN GROUP "B" (MANUFACTURE OF SUPPLIES, ETC.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of September, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Shrinking of Drill.....	Hughes & Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Avro tutor air frames.....	Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Aeroplanes.....	Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q.
Aeroplanes.....	Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Seaplane.....	West Coast Salvage & Contracting Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Ankle Boots.....	A. E. Wry-Standard, Ltd., Amherst, N.S.
Ankle Boots.....	Acton Shoe Co., Acton Vale, P.Q.
Ankle Boots.....	Eudore Fournier, Plessisville, P.Q.
Cloth trousers.....	Houde Laroche Co., Ste. Croix, P.Q.
Cloth trousers.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Greatcoats.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shirts.....	Sterling Shirt & Overall Ltd., Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.
Alterations to jackets.....	Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Service trousers.....	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Serge Jackets.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Single circular tents.....	J. E. Roebuck, Midland, Ont.
Circular tents.....	Jones Tent & Awning Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Braces.....	Russell Mfg. Co., St. Johns, P.Q.
Hand towels.....	Stauffer-Dobbie Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Sweater jackets.....	Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sweater jackets.....	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Service shirts.....	Sterling Shirt & Overall Co., Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.
Woollen mitts.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Insoles for rubber boots.....	Code Felt & Knitting Co., Ltd., Perth, Ont.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of September, 1935, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Neeldcraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Oxford Woollen Mills, Ltd., Oxford, N.S.
Mail bag fittings.....	F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings.....	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	J. A. Mayer, Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings.....	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping machines, etc.....	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Scales.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Re-modelling, etc.)*

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building at Pacific Highway, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Baynes & Horie, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 30, 1935. Amount of contract, \$33,102.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Stonemasons.....	1 10	8
Stonecutters (granite).....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 10	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Lathers, metal.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 62½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Dyke No. 1, Sapperton Bar, Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 28, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,740.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Boorman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Derrick scow engineer.....	1 00	8
Derrickman.....	0 90	8

Construction of a public building at Rexton, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. Somers & Ramsay, Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, August 26, 1935. Amount of contract \$9,232.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 35	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8

Construction of a public building at St. Catharines, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. James R. Stork, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$41,350.70 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 90	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of a concrete Protection Wall, at Boucherville, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Lacroix, Ltee, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, September 5, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,397.32. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—steam.....	\$0 55	8
Hoist engineer—gas.....	0 45	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 40	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a reinforcement of northern breakwater at Dingwall, Victoria Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Walter L. Ball, Cheticamp, N.S. Date of contract, September 19, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$32,230. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Boatmen.....	\$0 30	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 45	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Machine drill operators.....	0 40	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger, etc.).....	0 37½	8

Construction of wharf repairs at Lower Caraquet, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Willard A. Smith, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 24, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,752. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoisting engineer—steam.....	\$0 55	8
Hoisting engineer—gas or elec.....	0 45	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

Construction of an extension to the revetment wall and dredging in front thereof, Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 24, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$46,420.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—gasoline.....	\$0 55	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Driver and motor truck, 1½ to 2 tons.....	1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Rouyn, P.Q. Name of contractors, Hill-Clark-Francis, Ltd., Noranda, P.Q. Date of contract, September 9, 1935. Amount of contract, \$37,089.54 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Man in charge roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8

Completion of construction of a 1,200 foot section and the rectification of a 1,525 foot section of the rubble mound breakwater in Main Harbour North, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Chambers, McQuigge & McCaffrey Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of

contract, August 28, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$95,000.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per month with board	
Tug captains.....	*\$145 to \$180	
Chief Marine Engineer—Class 2.....	\$170 00	
Second " " " 2.....	140 00	
Chief " " " 3.....	165 00	
Second " " " 3.....	130 00	
Chief " " " 4.....	150 00	
Second " " " 4.....	120 00	
Chief marine engineer on vessels requiring less than 4th class certificates.....	135 00	
Fireman.....	65 00	
Oiler.....	65 00	
Deck hands.....	50 00	
Cook.....	80 00	
	per hour	per day
Shovel operator.....	\$0 90	8
Shovel craneman.....	0 65	8
Shovel fireman.....	0 55	8
Derrick runner—steam.....	0 65	8
Derrick runner—gas or elec.....	0 55	8
Derrick fireman.....	0 45	8
Dinkey engineer.....	0 60	8
Pile-driver foreman.....	0 87½	8
Pile-driver engineer.....	0 75	8
Pile-driver crew.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Powdermen.....	0 55	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
	per month and board	
Camp cook.....	\$80 00	

\*According to nominal horse-power of vessels as described in classification of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of wharf repairs and improvements, Bonaventure, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Maurice LeBlanc, Bonaventure, P.Q. Date of contract, August 29, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,759.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, adze, auger, X-cut saw).....	0 37½	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Hoist operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8



Installation of a water tube boiler and mechanical stoker at the central heating plant at Westminster Hospital, London, Ont. Name of contractors, E. Leonard & Sons, Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, September 3, 1935. Amount of contract, \$24,192. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 65	8
Carpenter.....	0 70	8
Cement finisher.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 45	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 55	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 40	8
Motor truck and driver.....	1 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Structural iron worker.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Pipe layer and caulker.....	0 55	8
Steamfitter.....	0 80	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at White-wood, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. J. Merrifield, Wolseley, Sask. Date of contract, September 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$7,993. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 42½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of an entomological building at Belleville, Ont. Name of contractors, Ross-Meagher Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1935. Amount of contract, \$81,797 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Insulation workers.....	\$0 65	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Brick and hollow tilelayers and masons.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators—gas or elec.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators—steam.....	0 60	8
Derrick and hoist engineers—gas.....	0 55	8
Derrick and hoist engineers—steam.....	0 65	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 45	8
Hollow metal workers (erectors).....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 90	8
Mastic Floor layers.....	0 70	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erect-ors.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Roofers, asbestos shingles.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel cranimen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 55	8
Stonecutters.....	0 75	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of the steel superstructure of the Highway Bridge at Outlook, Sask. Name of contractors, The Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$152,873.15. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Structural iron workers.....	\$0 80	8
Hoisting engineers on structural steel work.....	0 80	8
Hoisting engineers—1 and 2 drums.....	0 65	8
Hoisting engineers—3 drums.....	0 75	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 65	8

Construction of wharf enlargement and repairs at Caraqueet, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank T. Landry, Shippigan, N.B. Date of contract, July 22, 1935. Amount of con-

tract, approximately \$15,505. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Engineman (hoist), gasoline.....	\$0 45	8
Engineman (hoist), steam.....	0 55	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeable such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze, etc.).....	0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 55	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8

Construction of a public building at Campbellford, Ont. Name of contractor, Dickie Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 28, 1935. Amount of contract, \$32,538 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers—metal.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Mission City, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Albert B. Catherwood, Hatzic, B.C. Date of contract, August 31, 1935. Amount of contract, \$24,490 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Stonemasons.....	1 10	8
Stone cutters.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 10	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	1 10	8
Tile setters.....	1 12½	8
Lathers, metal.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 62½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Fenelon Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, F. R. Wilford & Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$20,525 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tilelayers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of superstructure of bridge at Selkirk, Man. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 13, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$155,153.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 65	8
Caulker.....	0 65	8
Carpenter and joiner.....	0 75	8
Cement finisher.....	0 60	8
Compressor operator—steam.....	0 75	8
Compressor operator—gas, or elec.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator—gas, or elec.....	0 55	8
Driller—machine.....	0 55	8
Electrician.....	0 85	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 50	8
Hoist operator—1 or 2 drum.....	0 75	8
Hoist operator—3 or more drums.....	0 75	8
Machinist.....	0 75	8
Painter.....	0 70	8
Pile driver engineer.....	0 75	8
Reinforcing steel setter.....	0 42½	8
Plumber and steamfitter.....	0 90	8
Plumber and steamfitter's helper.....	0 47½	8
Structural steel erector.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 37½	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 50	8
Welder, gasoline or electric.....	0 65	8
*Labourers—unskilled.....	0 37½	8
*Labourers—skilled.....	0 42½	8

\*At least 25 per cent of the men employed on this work are to be paid the rate for skilled labour.

N.B.—Where hours less than 48 per week are specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the Province of Manitoba, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Meaford, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. J. E. Woolrich, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, August 24, 1935. Amount of contract, \$30,473 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Dunnville, Ontario. Name of contractors, The R. Timms Construction Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, September 17, 1935. Amount of contract, \$45,865 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operators.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stone cutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver with 1½-2 ton truck.....	1 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Valois, P. Q. Name of contractors, J. A. Robillard Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$13,462.50 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters.....	0 75	8
Brick and hollow tilelayers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, A. W. Cassidy & Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, September 4, 1935. Amount of contract, \$463,962 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters.....	0 85	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Mastic floor layers.....	0 75	8
Linoleum floor layers.....	0 65	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Elevator constructors.....	0 99	8
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	0 70	8
Hoist engineers—steam.....	0 75	8
Hoist engineers—gasoline or elec.....	0 55	8
Steam shovel engineer.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 50	8
Steam shovel craneman.....	0 90	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to roofs of Immigration Shed, Louise Embankment, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Herminigilde Caron, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 16, 1935. Amount of contract, \$25,194.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of pierhead, Mission River entrance channel breakwater, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Chambers, McQuigge & McCaffrey Co., Ltd., Toronto 2, Ont. Date of contract, September 19, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$35,987. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist operator—steam.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 55	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 50	8
Divers.....	1 10	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 50	8
Firemen, stationary.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 55	8
Stonecutters.....	0 75	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater at Colchester, Essex County, Ont. Name of contractors, Ryan Contracting Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 19, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,728.54. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 45	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 40	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, X-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 42	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The reconstruction of a section of the west wharf at Pelee Island, Essex County, Ont. Name of contractors, Industrial Construction



Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, September 16, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,932.73. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Driver.....	1 10	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 42	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of worker are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a stone and concrete protection wall at Chambly Basin, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur Denault, Chambly Basin, P.Q. Date of contract, July 29, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$27,242.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Stationary engineer.....	\$0 55	8
Fireman.....	0 35	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operator—gas.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powderman.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of an extension to the public wharf at Pugwash, Cumberland Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. George E. Wagstaff, Port Greville, N.S. Date of contract, September 18, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$49,265.47. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Boatmen.....	\$0 30	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—gas or elec.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8

Construction of a public building at Elkhorn, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Messrs. A. J. Bonnett & Bros., Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, September 19, 1935. Amount of contract, \$19,460 and unit prices for any additional work.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 42½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Backfilling an area behind the Harbour Commission's wharf at Belleville, Ontario. Name of contractors, the Patterson Construction Co., Belleville, Ont. Date of contract, August 27, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately, \$24,342.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 40	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck operators.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of a section of the west pier at Rondeau, Kent Co., Ontario. Name of contractors, Industrial Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,978.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Hoist engineer—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Machinist.....	0 65	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, hammer, saw, auger, adze).....	0 42	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Cocagne Bar, Kent Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Angus Le-Blanc, Buctouche, N.B. Date of contract, August 5, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging at Port Mouton, N.S. Name of contractors, Southern Salvage Co., Ltd., Liverpool, N.S. Date of contract, September 11, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,286.90. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging the North Arm of the Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge &

Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 11, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$27,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Wolfe Island, Frontenac Co., Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,520. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Port Elgin, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,215. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Simcoe Island, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 9, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,633.80. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Ste. Angele de Laval (Doucet's Landing), P.Q. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 27, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,766.86. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Midland, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$22,176. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Cambellton, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Felix Michaud, Buctouche, N.B. Date of contract, August 23, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,997.24. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Southport wharf, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, National Sand & Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1935. Amount of contract, \$16,010.12. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Tiffin, Midland, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 9, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$31,119.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.



*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of new interior fittings in the public building at North Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, September 9, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,239. The "B" Labour Conditions above mentioned were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Arcola, Sask. Name of contractors, Moose Mountain Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, August 28, 1935. Amount of contract, \$781. The "B" Labour Conditions above mentioned were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings of wood, bronze, marble, etc., in the public building at Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, September 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$14,999. The "B" Labour Conditions above mentioned were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Burke's Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, August 23, 1935. Amount of contract, \$995. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Beauport, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, September 3, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,023. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Orangeville, Ont. Name of contractors, Valley City Seating Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont. Date of contract, August 28, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,100.

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Widening National Transcontinental Railway embankment and rip-rapping, etc., at Hudson, Ont. Name of contractor, Rayner Construction Ltd., Leaside, Ont. Date of contract, August 17, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$81,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Hand drillers.....	0 35	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Power drillers.....	0 45	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Shovel operator—steam.....	0 90	8
Shovel operator—gasoline.....	0 75	8
Shovel cranesman—steam.....	0 75	8
Shovel cranesman—gasoline.....	0 65	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Drag line operator—steam.....	0 90	8
Drag line operator—gasoline.....	0 75	8
Drag line assistant—steam.....	0 75	8
Drag line assistant—gasoline.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 55	8
Crane or hoist fireman.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Teamster, team and wagon or plough.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Completion of the work of levelling the banks of the Third Welland Canal, St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractors, Brod-rick Contractors, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$14,370. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Compressor operator.....	0 50	8
Drag line operator.....	0 90	8
Drill runner.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Oiler.....	0 45	8
Powderman.....	0 50	8
Riggers.....	0 55	8
Steam shovel engineer.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 55	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Placing of stones around the westerly end of the stone-filled crib of the south upper entrance pier of the Rapide Plat Canal, above Morrisburg, Ont. Name of contractors, Angus Robertson Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 26, 1935. Amount of contract, \$16,820. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 40	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Steam hoist runner on derrick scow	0 65	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
	per month and board	
Tug captain.....	150 00	
Tug engineer.....	140 00	
Tug fireman.....	60 00	
Deckhands.....	45 00	
Cook.....	65 00	

Construction of an extension to the steel freight shed on the main dock at Churchill, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 28, 1935. Amount of contract, \$55,029. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 70	8
Hoist operators (on steel erection).	0 80	8
Locomotive crane operator (on steel erection).....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8

N.B.—In order to protect the employees against loss of time due to adverse weather conditions, the contractor must guarantee to each employee an opportunity to work, or receive one hundred and sixty (160) hours work per month, except in the case of sickness.

Flattening the west slope of the Welland Ship Canal between Stations 912:00 and 959:00, City of Welland, Ont. Name of contractors Brodrick Contractors, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1935. Amount of contract, \$99,652.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helper.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
Concrete finisher.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Drag line operator.....	0 90	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Derrick runner—steam.....	0 65	8
Derrick runner—gasoline.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Gasoline shovel operator.....	0 75	8
Gasoline shovel cranesman.....	0 65	8
Gasoline tractor operator.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Oilers.....	0 45	8
Pumpmen.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Pipefitters.....	0 55	8
Riggers.....	0 55	8
Steam shovel engineer.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 55	8
Steam shovel cranesman.....	0 65	8
Power grader operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Road roller operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Road roller operator—gasoline.....	0 55	8
Truck repairman (auto mechanic).....	0 55	8
Welder and burner.....	0 65	8
	per month and board	
Tug captain.....	160 00	
Tug 1st engineer.....	150 00	
Tug 2nd engineer.....	120 00	
Tug fireman.....	65 00	
Tug deckhands.....	50 00	
Dredge captain.....	200 00	
Dredge cranesman.....	140 00	
Dredge fireman.....	70 00	
Dredge operator.....	160 00	
Dredge deck hands.....	50 00	
Dredge oiler.....	75 00	
Scowmen.....	45 00	

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Flattening west slope of the prism between Stations 208:00 and 332:00 on Section 2 of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, Aiken, Inness & MacLachlan, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, September 9, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$22,120. The fair wages schedule above mentioned was also included in this contract.

Re-establishing the west slope of the Welland Ship Canal prism by the excavation of a berm between Stations 518:00 and 532:00 in the vicinity of the Guard Gate, south of Town of Thorold, Ont. Name of contractors, St. Clair Contracting Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,236. The fair wages schedule above mentioned was also included in this contract.

Re-establishing the east slope of the Welland Ship Canal prism by the excavation of a berm between Stations 768:00 and 774:00 in the Village of Port Robinson, Ont. Name of contractors, R. F. Booth Construction Co., Niagara Falls, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,490. The fair wages schedule above mentioned was also included in this contract.



Construction of a pedestrian subway under the tracks of the Canadian National Railways near Inglis Street, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 11, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$66,379.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Drillers—machine.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Steam shovel operator.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel cranesman.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 40	8
Compressor operator.....	0 50	8
Blacksmith.....	0 60	8
Blacksmith's helper.....	0 40	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Bricklayers.....	0 97½	8
Waterproofers.....	0 40	8
Mastic layers—		
Finishers, rubbers and spreaders.....	0 70	8
Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Cement finishers—wall.....	0 70	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of substation and office buildings at the Government Elevator, Prescott, Ontario. Name of contractors, Piling, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$74,491. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Firemen.....	0 40	8
Pile driver engineer.....	0 65	8
Pile driver boom man.....	0 50	8
Pile driver bridgeman.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Hoist runners, gas and electric.....	0 50	8
Hoist runners, steam.....	0 65	8
Plumbers.....	0 65	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Bricklayers.....	0 80	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Millwrights.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8

Construction of a new dam and bridge at Hogsback Lock Station, near Ottawa, Ontario.

Name of contractors, Messrs. Victor E. A. Belanger and Joseph Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ontario. Date of contract, September 28, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$96,973.25.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
Acetylene welder.....	\$0 70	8
Blacksmith.....	0 65	8
Cement mixer operator—steam.....	0 60	8
Cement mixer operator—gas. or elec.....	0 50	8
Cement gun operator.....	0 60	8
Concrete finisher.....	0 60	8
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.....	0 50	8
Carpenter.....	0 70	8
Derrick and hoist runner (other than on steel erection).....	0 70	8
Drill runner.....	0 50	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Electrician.....	0 70	8
Fireman.....	0 45	8
Labourer.....	0 40	8
Pump operator—gas. or elec.....	0 50	8
Pile driver operator.....	0 70	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, hammer, adze, X-cut saw, auger).....	0 50	8
Powderman.....	0 55	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

A survey of office work for women was made in 7 cities in 1931 and 1932 by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labour and the results have been published recently. This study was confined to certain types of offices—advertising agencies, banks, insurance companies, investment houses, mail-order houses, public utilities, and publishers. Data were obtained from personnel records, from pay-rolls, and by personal interviews. The median week's earnings for the group as a whole reporting earnings and occupation were \$24.60. Median earnings were highest (\$28.65) for the 840 secretaries. Next in rank were the medians for the 639 book-keepers, \$24.75; the 160 machine operators, \$24.55; the 707 clerks, \$24.05; and the 1,998 stenographers, \$23.65. Considerably below these amounts was the median for the 375 typists, \$20.90. The lowest for any group was \$19.85, for cashiers or tellers. Information was also published respecting hours and education and training.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 35.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1935, to May 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of change.

Only union members to be employed as photo engravers and foremen.

Hours: 40 per week, to be worked on six days or nights.

Overtime: time and one-half. For evening newspapers, work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time, and Saturday afternoons at time and one-half. On morning newspapers, Sundays and holidays to be worked at single time.

Minimum wages per week for photo engravers: \$55 for day work and \$58 for night work. (This is an increase of \$5 per week.) In weeks in which there is a holiday, the day's pay for such holiday to be deducted from the weekly wage for those who do not work on that day, except in the case of apprentices during their first three years.

Apprentices to serve 6½ years. One apprentice allowed to every seven journeymen who are on the day staff.

Wages for apprentices: from \$8 per week during first year to \$50 per week during first half of seventh year.

One week's notice to be given of discharge or of resignation.

Any dispute which may arise (except in the negotiation of a new agreement) is to be referred to a joint committee, and if they fail to agree, they will choose a disinterested party whose decision will be final and binding.

### Construction: Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING FIRMS AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from June 12, 1935, to June 12, 1936, and thereafter until 30 days' notice from either party.

Only union members to be employed, if available. No discrimination to be shown against any employee belonging to the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week for men on the day shift. For second shift (between 4.50 p.m. and 12.30 a.m.) 8 hours pay for 7½

hours' work. For third shift (between 12.30 a.m. and 8 a.m.) 9 hours pay for 7½ hours' work. For both second and third shifts, 40 hours to constitute a week's work. When second and third shifts for any employee do not last three nights or more, the time worked on these shifts will be paid at overtime rates.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter. Double time for work on statutory holidays.

For work under certain difficult conditions, time and one-quarter to be paid.

Wages per hour: anglesmiths, boilermakers, electric welders, chippers and caulkers, riveters, shipfitters, drillers and tappers, 83 cents; acetylene welders and acetylene burners, 76 cents; holder-on, drilling out rivets, punch and shearmen, 70 cents; reamers and countersinkers, 65 cents, rivet heaters, 63 cents, ironworkers' helpers, 62 cents, passer boys over 21 years of age, 50 cents, passer boys, 42 cents.

### Quebec Collective Agreements Extension Act

The following agreements and amendments to agreements in the Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are summarized in the article beginning on page 952 of this issue.

Barbers and Hairdressers, County of Portneuf.

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Jérôme.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Joliette (Amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Montreal (Amendment).

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, Three Rivers (Amendment)

Quarrymen and Cut Stone Workers (other than Granite and Marble), Province of Quebec (Amendment).

Bakers, Montreal (Amendment).

Building Trades, Hull (Amendment).

Barbers, Saint Hyacinthe and Drummondville (Amendment).

Bakers, Hull (Amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers (Amendment).

Bakers, Three Rivers (Amendment).

### Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in this issue in the article beginning on page 955.

Bakers, Counties of Waterloo, Wellington, Perth and Huron.

Carpenters, Ottawa.

Painters, Ottawa.

Plasterers, Ottawa.

Plumbers, Ottawa.

Tile Setters, Toronto.

Painters, Hamilton.

Plumbers, Hamilton.

Plumbers, Port Arthur and Fort William



## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and the same district, by Orders in Council, of two agreements which are summarized below and amendments to ten other Orders in Council which are also noted below. Notices of application for changes in agreements already in effect under Orders in Council have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: glove makers throughout the province in the issue of September 14, building trades at Montreal in the issue of September 21, bakers at Quebec, barbers at Quebec, and barbers at Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère in the issue of September 28. Corrections to applications already made for changes in Orders in Council were published in the issue of September 7, affecting barbers at Saint Hyacinthe and barbers at Three Rivers. Notice of application for the extension of an agreement affecting furniture workers throughout the province was published in the issue of September 14.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour

contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.**—An Order in Council, approved September 19 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 21, make obligatory the terms of an agreement (as amended with the approval of the parties) between Le Comité des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs du Comté de Portneuf (the Master Barbers and Hairdressers' Committee of the County of Portneuf) and Le Comité des Employés-Barbiers du Comté de Portneuf (the Employed Barbers' Committee of the County of Portneuf).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the County of Portneuf.

The agreement is in effect from September 21, 1935, to September 21, 1938, and until a new agreement comes into force.

The hours during which barber shops may be open vary from 78 to 88 hours per week according to locality.

Minimum wage rates for barbers and male hairdressers: \$10 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts over \$20 taken in by the employee during the week; week-end employees \$3 per day. No employer may reduce the wage rate of employees who were being paid higher than these rates at the time the agreement was signed. For barbers and hairdressers who work on contract, piece work or by the job, minimum rates are set for each job. No agreement may be made to reduce the wage rates per hour or per job. No prize, object or service to be given to a customer which might lower the wage rates. Journeymen who on account of advanced age or due to infirmity cannot give the ordinary service, may work at lower wage rates if agreed to by the joint committee.

Apprentices to serve three years in a barber shop approved by the joint committee and must be paid a minimum of \$3 per week after six months' practice, \$5 after one year's practice, and \$7 after two years' practice.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. JEROME.**—An Order in Council, approved September 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 21, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat des Maîtres-Barbiers Coiffeurs-Coiffeuses du district de

Saint Jérôme (the Master Barbers' and Hairdressers' Association of the District of St. Jérôme) and Le Syndicat des Employés Barbiers Coiffeurs-Coiffeuses du district de Saint-Jérôme (the Employed Barbers' and Hairdressers' Association of the District of St. Jérôme).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises Saint Jérôme, Saint Thérèse de Blainville, Saint Janvier, Sainte Rose, Shawbridge, New Glasgow, Terrebonne, Saint Canut, Saint Monique, Sainte Scholastique, and Sainte Sophie de la Corne.

The agreement is in effect from September 21, 1935, to September 21, 1938, and until a new agreement comes into force. With the consent of both parties, the joint committee may modify the agreement in the interests of the trade.

The hours during which barber shops and hairdressing parlours may be open total 77 per week. Every employed barber and men's hairdresser is entitled to six consecutive hours off each week except the weeks in which there is a holiday.

Overtime: All work outside regular hours for the shops to be paid at regular rate plus 35 cents per hour.

Minimum wages per week for barbers and men's hairdressers: \$12.50 plus 50 per cent of all receipts over \$20 taken in by the employee during the week; for female hairdressers \$12.50 per week. Extra employees 35 cents per hour. No employer may reduce the wages of an employee receiving more than the minimum rate at the time of the signing of the agreement. For work on contract or by the job, minimum rates are set for each job. Journeymen who, on account of advanced age or infirmity, cannot give the ordinary service, may work for lower wage rates, if arranged by the joint committee.

Apprenticeship to consist of six months at an approved school and a further year and one-half as an apprentice in a shop. The apprentice must also follow a special course for barbers and hairdressers for two years and obtain a certificate. Wages for apprentices \$5 per week after the period of six months at the school, \$8 after one year, and \$10 after 18 months.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, JOLIETTE.**—An Order in Council, approved September 6 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 7, modifies the Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 731) by adding to the territorial jurisdiction the town of l'Assomption.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved August 30 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 7, makes certain changes in the Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 630) among them the following:

The week's work for each worker remains at 55 hours per week, distributed between certain specified hours which total 68 hours per week, during which 68 hours, six consecutive hours per week must be allowed and one hour a day for noon meal and one-half hour for evening meal on Saturdays.

A worker of either sex carrying on the trades of barber or hairdresser, whether he

or she employs other persons or not, is subject to the same regulation as to hours whether he or she works personally in a public or private parlour.

The provision for payment for overtime of 45 cents per hour plus the regular rate is eliminated.

Any understanding or agreement between employers and workers as to the leasing of chairs, etc. which might decrease the minimum rate of wages is illegal.

**BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council approved August 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 7, modifies the Order in Council and amendments for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 912, March, 1935, page 241 and August, 1935, page 733) as follows:

Contractor bricklayers, masons and plasterers hiring their personal services to any person, company, partnership, corporation, community, etc. either by the hour or on contract must never work for less than the journeymen's rate plus 10 cents per hour.

The wages for foremen bricklayers, masons and plasterers must equal the regular journeymen's rate plus 20 cents per hour.

**QUARRYMEN AND CUT STONE WORKERS (OTHER THAN GRANITE AND MARBLE) PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved September 13 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 14, modifies the original Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 322) as follows:

One apprentice allowed to each gang of five stonecutters and one to an incomplete gang engaged in each quarry or plant. Apprentices to serve four years.

**BAKERS, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved September 13 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 14, modifies the original Order in Council for the agreement in this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 731) as follows:

Bakeries which are outside the territorial jurisdiction of the agreement but who sell a part or the whole of their production within the territory are also governed by the Order in Council.

The limitation of the hours of work in the agreement does not apply to vendors or distributors but only to employees working inside the bakery.

Wages for employees working by the hour: 45 cents per hour.

**BUILDING TRADES, HULL.**—An Order in Council, approved September 13 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 14, makes certain additions to the Order in Council for building trades in Hull (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, page 240) as follows:

Painters are now included with the other building trades, at a wage rate of 65 cents per hour for qualified painters; apprentice painters from \$1 per day during first half of



first year to \$4.50 per day during second half of fourth year. One apprentice painter allowed to every five journeymen or fraction thereof.

Electricians are also included at a wage rate of 70 cents per hour for journeymen electricians; apprentice electricians from \$1 per day during first six months to \$5.50 per day during second half of fifth year. One apprentice electrician allowed to five journeymen.

In case of an individual labour contract whether for work by the job or otherwise, 80 cents per hour to be paid to journeymen painters and \$1 per hour to journeymen electricians.

Maintenance men, that is building trades workers who are employed throughout the year by the same employer, including those employed in churches, educational and charitable institutions, etc., manufacturing establishments, hotels, public or office buildings, apartment buildings or dwelling houses are to be paid as follows: within the city of Hull and a radius of 10 miles from its limits \$22 per week for skilled workmen and \$17 for unskilled workmen (labourers); beyond the radius of 10 miles from the city of Hull, skilled workmen \$20 per week and unskilled workmen (labourers) \$15 per week. Hours for maintenance men 48 per week without a daily limitation of hours. Any overtime to be paid according to the regular wage rate for the trade. The employer may charge a maximum of \$3 per room per month and of 25 cents per meal if the employee rooms or boards in the establishment.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. HYACINTHE AND DRUMMONDVILLE.**—An Order in Council, approved September 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 28, modifies the Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 631) as follows:

Work done outside the specified hours by a regular or part time workman is prohibited except to complete work begun before closing time for a customer. Any ladies' hairdresser who to complete such work must work after half past nine o'clock, must be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour. A change is also made in the rate paid for one piece of work in the piece rates.

**BAKERS, HULL.**—An Order in Council, approved September 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 28, modifies the Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 531) as follows:

Paragraph (f) of Article II is replaced by the following:

"(f) Master-bakers employing less than two men shall not be entitled to any apprentices in their service. Masters employing two or more men shall be entitled to only one apprentice. If such apprentice has not had two years' experience, his weekly wage shall be at least \$6 and if he has more than two years' experience at least \$12."

The following paragraph is added after Article II (h):

"(i) To be entitled to the wages of first baker, the master baker must work at least 40 hours in his bakery and be holder of a certificate of competency."

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS.**

—An Order in Council, approved September 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 28, modifies the original Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 631) as follows:

Changes are made in the job work rates for two pieces of work.

It is provided that in the town of Cap de la Madeleine and in Pointe du Lac a lower wage scale may be paid, that is the minimum rate for barbers and male hairdressers to be \$12.50 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts over \$25 taken in by the employee in the week, or \$15 per week without percentage; the rate for female hairdressers is \$12.50 per week.

No employer may reduce the wages of any employee receiving more than the minimum rates at the time the Order in Council was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

Rates are also specified for contract, piece or job work for these municipalities which are lower than the rates in Three Rivers and the rest of the territory covered by the agreement.

A sub-committee to be formed to supervise the carrying out of the agreement in Cap de la Madeleine, this sub-committee to report its activities to the Joint Committee.

**BAKERS AND BREAD AND CAKE DISTRIBUTORS, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council, approved September 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 28, modifies the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, February page 148, amendment May, page 426) as follows:

The dates between which the rate of \$9 per week with 7 per cent commission on money collected, for distributors of bread, cake and pastry, are changed to be from June 1, 1935, to November 30, 1935.

The wages of bakers, distributors of bread, cake and pastry and apprentices to be paid weekly.

The indemnity paid to railroad employees in the United States injured in accidents growing out of their employment averaged \$645 in 1932. This was the average award in 18,699 cases closed out with payments. For minor disabilities these workers received an average of \$173, for major disabilities \$4,473, and for death \$4,561. Minor disabilities comprised 89 per cent of the total number of accidents. Train accidents were compensated for at a considerably higher rate than for all types at a considerably higher rate than non-train accident and modes of settlement combined. For death cases, the indemnity in train accidents averaged \$5,306 as compared with \$2,950 in non-train accidents. Nearly 80 per cent of all the cases closed with payment in 1932 came under the Federal Employers' Liability Act.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Agreements Recently Approved by Orders in Council

**T**HE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

**BAKERS AND BAKERY SALESMEN OR BREAD DRIVERS, COUNTIES OF WATERLOO, WELLINGTON, PERTH AND HURON.**—By an Order in Council dated September 11 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* September 14, a schedule of wages and hours of labour is in effect for all those engaged in the bakery industry in the counties of Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, and Huron.

The schedule is in effect from September 24, 1935, to August 1, 1936.

Hours: 56 per week.

Minimum wage rates per week: foremen, \$22, oven men and table hands \$20, bakers' helpers \$15, pan boys or apprentices \$10, salesmen or bread drivers \$17. The Board to have the authority to define these categories. No change to be made in the wages of employees receiving higher wages than the above schedule.

**CARPENTERS, OTTAWA.**—An Order in Council dated September 11 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* September 14, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged in the carpentry trade on build-

ing and construction work, within a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from September 24, 1935, to May 31, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for regular hours. For shift work, 8 hours per day for 5 days per week. Employees required for emergencies or in connection with the pouring of concrete on Saturdays may work and may be paid straight time for Saturday afternoon.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on first five days of the week and from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half. Overtime after 10 p.m. of the first five days of the week, double time. No overtime after 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Work on Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Wages for carpenters and joiners: 70 cents per hour. Work contracted for and accepted prior to August 13, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before August 30, 1935, to be completed at a rate set by the Board. A rate of wages for aged or handicapped employees may be determined by the Board.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

**PAINTERS, OTTAWA.**—An Order in Council dated September 11 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* September 14, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged in the painting, paperhanging, decorating and glazing trade in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from September 24, 1935, to August 14, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. When necessary work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as night shifts of not more than 8 hours each at straight time.

Overtime at time and one-half with not more than one hour's overtime in any one working day. Work on Sundays and Christmas day, double time. Work on six other specified holidays, time and one-half. No work on Labour Day.

Wages per hour for spray painters: from August 14, 1935, to February 14, 1936, 75 cents; from February 14, 1936, to August 14, 1936, 80 cents. Wages per hour for painters, paperhangers, decorators and glaziers, from August 14, 1935, to February 14, 1936, 60 cents; from February 14, 1936, to August 14, 1936, 65 cents. All work contracted for and accepted prior to August 14, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before August 30, 1935, may be completed at a rate approved by the Board. The Board may set a rate less than the regular rate for aged and handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

**PLASTERERS, OTTAWA.**—By an Order in Council dated September 11 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* September 14, a schedule of wages and hours of labour is in force for all



those engaged in plain and ornamental plastering in interior work and exterior work, in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from September 24, 1935, to August 12, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Shifts to work at any time of the day or night between 1 a.m. Monday and midnight Friday. Foremen or men in charge on the job may work two hours per day longer than the regular hours.

In the case of emergency, consent may be given to work after regular hours by arrangement with the Board.

Overtime: time and one-half. All work on Sundays and three specified holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages for plasterers: 80 cents per hour. All work contracted for and accepted prior to August 12, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before August 30, 1935, may be completed at a rate set by the Board. For aged or handicapped employees, a rate of wages may be determined by the Board.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. No employer may employ more than one apprentice who is serving his first two years of apprenticeship and one apprentice who is serving his third or fourth year of apprenticeship, at one time.

**PLUMBERS, OTTAWA.**—By an Order in Council dated September 11 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 14, a schedule of wages and hours of labour is in force for all those engaged in the plumbing, steamfitting, hot water heating, gas fitting and the installation of all pipe work and fitting, but not including sprinkler fitting, in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and surrounding district.

The schedule is in force from September 24, 1935, to May 31, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day on the first five days of the week, a 40-hour week. No men will be employed for more than 40 hours per week without the sanction of the Board. To finish a repair job on regular working days, if to finish same will not take more than one hour, it will be done at the regular rate of wages. If men are required for emergency work, the setting of sleeves and inserts on Saturday morning, same may be done at the rate of single time with a minimum of one hour's pay. For night work or shift work, 8 hours pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half. Saturdays (except as provided above), Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen: 75 cents per hour until December 1, 1935, and 80 cents thereafter; except that all work contracted for and accepted prior to August 12, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before August 20, 1935, may be completed at a rate set by the Board. Wages for fifth year junior mechanics 55 cents until December 1 and 60 cents thereafter. A rate of wages may be determined by the Board for aged or handicapped workers.

One junior mechanic allowed on any job to each branch of the trade except when there are

more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed when the following ratio allowed: two to six men, three to eleven men and four to sixteen men. All apprentices to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

**TILE SETTERS AND TILE SETTERS' LABOURERS, TORONTO.**—By an Order in Council dated September 11 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 14, a schedule of wages and hours of labour is in force for all those engaged in the plain and decorative tile industry who use tile of ceramic or clay products for the building industry, in a zone which includes the city of Toronto and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from September 24, 1935, to August 29, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day or shift, 40 hours per week for tile setters. Tile setters' labourers may work one hour per day longer than tile setters at straight time.

For shift work when overtime shifts equal at least 66⅔ per cent of the regular shift, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. When work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours at straight time.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates: tile setters 90 cents per hour, tile setters' labourers 50 cents per hour. All work contracted for and accepted prior to August 29, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before September 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the Board. A rate of wages for aged or handicapped employees may be determined by the Board.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

**PAINTERS, HAMILTON.**—By an Order in Council dated September 11 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 14, a schedule of wages and hours of labour is in force for all those engaged in the painting, paperhanging and glazing industry in a zone which includes the city of Hamilton and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from September 24, 1935, to August 22, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day for the first five days of the week, 40 hours per week. In emergencies, the Board may permit two hours' work on Saturday at straight time. Where work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours, with 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Minimum wages for spray painters: 90 cents per hour. Wages for painters, paperhangers, decorators and glaziers 60 cents per hour until May 1, 1936, and 65 cents thereafter. All work contracted for and accepted prior to August 22, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before September 15, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the Board. The Board may set a rate less than

the above minimum for aged and handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

**PLUMBERS, HAMILTON.**—By an Order in Council dated September 11 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 14, a schedule of wages and hours of labour is in force for all those engaged in the plumbing, steam-fitting and hot water heating, gas fitting and the installation of all pipe work and fittings, but not including sprinkler fitting, in a zone which includes the city of Hamilton and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from September 24, 1935, to August 23, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day for the first five days of the week, a 40-hour week, and no men to be employed more than 40 hours per week except with permission of the Board. If necessary to work at night only or shift work on any job, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. If men required for emergency work, the setting of sleeves and inserts on Saturday morning, it can be done at straight time, with a minimum of two hours' single time. In finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish will not take more than one hour, it may be worked at straight time.

Overtime: time and one-half; Saturdays (not otherwise provided for), Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates for journeymen: 80 cents per hour; fifth year junior mechanics 55 cents. Work contracted for and accepted prior to August 23, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before September 15, 1935, may be completed at a rate approved by the Board. The Board may set a rate less than the above for aged or handicapped workers.

One junior mechanic to be allowed on any job to each branch of the trade, except when there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters when the ratio allowed will be: two to six men, three to eleven men, and four to sixteen men.

Apprentices to be employed according to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

**PLUMBERS, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.**—By an Order in Council, dated September 26 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* September 28, a schedule of wages and hours of labour is in force for all those engaged in the plumbing, steamfitting and hot water heating, gas fitting and the installation of all pipe work and fittings but not including sprinkler fitting, in a zone which includes the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from October 8, 1935, to September 16, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day for the first five days of the week, and no men to be employed for more than 40 hours per week except with permission of the Board. If required for emergency work, the setting of sleeves and inserts on Saturday morning, same can be done at single time rate, with a minimum of two hours' pay. In finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish will not take more than one hour's time, it will be done at the regular rate.

Minimum rate of wages for journeymen: 90 cents per hour. Minimum rate for fifth year junior mechanics: 60 cents per hour. All work

contracted for and accepted prior to September 16, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before October 15, 1935, to be completed at a rate set by the Board. A rate of wages may be determined for aged or handicapped employees.

Overtime: time and one-half. Saturdays (not otherwise provided for), Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

One junior mechanic allowed on any job to each branch of the trade except when there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed, when two junior mechanics may be employed to six journeymen, three to eleven, and four to sixteen.

All apprentices to be employed according to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

### New Labour Organizations in Canada

The following labour organizations have been chartered recently by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

Federal Labour Union, No. 58, Cabano, Que., Pres., Gaspard T. England, Cabano, Que. Sec., George Pelletier, Cabano, Que.

Optical Workers Federal Labour Union, No. 71, London, Ont. Pres., V. G. Biggs, 273 King St., London, Ont. Sec., Everett McLaren, 56 Thornton Ave., London, Ont.

Windsor Police Association, No. 79.—President, Reginald Parker, 976 Langlois St., Windsor, Ont. Recording secretary, William A. Jastings, 175 Partington Ave., Sandwich, Ont.

Windsor Civic Workers' Union, No. 82.—President, Albert Johnson. Corresponding secretary, care of P. Fisher, 1661 Fraser Ave., Windsor, Ont.

The following new organizations have been chartered recently by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour:

New Brunswick Council of Labour.—President, Ronald J. Harrington, Saint John, N.B. Legislative Secretary, Frank H. Gillespie, 64 Pine St., Moncton, N.B.

Canadian Federation of Musicians, Canadian Clef Club, Local No. 11.—President, S. Flood, Montreal, Que. Secretary-Treasurer, I. Seely, 1188 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que.

National Union of Operating Engineers, Montreal Local.—President, T. Prezeau, Montreal, Que. Secretary-Treasurer, G. A. Mayrand, 870 Demontigny St., E., Montreal, Que.

Canadian Printers' Union, Ottawa Local No. 2. President, R. H. Quirk, Ottawa, Ont. Secretary-treasurer, Lorne Duck, 82 Daly Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Federation of Musicians, Winnipeg Association of Musicians, Local No. 12.—Acting secretary, Frederick Lea, 279 Beaverbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian Printers' Union, Winnipeg Newspaper Printers' Association, Local No. 3.—President, E. G. Smith, Winnipeg, Man. Secretary-treasurer, Peter F. Weir, 612 Rosedale Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was little changed from the level of the previous month, none of the three main groups of expenditure showing appreciable change, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number of wholesale prices was about one per cent higher.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.74 at the beginning of September as compared with \$7.73 for August; \$7.46 for September, 1934; \$7.24 for September, 1933; \$11.64 for September, 1929; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$11.82 for September, 1921; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The most important advances during the month occurred in the cost of bacon, lard, eggs and butter, while the cost of potatoes was considerably lower with less important declines in beef and mutton. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$16.16 at the beginning of September as compared with \$16.15 for August; \$15.87 for September, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.90 for September, 1929; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. In fuel a slight seasonal advance occurred in the price of anthracite coal. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was about one per cent higher at 72.3 for September as compared with 71.6 in August. The advance was due in large part to higher prices for grains, raw silk, copper, zinc and eggs. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are 72.0 for September, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97.8 for September, 1929; 98.5 for September, 1926; 164.5 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67.2 for September, 1914.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may

be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

#### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expendi-

(Continued on page 966)

# COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1931	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1934	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1935
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	50.6	77.4	81.2	64.2	60.4	72.6	75.2	70.0	56.4	44.0	44.0	50.0	49.2	
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	35.0	55.4	51.2	35.4	32.4	42.6	46.6	42.2	29.0	23.0	23.0	26.6	25.6	
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	18.0	27.6	28.7	20.2	18.4	19.4	23.6	24.6	22.9	16.5	11.8	11.8	12.7	12.8
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.4	36.8	35.6	27.1	27.3	30.2	30.5	31.6	29.4	24.1	18.8	19.0	21.6	21.1
Pork, leg.	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.8	39.3	41.5	33.3	31.1	31.4	31.2	32.6	30.1	22.3	17.2	21.6	22.7	23.1
Pork, salt.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.4	70.0	74.0	59.6	53.8	57.0	54.8	57.2	54.0	43.8	31.2	38.8	40.4	40.2
Bacon, break-																			
fast.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.7	51.1	58.8	48.7	42.5	45.1	40.8	41.3	39.8	28.0	21.0	35.1	30.5	31.8
Lard, pure.	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	74.0	73.8	48.0	45.0	49.8	45.0	43.8	41.8	27.6	25.6	26.4	31.8	34.4
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	31.7	55.7	70.6	46.3	35.8	41.4	46.3	47.4	38.6	30.3	24.4	27.5	27.7	31.2
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	30.1	50.8	64.3	44.3	32.4	37.1	41.4	41.5	34.6	25.7	19.5	23.5	23.7	26.4
Milk.	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	50.4	74.4	90.6	79.2	69.0	69.0	70.8	72.6	72.0	63.0	55.8	58.8	60.6	60.6
Butter, dairy.	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	58.0	95.8	124.0	79.6	73.4	74.6	82.6	83.6	66.2	47.2	42.0	43.0	43.6	
Butter, cream-																			
ery.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.8	52.8	68.4	47.3	42.8	40.9	45.9	46.0	36.4	27.2	24.3	24.0	25.0	25.6
Cheese, old.	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.1	33.3	40.8	36.4	30.7	331.2	333.2	333.2	331.1	323.0	319.6	319.9	319.7	319.6
Cheese, new.	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.1	31.0	38.8	32.5	26.6	331.2	333.2	333.2	331.1	323.0	319.6	319.9	319.7	319.6
Bread.	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	66.0	117.0	145.5	121.5	103.5	114.0	115.5	118.5	111.0	91.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5
Flour, family.	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	68.0	83.0	64.0	48.0	54.0	55.0	54.0	44.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Rolled Oats.	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.5	40.0	44.0	31.0	28.0	29.0	31.5	32.0	30.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	26.0
Rice.	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.3	23.8	33.4	19.0	18.6	21.8	20.8	20.8	20.2	16.0	15.2	15.6	15.8	
Beans, hand-																			
picked.	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.4	33.8	23.6	17.2	17.8	15.6	18.4	23.8	18.6	11.8	8.8	9.2	10.6	10.4
Apples, evapor-																			
ated.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.7	23.2	29.5	20.7	25.0	19.8	21.7	21.5	20.0	17.3	15.5	15.2	16.2	15.9
Prunes, med-																			
ium size.	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.2	18.3	27.2	18.0	20.1	15.8	13.6	14.2	15.2	12.2	12.0	12.9	12.3	12.1
Sugar, granula-																			
ted.	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	29.6	47.2	92.4	41.6	36.0	31.6	31.2	28.4	25.6	24.8	32.0	26.4	25.6	25.6
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	13.6	21.8	43.8	19.8	17.0	15.0	15.0	13.6	12.4	12.0	15.6	13.0	12.6	12.6
Tea, black.	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.9	15.2	15.5	13.7	14.2	18.0	17.8	17.6	14.8	13.6	10.6	13.2	12.9	13.1
Tea, green.	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	14.5	17.1	15.0	15.6	18.0	17.8	17.6	14.8	13.6	10.6	13.2	12.9	13.1
Coffee.	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.1	11.4	15.6	13.7	13.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	14.0	12.0	10.0	9.9	9.4	9.3
Potatoes.	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	34.3	70.7	81.2	83.4	48.2	74.4	49.6	75.0	53.9	32.3	47.8	32.7	41.2	33.1
Vinegar.	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods.		5.48	5.96	6.95	7.34	7.83	13.31	15.95	11.82	10.28	10.94	11.15	11.64	10.38	8.03	7.24	7.46	7.73	7.74
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Coal, anthra-																			
cite.	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.5	77.9	118.3	109.3	117.8	105.1	101.3	110.3	100.2	99.4	92.5	93.5	89.4	90.0
Coal, bitumin-																			
ous.	1 "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.2	60.8	85.6	74.9	75.1	63.2	62.9	62.8	62.4	60.6	57.6	58.3	58.0	58.0
Wood, hard.	1 cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.8	72.1	83.1	83.2	78.6	75.7	75.6	76.0	76.5	71.1	60.3	59.6	60.5	60.8
Wood, soft.	1 "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.4	54.1	66.2	61.4	59.6	55.8	55.7	54.4	54.4	52.6	45.9	45.5	45.2	45.3
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	28.0	39.2	32.2	31.0	31.3	31.0	31.0	30.8	27.8	27.1	27.5	27.3	27.0
Fuel and																			
light.		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.91	1.89	2.93	3.92	3.61	3.62	3.31	3.27	3.25	3.24	3.12	2.83	2.84	2.84	2.81
Rent.	1 mo.	2.37	2.89	4.05	4.75	4.59	4.82	6.45	6.90	6.96	6.85	6.93	6.98	7.08	6.87	5.67	5.52	5.57	5.57
†† Totals.		9.37	10.50	12.79	14.02	14.33	21.11	26.35	22.37	20.90	21.15	21.38	21.90	20.75	18.06	15.78	15.87	16.15	16.16

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.66	13.51	16.37	12.06	10.35	11.17	11.11	11.55	10.78	8.58	7.47	7.72	7.72	7.91	
Prince Ed. Island.	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.75	11.72	14.13	10.56	9.76	10.43	9.90	10.52	9.93	8.50	7.09	7.14	7.09	7.49	
New Brunswick.	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.70	13.21	15.58	11.83	10.36	10.87	11.08	11.42	10.55	8.28	7.52	7.67	7.75	7.99	
Quebec.	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.35	12.70	15.03	11.08	9.78	10.20	10.35	10.61	9.56	7.42	6.51	6.76	7.02	7.02	
Ontario.	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.77	13.27	15.91	11.97	10.18	10.98	11.17	11.60	10.36	7.94	7.34	7.54	7.74	7.79	
Manitoba.	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	12.86	16.65	11.42	9.75	10.13	11.41	11.41	9.75	7.63	6.78	7.12	7.66	7.54	
Saskatchewan.	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.29	13.10	16.05	11.43	9.92	10.99	11.29	12.02	10.26	7.74	6.99	7.12	7.63	7.28	
Alberta.	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.15	13.32	15.60	11.27	10.00	10.68	11.22	12.10	10.44	7.64	6.98	7.19	7.74	7.41	
British Columbia.	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.04	14.28	17.07	12.68	11.59	11.87	12.16	12.84	11.34	9.10	7.97	8.15	8.71	8.66	

† December only. ‡ Kind most sold.

†† Allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	24.6	20.1	18.1	12.8	10.4	12.8	21.1	23.1	20.1	31.8	34.9	54.0
Nova Scotia (average).....	25.7	20.3	17.8	13.3	10.7	10.4	18.9	21.5	19.7	29.8	33.1	52.2
1—Sydney.....	27.1	22.6	20.1	16.9	13.1	13.2	22.3	25.6	20.1	29	32	50.7
2—New Glasgow.....	26.7	21.7	18.7	14.3	11.2	10	.....	21	17.8	29.7	32.6	51.7
3—Amherst.....	25	20	14	12	8	.....	.....	20	19	30	33.3	50
4—Halifax.....	26.1	19.2	21.2	12.4	11.9	9.4	14.5	24.4	18.8	31.5	35.2	53.8
5—Windsor.....	25	18	15	12	10	.....	.....	18	19.7	28	30.2	53
6—Truro.....	24	20	17.5	12	10	9	.....	20	22.5	30.6	34.6	54
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	23.0	19.5	19.7	14.9	13.2	11.0	22.5	24.5	18.7	30.6	33.3	49.2
New Brunswick (average).....	25.9	20.2	20.3	13.3	11.0	11.6	22.0	22.9	20.5	30.9	34.1	54.6
8—Moncton.....	23.7	18.7	18.3	12.2	10.2	11.5	23	23.2	19.6	31.2	34.5	53.4
9—Saint John.....	27	19.5	19.5	13.5	11.7	12.3	21	23.8	19.8	30.4	32.6	53.2
10—Fredericton.....	28	22.5	23.5	14	12.2	10.7	.....	21.7	21	32.4	35.4	55.7
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	20	13.5	10	12	.....	21.7	21.7	29.5	33.8	56.2
Quebec (average).....	22.8	18.4	18.4	12.0	7.7	9.9	21.2	18.6	18.9	29.9	32.9	54.7
12—Quebec.....	24	19.7	16.9	12.9	7.9	9.4	22.4	18.2	19	30.2	34.7	47
13—Three Rivers.....	17.7	17.2	16.8	12.1	7.4	10.8	21.6	18.1	17.8	31.1	34.4	55.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	28.1	20.7	24.6	15.4	9.9	10.4	22	19.5	19.4	27.9	30.3	55.9
15—Sorel.....	17.5	17.5	17.5	10	7.5	7.5	20	17.5	18.7	30	33.3	55
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.5	15	14	10.2	6.9	12.4	20.6	15.2	15.9	30.2	34.3	54.6
17—St. Johns.....	23.1	21.2	19.8	12.6	7.2	11.4	24	19.8	19.2	30.8	33	56.6
18—Theftford Mines.....	.....	15	13.5	11.2	5.7	10	17.7	15.3	18.6	30	32	53.3
19—Montreal.....	26.5	19.7	21.6	11.1	8.6	7.9	20.5	21.2	20.3	29	31.9	57.6
20—Hull.....	24.4	19.5	20.5	12.4	8.4	9	21.9	22.9	20.9	29.7	32.4	57.3
Ontario (average).....	25.8	21.7	18.9	13.9	11.4	15.0	21.9	24.9	20.8	31.5	34.6	55.4
21—Ottawa.....	27.7	21.7	21.6	14.6	9.3	12.6	20.8	23.3	20	30.9	34.3	56.2
22—Brockville.....	27.3	22.7	17.7	11.2	11.5	10	25	23.3	19.5	29.6	31.2	56.7
23—Kingston.....	25.1	20.9	18.9	13.4	10.4	12.9	19.5	24.7	20.8	28.8	32.3	51.4
24—Belleville.....	20	16	17	12	9.5	15	20	23.5	19	32	33.7	52.7
25—Peterborough.....	26.7	21.7	18.5	14	10.5	15	25	24.3	.....	32.7	34.9	54.6
26—Oshawa.....	26.7	21	21	13.3	12.5	14.3	21	24.7	19.5	30.2	35.5	58.5
27—Orillia.....	25.3	21	19.3	14	12.5	16.7	21.7	25.7	23	32.2	35.1	55.6
28—Toronto.....	27.7	22.7	21.1	13.6	12.6	14.1	20.6	25.1	20	33.3	37.6	57.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	27.7	22.5	18.7	16.4	11.1	16.6	19.5	24	18.7	32.3	35.5	56.3
30—St. Catharines.....	24.3	21	18.8	13.3	10.7	15	22	24.3	21	29.4	32.5	55.7
31—Hamilton.....	25.7	22.1	21.8	14.6	12.7	17.2	23.5	24.4	.....	29.4	33.4	56.5
32—Brantford.....	26.2	22	18.7	14.3	10.3	15.4	25	26	.....	31.6	34.5	55.1
33—Galt.....	27.7	24	21.5	17	12.7	16.7	24.7	26.6	21.5	31.3	34.1	55.4
34—Guelph.....	25.3	21.6	18.8	14.1	12.7	15.5	21.5	22	22.7	30.1	34.5	55.9
35—Kitchener.....	25	22.7	17	14	12	15.4	20.3	23.8	21.5	28.8	30.7	54
36—Woodstock.....	28.7	24.7	20.3	14	11	15.7	19	26.7	20	32.5	34.8	56
37—Stratford.....	26.2	22.6	17.6	14.4	12.6	15.2	20	26	25	29.4	32.8	55.6
38—London.....	26.7	22.3	20.3	13.8	11.6	15.2	20.4	26.1	22.2	31.6	34.8	56.3
39—St. Thomas.....	27.5	23.5	20.7	14.9	12	15	24	27.5	19.5	31.5	34.3	57.1
40—Chatham.....	26.8	22.3	17.9	14.6	11.4	15.7	17.7	24.4	20.6	32.8	35.1	55.7
41—Windsor.....	25.4	21.5	18.7	14.2	11.4	14.8	25.2	25.4	21.8	29.4	31.7	55.7
42—Sarnia.....	24.2	20	16.2	12.1	11.2	14.5	17.5	22.2	20	29.8	32.8	54
43—Owen Sound.....	24.5	20	16.7	14.2	11.6	15.7	19	22	20	31.5	35.8	50.8
44—North Bay.....	25	20	18	13	10	15	.....	20	31.5	35.5	53.6	
45—Sudbury.....	21.7	20.2	18.7	13.3	10.9	14.8	24.5	26	19	31.5	34.7	56.3
46—Cobalt.....	25	23	14	12	11.5	.....	.....	27	23	33.5	34.9	53.2
47—Timmins.....	30	27.5	25	19.5	14.5	19	30	30	19.8	33.4	38	56.5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	24.6	20.6	17.8	12.6	10	14.8	19.8	24.4	20.3	31.7	35.2	54.1
49—Port Arthur.....	23.2	18.8	18.2	12.4	10.3	12.3	21.7	26	21	35.9	37.8	55.7
50—Fort William.....	27	20.4	17.7	13.4	12.2	14.4	23.3	28.2	22.3	35.5	38.9	57.5
Manitoba (average).....	21.4	16.5	17.8	10.6	8.8	11.4	19.5	22.6	20.2	34.5	37.8	54.4
51—Winnipeg.....	22.8	18	17.6	11.2	9.6	10.2	19	25.2	20.2	33.6	37.2	55.5
52—Brandon.....	20	15	18	10	8	12.5	20	20	.....	35.3	38.3	53.3
Saskatchewan (average).....	20.6	16.0	14.5	9.7	8.2	9.8	16.2	22.1	17.5	37.1	40.5	52.5
53—Regina.....	20.8	15.9	15.5	9.9	8.6	10.1	14.7	21.9	18	36.4	40.9	55.7
54—Prince Albert.....	19	15	13	9	8.2	8.5	17.5	25	16.5	41.2	44.8	50
55—Saskatoon.....	20	15.7	13.9	9.6	7.6	9.7	15.1	20.9	18	37.4	38.3	48.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.7	17.2	15.7	10.1	8.2	10.7	17.3	20.6	.....	33.4	38	55.4
Alberta (average).....	19.8	16.0	14.0	9.9	7.3	10.2	17.1	19.3	16.5	30.8	33.7	49.8
57—Medicine Hat.....	20	15	15	10	6	10	16	18	16	32.8	35	52.5
58—Drumheller.....	18	15	12	8	5	10	15	20	15	30.2	33.3	48.3
59—Edmonton.....	19	15.8	14.2	9.5	7.2	10.3	18.3	18	17.6	30.6	32.8	47.5
60—Calgary.....	22.1	18.3	16	11.7	10.2	11.1	19	22.4	17.4	33.3	36.1	51.8
61—Lethbridge.....	19.7	16	12.6	10.5	8	9.4	.....	18	.....	27.1	31.4	48.8
British Columbia (average).....	25.9	21.4	18.4	12.6	12.0	14.1	24.0	25.7	22.5	34.2	37.7	52.8
62—Fernie.....	21	19	15	11	9.5	12	22.5	23.5	22	30.5	36.7	53.3
63—Nelson.....	25	19	19	12	12.2	13.5	25	27.5	21.3	32.6	36.4	51
64—Trail.....	27.3	23.7	19	14.7	12.8	15.3	25	27	22.7	35.9	38.6	55.8
65—New Westminster.....	27.3	23.3	17.7	13.2	13.2	14.5	23	25.2	22.8	33.6	38	52.1
66—Vancouver.....	26.4	22	18.7	12	13.2	13.8	22.7	27.3	25.5	34.3	38.6	53.1
67—Victoria.....	29.9	23.7	21.4	14.4	14.2	15.9	26.4	26.4	22.5	37.6	38.1	54.2
68—Nanaimo.....	26.5	22.5	17.7	12.4	11.5	16.2	24.5	25	22.5	31.9	35.5	53.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.7	19	19	11	9.5	11.5	22.5	23.5	21	37.2	39.4	49.2

a. Price per single quart higher.

b. Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1935

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnish haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16.4	23.4	16.4	15.4	48.3	17.7	17.1	22.5	17.2	31.2	26.4	10.1	21.8	25.4
9.1	23.1			42.2	12.8	13.6	16.5	17.4	35.6	31.1	9.6	24.3	28.8
8.2	20.4			43.4	12	15	15.1	16.7	39.1	32.5	10-12	24.2	27.7
	25			50	13.1		20.7	18.5	35	29.2	10-11	24.5	27.7
					12.8	12	14.3	17.7	31.8	28.7	7-8c	25	29.7
10	25			37.5	12.2	11	16.2	17.3	37.2	30.8	11.8a	21.7	27.8
	25			40	13.7		14.8	16.7	33.4		8-10c	25	30
	20			40	13	16.5	17.9	17.7	36.9	34.2	8c	25.4	29.9
12.0	24.0			52.5	12.6	15.0	19.3	15.6	26.2	21.9	8-9	26.0	25.3
13.1	24.0	12.0		47.2	13.0	16.0	18.8	17.4	33.6	26.3	10.5	23.6	27.7
11.5	23			45	14	16.3	18.2	18	34.1	28	10	24.6	26.6
12.7	24	12		36.7	13.1	13.7	23	17.2	35	28.5	12	24.2	28.1
15	25			60	13.8	18	18.9	19.2	31.7	27.6	10	25.6	28.7
					11		15	15.3		21.2	10	20	25.3
12.9	26.7	18.0	7.0		16.4	15.8	15.9	16.3	31.9	26.9	8.1	21.2	23.8
	26.5	20				15.5	17.3	17.6	34.9	27.5	9	20.9	24.4
	28						17.8	16.8	30.6	27.1	8b	21	23.8
13.5	27.5				14.3		18.6	15.4	34.3	29.5	8	19.8	23.6
							12.1	15.5	30	24.8	7c	23.2	15
							15.9	15.3	31.3	27.7	7b	24.4	16
					15		13.6	16.5	29.7	26.3	7	22.9	17
					14		13.6	15.9	29.5	24.4	8	20.6	24.1
12.3	24.6	16			20	17.4	20.1	16.7	35.4	27.4	9-10	23.6	25.1
			7				14.3	17.2	31.1	27	9	21	19.9
							15	17.2	31.0	26.9	10.6	22.1	25.0
	23.7	18.7		57.5	17.5	16.7	25.4	17.2	34.3	31	10	21.2	24.2
	20.1				22.3		27.7	16.4	29.5	28	9	24.2	22
	25				20		21.9	17.5	29.5	27.6	10	21.6	24.4
	19.5				16.5	16	21.8	16.7	31.7	27.6	10	21.6	24.4
							23.5	16.6	26.8	24.1	9	25.3	24.5
		18			15	15	27.1	16.8	25.7	21.7	10	22.4	25
					16.5		25.3	18.7	32.8	23.5	11b	24.7	26
							29	17.8	26.7	21.4	10	23.3	27
							29.7	17.1	33.2	21.4	12	19.5	25.6
							29	16.5	33.3	21.3	11	22	25.1
					15		29	16.8	32.2	27.7	11	23.5	25.1
					16	16	29.4	17.3	32.8	25.2	11.5a	23.8	25.7
					15		26.1	17	30	26.3	11	23.5	24.5
							26.7	16.9	26.8	24.8	11	20.3	25.2
							26.2	17.3	30.4	27.4	10	22	25.3
							20.9	16.2	28.4	24.0	11	22	24.9
							26.4	17.3	24.7	22.2	10		24.9
		22			18	15	25.8	16.8	27.9	24.4	10	22.7	24.5
							29.1	17.2	30.5	29	10	21.7	24.4
					15	15	32.5	17.9	28.9	24.8	10	25.2	26.7
							25.1	17.8	25.4	23.3	10	17.8	25.1
					18	19	25.8	17.2	30.6	28.2	12	24.3	41
							25	16	29.9	26.7	10	24.3	42
							22.7	15	26.2	22.7	10	25.2	43
					15		18.3	16.9	35.5	30	11	22	24.8
				65	20		19.9	17.8	35.3	30.8	12	22.5	25.4
				50	18.5		18.5	15.7	37.2	32	10b		25
					22.5	22	20.1	19	34.3	28.4	12.5a		25.5
		16.1			15	15	25.3	19	35.9	30	11	20.5	25.1
		15			20	17	29.6	18.6	35.3	29.9	11		25.1
		17.5			16.2	18	28.2	19.2	36.7	29.1	11	22	25.5
	23.7	17.2			23.0	16.5	25.6	18.0	28.4	22.3	9.1	18.3	24.1
	22.4	16.3			23	16.4	26.1	17.9	30.7	22.9	10	18.5	24.4
	25	18				16.5	25	18	26	20.7	7.1-9.1	18	23.7
22.5	24.2	13.2	15.0		23.2	20.5	19.7	17.0	25.0	21.2	9.8	17.4	25.6
22	22.5	12.4			25	19.4	23	16.7	26.5	21.6	10	17	23.5
25	27.5	11			20		17.2	18.2	24.4	21.1	9	16.2	24.5
20.4	21.7	16.2	15		22.7	17.2	19.2	17	25.5	21.2	10	18.2	22.9
	25				25	25	19.2	15.9	23.6	21	10	18.3	23.8
21.4	22.0	14.0	18.0		21.3	18.5	22.1	16.9	26.1	20.6	10.0	18.5	24.2
							21.7	18	20.7	15.6	10	18	24.7
							18.7	17.3	25	20	10	18.1	24.6
	21.7	18			17.5		21.5	16.9	27.1	21.7	10	19.4	24.1
22.7	23.5	13					26.7	16.4	27.1	21.5	10	18.8	24.8
20	20.7	11	18		25	19	21.7	15.7	30.6	24.3	10	18	23.3
17.7	20.9		17.5	60.0	21.8	19.2	27.6	18.1	34.6	29.4	11.3	24.5	27.2
22	23				21.5	22	35	19.8	32	30.7	10	22	25
21	23.5		16.5		23.2	22	31	19.7	37.8	27.7	12.5a	21.5	27.2
21	23.7		17		24.7	21	30	19.7	38.6	32.3	12.5a	23	28
15	18			60	24.7	15	22.9	16.7	31.7	27.8	10	25.5	27.1
14.8	18.5				21.6	17	26.6	16.1	32.3	28.7	10		26
12.2	18.5				20	19.9	24.7	17.9	36.5	31.3	10-12.5	27.1	28
							28	17.1	34		10a	28	29.4
						17.7		17.5	34	27.2	14.3a		26.8



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>5.9a</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.7	7.3	15.8	3.4	5.1	7.1	13.7	10.2	12.7	10.7
2—New Glasgow.....	18.5	6-6-7	15.5	3.5	5.5	8.2	12.7	10.1	11.4	10.4
3—Amherst.....	17.3	6-7	.....	3.5	5.5	7.3	15	10.4	11	10.5
4—Halifax.....	19.3	4-6-7	16	3.7	5.5	7.2	15	12	12.4	12
5—Windsor.....	18.6	6-7	13.1	3.7	5.5	7.7	12.7	10.7	12.5	11.2
6—Truro.....	19.0	6.7	16.0	3.5	4.8	7.8	14.0	9.6	11.6	10.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.1	6.9	14.8	3.5	5.1	7.6	13.0	10.4	12.3	11.2
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>
8—Moncton.....	19	6-6-7	17.2	3.4	5.2	7.4	11.6	10.1	11.5	10.3
9—Saint John.....	19.3	6.7	13.7	3.6	5	7.3	14.4	10.3	13	10.8
10—Fredericton.....	19	6.7-7.3	12.5	3.5	4.9	7.5	13	10.5	12.7	12
11—Bathurst.....	17.8	4.7	13.5	3.3	5.1	6.6	10.9	9.5	12.1	11.1
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>4.7-5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>
12—Quebec.....	19	4.7-5.3	13.9	3.3	5	5.9	12.6	9.4	13.4	10
13—Three Rivers.....	17.3	4.7	12.9	3.4	5.2	6.7	11.5	9.6	12.3	11.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.1	.....	14.3	2.9	5	6.1	10.3	9.4	12	13.3
15—Sorel.....	16.1	4	13.6	3.2	5.8	7.1	10.4	9.6	13.4	11.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.4	4	13.3	3.1	4.7	6.8	10	10	11.4	12
17—St. Johns.....	19.8	4	13.1	3.6	5	5.6	10.8	9.5	12.1	10.4
18—Theftford Mines.....	18.6	4.7-6	14.3	3.6	5	7.5	10.6	9.4	11.4	10.7
19—Montreal.....	16.2	4.7-5.3	12	3.3	5.1	6.7	11.1	9.3	11.2	10.3
20—Hull.....	18.9	5.6	14.4	3.0	5.1	8.7	11.0	10.0	11.5	10.8
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>6-7.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>
21—Ottawa.....	15.3	5.3	12.7	3.4	5	7.8	11.3	9.4	10.8	9.9
22—Brockville.....	16.2	5.3	13.6	3.1	5.1	7.7	10.3	9.6	11.1	10
23—Kingston.....	17.9	4.7	12.7	2.9	4.8	7.5	10	9.7	11.5	10.3
24—Belleville.....	17.3	5.3-6.7	14.1	2.8	5	8.8	11.2	9.9	11.1	11
25—Peterborough.....	20.2	5.3-6.7	.....	2.8	5	8.8	11	10	11	10.6
26—Oshawa.....	19.7	5.3c	16	2.9	4.8	8.8	11.8	10.3	12	10.9
27—Orillia.....	21.7	5.3-6.7	15.7	3	5.1	8.9	10.4	9.9	11.1	10.5
28—Toronto.....	17.4	5.3-6.7	15.7	2.8	5	9	10.6	9.7	10.8	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	19.1	5.3-6.7	14	2.8	4.8	8.7	11.3	9.6	11.5	10.7
30—St. Catharines.....	24	5.3-6.7	15.1	2.9	5.1	8.8	9.7	10.1	11	10.6
31—Hamilton.....	20.3	5.3-6.7	15.1	2.8	5	9.1	10.1	9.9	10.9	10.2
32—Brantford.....	21.6	5.3-6	15.5	2.8	5.6	8.9	10.8	10.2	11.1	11.2
33—Galt.....	19.4	5.3-6	15.5	2.5	5	9.7	10.8	10	11.6	10.9
34—Guelph.....	19.8	5.3-6	14.3	2.5	5	8.9	10.5	10.4	11.5	11.2
35—Kitchener.....	19.6	4.7-5.3	14.5	2.5	4.7	8.1	9.7	10.3	12.2	11
36—Woodstock.....	18	5.3-6	15.7	2.6	5	9	11.7	10.1	11.6	10.8
37—Stratford.....	19	5.3-6	15.6	2.8	4.9	8.5	10.9	10	11.9	10.6
38—London.....	19.1	4.7-5.3	15.2	2.8	5.3	9.9	12.2	10.4	11.5	11.3
39—St. Thomas.....	18.6	4.7	15	3	5.3	8.6	10.4	10.4	12.3	10.7
40—Chatham.....	18.1	5.3-6.7	14	2.7	4.9	7.7	10	10.9	10.9	10.5
41—Windsor.....	18.4	4.7-5.3	15	2.5	5.3	7.8	11.7	10.3	11.9	10.9
42—Sarnia.....	17	5.3	13.9	3.5	5.5	8.2	11.2	9.4	10.8	10
43—Owen Sound.....	20.8	5.3	13.9	3.5	5.5	9.0	9.4	10.4	12.1	11.7
44—North Bay.....	17.9	6	12.9	3.5	6	8.7	13.2	9.8	13.1	10.8
45—Sudbury.....	19.1	6.7	15	3.9	5.5	8.5	12.3	10.3	11.5	11.8
46—Cobalt.....	19.4	5.6	12.7	3.6	5.3	9.1	12.2	10.4	11.6	11.9
47—Timmins.....	17.3	5.3-6.7	12.5	3.3	5	8.3	13.5	10.6	12.4	11.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19.1	4.7-6	15.8	3.4	5.4	8.8	10.8	9.9	11.6	10.9
49—Port Arthur.....	18.7	4.7-6	14.2	3.5	5.5	8.2	10.2	10	12.6	10.5
50—Fort William.....	22.4	6.1	.....	3.5	5.4	9.6	10.5	11.8	13.9	13.1
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>5.6-7</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	20.3	5.3-6.2	.....	3.5	5.8	9.9	11.2	11.9	14.7	13.7
52—Brandon.....	20.6	5.2	14.3	3.3	5.3	8.9	10.7	13.1	13.8	13.5
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>4.8-5.6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14</b>
53—Regina.....	22.2	4.8	13.5	3.2	5.3	8.2	10.2	13.2	14	13.9
54—Prince Albert.....	19.3	5.3	14.5	3.3	5	9.3	10.6	12.6	13.5	12.8
55—Saskatoon.....	20.3	5.6	14	3.3	5.2	8.9	11.4	12.9	14.1	13.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.1	6.3	17.1	3.3	5.4	7.5	10.9	12.6	13.9	13.7
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.5	6	17	3.4	5.8	6.9	12	12.7	14.3	14
58—Drumheller.....	20.3	6.7b	16.8	3.3	5.9	7.5	10.6	12.4	13.5	13.5
59—Edmonton.....	24.1	5.6	17.5	3.1	5.2	7.2	10	12.9	13.8	13.4
60—Calgary.....	22.4	6.7	.....	3.4	4.7	7.7	11.1	12.3	14	13.3
61—Lethbridge.....	22.9	7.5	17.0	3.8	5.8	6.3	7.8	12.5	12.9	12.9
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
62—Fernie.....	23.4	8.3	17.5	4	6	7	8.5	14	14.3	13.5
63—Nelson.....	21	8	15.5	3.8	5.7	7.6	8	12.3	13.3	13.5
64—Trail.....	20.9	6-7.5	17.7	3.6	6.1	5.5	7.6	12.1	12.5	12.1
65—New Westminster.....	22.9	6-7.5	18.2	3.5	5.7	6.1	7.9	12	12.4	11.2
66—Vancouver.....	23.1	7.5	18.7	3.7	6.1	5.9	7.4	12	11.6	12.6
67—Victoria.....	24	7.5	15	3.7	6.2	5.6	7.6	11.5	11.2	12.1
68—Nanaimo.....	23.1	7.5-8.3	18	4.1	5.9	5.4	7.7	13.2	12.7	13.3
69—Prince Rupert.....										

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2 per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 6 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
5.2	4.2	.994	20.4	21.1	15.9	12.1	16.6	15.6	59.6	21.1	55.9	43.3
5.3	3.9	1.062	22.1	19.4	13.3	12.2	15.9	15.2	55.8	21.0	61.0	46.7
5.4	4.2	1.304	25		13.8	11.4	15.6	15.1	50	21		48.5
5.5	3.7	1.233	22.9	25	13	13.9	15.3	14.4	55	20.4		41.7
5.4	4	.88	20.2	15	12	11	15.5	13.3		20.4		50
5.5	3.8	.921	19.7	21	14.5	12.2	17.2	17.2		22	65	47.5
5.8	3.9	1.19	26			12.7	16.2	15.5	63	20	58	47.5
5.9	3.6	.844	19	16.7	13.2	12.2	15.4	15.7	55	22.3	60	45
4.9	4.2	.78	17.2	25.0	17.0	12.6	15.2	15.2	50.0	21.0		49.5
5.2	3.8	.934	20.3	14.3	12.8	12.8	15.3	14.6	49.8	19.7	56.5	47.9
5.3	3.6	.871	17.8	27.7	13.4	13.5	15.8	15	50	21.2	55	52.2
5.3	4.3	.88	20.6	36.7	14.3	12.2	14.4	13.7	50	19.7	60	45
5.2	3.3	1.083	26.6	26.5	15	13.1	15.6	14.6	49	19.9	61	46.2
4.9	3.9	.90	17.2	14.3	12.5	15.2	15	15	50	18	50	48.3
5.1	5.0	.669	14.5	23.5	13.9	12.0	16.5	14.5	59.5	21.0	60.6	42.6
5.1	5	.698	15.4	21.6	12.6	12.4	16.7	13.9	53.2	22.3	66	44.1
5.4	5.4	.647	14.4	22.4	15.6	11.7	16.9	14.6	50	20.1	49	43.4
5.4	5.7	.662	14.2	24.8	14.8	12.5	16.6	15	51.5	23.1	61	43.2
5.5	5	.68	14.2		13.7	11.5	17.2	13.5		20.8		43.1
5.5	5.2	.655	14.2	27.5	14	12.8	16.3	13.8		19.6	53.5	15
5.7	3.7	.585	11.4	25	14.1	12.2	16.8	15.8		20.1	65	41.7
4.7	4.9	.855	18.6	25	13.0	11	16.7	12.9	55	22.2		45.2
5.4	4.5	.586	13.1	24.3	13.7	12.2	15.9	14.4	86.7	21	59.9	40.2
5	4.9	.654	14.6	17.5	12.6	11.6	15	16.4	65	19.7	65	40.1
4.9	3.7	.938	19.5	19.4	16.4	12.4	16.8	16.0	60.8	20.7	56.8	41.4
4.9	5.2	.705	17	21.3	14.1	11.7	16	16.3		21.2	56.7	41
5	3.6	.833	16.2	24		10	17	15	50	22.5	62.5	42.8
4.8	4.7	.962	18.7	20.9	13.5	12.9	16.2	15.7		19.4	54.6	40.4
5	4.4	1.033	21.2	15.5		14.1	16.8	15.2	49	19.1	49	41.1
4.7	3.5	.886	17.3	18.1		13.1	15.9	15.2	57.5	20.5	62.5	40.3
4.9	4.2	.942	18.6	18.7		13.7	17.5	16.6	67	23.2	63.5	41.4
5	2.9	.964	20.1	15	15	11.6	16.6	15.1	69	21.2	59	42.7
4.9	3.5	.794	15.9	19.7		11.7	16.5	15.9	65.5	20.1	60.2	41.3
5.2	3.7	.983	19.4	14.2		11	16.7	15.4		19.5		42
5.1	3.2	.897	19.6	18.9		11.5	17	15.4	65.5	19.9	47	40.8
4.9	3.9	.822	18.1	22	20	12.3	16.4	15.9		19.8	60	42
4.6	3.1	.90	18.5	17.9		12.4	17	15.1		19.9		38.9
4.4	3	.961	20	17.5		12.3	16.4	16.4		21.7	60	40.2
5.5	3.7	.90	17.3	11.7		13.1	17.8	16.3		21.2	59	40
4.8	3.7	.87	20	13.7		12	15.8	15.4		20.6	64	39.5
5	2.8	.90	17.7	15.6		12.5	15.5	14.7		20.5		40
4.8	3.4	.885	17.8	18.2		13.4	17.2	15.4		20.6	59.5	40.7
4.5	2.9	.776	15.3	20.7		12.3	15.5	15		20	54.5	39.1
5	3.8	.882	17.5	14.8		13.1	16.8	15.2		21.4		41.5
4.5	2.8	.742	15	14.5		12.5	16.6	16		20.7	58	39.5
4.7	2.8	.747	14.5	12.2		11.7	16.6	15.2		20.4		40
4.8	3.8	.692	14	16.7		12.1	16.1	16.4		20.5		38.8
4.7	2.9	.85	20.5			11.2	17.3	15		20		40
5	4.3	1.10	26.7	20	17.5	12.3	17.2	18.3	61	20.8	54	44.5
4.8	3.8	1.023	21.7	36.2	17.3	13.1	17.8	18.2	64.5	20.8	58.8	43.8
5.6	4.9	1.18	25.8		17.5	13.3	19	16.5	63.8	20.3	50	48.3
5.6	4.3	1.399	28.2		15.3	13.6	17.3	18.1	65.3	21.5	58	43.3
4.8	4.4	1.20	24.7	36.7	19	11.7	19	16.7	62.5	21.7	55	39.7
5.1	4.2	1.236	24.6	25	15.8	12.9	16.7	17.1	57.5	21.5	50.5	43.4
5.2	4.1	1.085	22.2	25	15.7	12.2	16.4	17.6	57.8	21.1	50.8	43.5
5.4	3.7	.843	17.9		14.0	11.3	17.3	17.6	64.4	19.7	50.4	43.2
5.4	3.4	.785	15.7		14	11.3	16.6	15.4	59.8	19.7	48.8	42.1
5.3	4	.90	20			11.2	18	19.7	69		52	44.3
5.8	5.4	.998	21.5		17.3	12.1	16.8	16.6	64.0	22.3	53.8	46.9
5.6	5.4	1.00	22.6		16.5	12.1	17.5	16.6	64.7	22.4	52.3	46.7
6	6.6	.90	19.7		19	13.2	18.4	17.6	65.1	23	56.2	48.4
6	4.9	1.00	21.9		16.3	11.2	15.4	16.1	64.7	20.6	53.6	45.2
5.4	4.7	1.09	21.8			11.8	15.7	16.2	61.3	23.2	53.1	47.3
5.9	4.2	1.117	23.2		16.9	12.0	17.0	16.6	62.5	22.9	53.5	45.6
6.4	2.6	1.113	23			11.6	17.2	16.7	65	22.6	56	45.4
5.9	4.9	1.34	24.4			12.2	16.4	16.1	66	22.8	56	46.6
6.4	4.3	.987	20.8		17.8	13.3	17.5	16.1	62.2	22.3	51.4	46.5
5.6	4.8	1.41	25.1			11.2	16.7	17	62.8	22.4	50.6	46.2
5.2	4.3	1.10	22.5			11.6	17.3	17	56.4	24.2	53.7	43.2
5.8	4.7	1.486	28.2		13.0	11.0	16.7	14.5	60.2	22.0	50.4	42.8
7	4	1.18	27.5		17.5	11	17.5	15.8	63.3	24	61.2	46.7
6	6	1.66	26.7		20	11.7	18.3	14.3	63.3	23.3	55	43.3
6.8	4.5	1.842	30		20	13	17.5	15.5	62.3	23.3	52.3	51.2
5.8	4.3	1.15	26.7		16.5	10.6	15.4	13.4	56.5	22.3	49.4	36.8
5.1	4.2	1.17	25		15	10	15.5	14.2	56.3	21	42.5	38.7
5.4	4.3	1.558	29.8		20.5	10.6	15.9	13.3	57.5	20.6	46.9	42.8
5	5.2	1.55	29.5		25	10.6	15.5	14.1	60	19.4	47.5	37.5
5.3	5.1	1.78	30		17.7	10.7	17.6	15.2	62.5	21.7	48.7	45



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cooca, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal United States' stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b> Dominion (average).....</b>	6-4	6-3	37-2	52-4	20-5	14-0	2-9	41-3	48-9	11-5	4-9	14-403b
<b> Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	6-5	6-3	41-3	48-7	19-1	10-1	2-9	40-4	38-2	11-9	5-0	14-000
1-Sydney.....	6-7	6-2	42-8	49-1	20-2	12-5	2-9	44	48	11-9	5	
2-New Glasgow.....	6-4	6-2	38-3	46-9	18-3	9-7	2-8	43-3	34-4	12	5	
3-Amherst.....	6-7	6-2	39-7	50-3	19-3	9-8	2-5	36	33-3	11-3	5	
4-Halifax.....	6-1	6-1	39-4	49-3	22-4	10	2-9	40	40	13	5-1	14-00
5-Windsor.....	6-5	6-2	40-2	48-7	16-7	8-5	2-5	40	40	11-7	5	
6-Truro.....	6-7	6-3	43-1	47-8	17-7	9-6	3-1	38-7	35-3	11-7	5	
7-P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6-2	5-7	46-1	48-3	19-2	13-1	2-9	45-0	38-0	13-3	5-0	13-400
<b> New Brunswick (average).....</b>	6-5	6-3	42-0	48-1	18-0	10-1	2-8	40-9	37-2	12-0	4-9	15-000
8-Moncton.....	6-3	6	43-3	49-5	21	10-7	2-9	42-5	37-5	12	4-9	g
9-Saint John.....	6-3	6-2	41	46-1	16-7	9-9	2-8	43-9	38-8	12-2	5	15-00
10-Fredericton.....	6-6	6-3	43-9	47-9	15-6	10-1	2-7	37	35	11-6	5-1	
11-Bathurst.....	6-9	6-5	39-7	48-7	18-7	9-7	2-9	40	37-5	12	4-6	
<b> Quebec (average).....</b>	6-0	5-8	36-8	53-3	21-4	12-8	2-8	43-3	52-1	10-4	4-6	13-589
12-Quebec.....	6	5-9	36-7	60-3	20-6	14-7	2-9	40-4	50	10-4	4-6	13-50
13-Three Rivers.....	6	5-8	38-2	56-8	23-7	14-4	2-8	47-1	55	11	4-6	14-00
14-Sherbrooke.....	5-9	5-8	33-4	52-1	21	11-6	2-8	43-6	50	10-8	4-6	14-00-14-50
15-Orleans.....	5-8	5-6	36-6	52-8	21-2	10-5	2-9	40	60	10-5	4-6	12-50-13-00
16-St. Hyacinthe.....	6	5-9	45	47-5	21	13-3	3	42-5	53-3	10-4	4-7	12-75
17-St. Johns.....	6	6	32-2	48-3	19-3	13-3	2-3	43-3	51-2	10	4-7	
18-Thetford Mines.....	6-1	5-7	37-5	50-4	21-7	12-8	2-8	42-5	45	10	4-5	
19-Montreal.....	5-8	5-7	37-8	57-1	21-5	13-5	2-7	46-4	52-6	10-1	4-6	13-50-13-75
20-Hull.....	6	5-8	34-2	54-7	22-9	11-2	2-7	44-2	51-7	10	4-3	14-00-14-50
<b> Ontario (average).....</b>	6-2	6-1	37-8	56-0	20-3	12-4	2-6	40-5	49-5	10-8	4-8	14-241
21-Ottawa.....	5-9	5-9	35-5	56-4	19-1	12-5	2-5	49	53	10-5	4-7	14-00-14-50
22-Brockville.....	6-1	6-1	37-1	54-2	20-8	10-4	2-7	41	45	10	5	14-00
23-Kingston.....	5-8	5-8	35-4	49-1	17-5	11-6	2-6	38-7	46-7	10	4-9	14-00
24-Belleville.....	6-3	6	35-4	51-5	18-3	11-4	2-7	38-6	50	10	4-8	13-00-13-25
25-Peterborough.....	5-8	5-6	43-5	54-8	20-5	13-5	3-1	42-5	47	10-6	5	14-75-15-00
26-Oshawa.....	6	5-9	44	58-8	20-6	11-4	2-7	46	51-2	11-2	5	13-50
27-Orillia.....	5-8	5-8	37-5	54-7	23-2	10-4	2-6	39-7	44-2	10-1	5-1	14-50
28-Toronto.....	5-8	5-7	40	59-7	20-1	11-6	2-7	43-3	46-8	10-1	4-6	13-75-14-00
29-Niagara Falls.....	6-1	6	38-7	55-3	21-4	11-7	2-4	39-2	50	10	4-8	13-00-13-25g
30-St. Catharines.....	5-8	5-8	38-7	59-1	20-5	12-1	2-5	40-7	45	10-5	5-1	13-50
31-Hamilton.....	5-9	5-9	39-7	56-5	20-4	11	2-5	36-4	46-7	10-1	4-6	12-50
32-Brantford.....	6	6	38-9	57-1	20-2	11-3	2-7	40-5	49-4	10-2	4-9	13-75
33-Galt.....	5-9	5-9	33-9	53-4	20-8	12-4	2-3	43-6	55	10-6	5-4	13-75-14-00
34-Guelph.....	6-1	6-1	37	49-6	20-8	10-3	2-5	43-3	50	10-3	5-2	13-25-13-50
35-Kitchener.....	6-1	6-1	32-3	54-7	17-2	10-5	2-6	37-8	42-9	10-2	4-1	14-00
36-Woodstock.....	6-1	6-1	38-5	59-7	17-9	10-2	2-7	38-7	49-7	10-7	5-3	13-00
37-Stratford.....	6-1	6-1	39	56-4	18-9	11-7	2-5	41-5	50	10-9	5-1	13-50
38-London.....	6-1	6-1	39	55-5	17-4	11-7	2-3	40	43-3	10-3	4-3	14-50
39-St. Thomas.....	6-2	6-2	32-2	58-2	19	11-7	2-6	44-6	51-7	10-4	5-1	13-50
40-Chatham.....	6-1	6-1	37-5	53-9	17-9	12-9	2-8	37-9	60	10	4-7	14-50
41-Windsor.....	6	6	33-5	55-8	17-2	10-8	2	32-9	46-7	10	4-2	12-75-14-00
42-Sarnia.....	6-4	6-2	38-4	55-5	16-1	12-2	2-4	36-7	45	10-5	5-1	14-25
43-Owen Sound.....	6-2	6-1	41-7	58-7	24	10-5	2-8	37-5	45	10	4-2	14-00-14-25
44-North Bay.....	6-7	6-6	40-6	57-5	23-5	14-8	2-9	42	50	12	4-6	15-25-15-50
45-Sudbury.....	6-8	6-7	35-7	63-6	23-9	16-1	2-9	41	60	13-2	4-9	16-25-16-50
46-Cobalt.....	7-1	6-8	36-7	57-5	22	15	3-1	36-4	45	10	4-8	
47-Timmins.....	7	6-7	35-5	61-7	22-5	15-8	3-2	41-4	45	13-3	4-8	18-00
48-Sault Ste. Marie.....	6-6	6	32-6	52-5	18-3	14-4	2-5	40	60	15	4-5	14-50
49-Port Arthur.....	6-5	6-3	34-6	53-8	23-8	15-5	2-7	42-5	55-3	11-4	4-9	15-75-16-00
50-Fort William.....	6-9	6-7	38-1	54-1	23	15-3	2-9	42-1	55-5	12-7	5	15-75-16-00
<b> Manitoba (average).....</b>	7-2	7-2	33-7	50-2	19-3	14-5	2-9	37-5	49-4	12-2	5-3	20-000
51-Winnipeg.....	7-3	7-3	33-1	49-1	18-9	13-7	3	36-7	58-7	12-2	5-6	18-50
52-Brandon.....	7-1	7	34-3	51-3	19-7	15-3	2-8	38-3	40		5	21-50
<b> Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	7-2	7-6	33-0	51-2	21-8	19-5	3-2	41-2	56-0	14-7	5-0	
53-Regina.....	6-6	7-6	33-9	51	21-2	16-8a	3	43-1	60	15	4-6	
54-Prince Albert.....	7-4	7-5	32-7	49-9	20-2	21a	3-7	40	50	14-5	5-6	
55-Saskatoon.....	7	7-4	31-1	53-6	21-4	20a	2-8	39-8	58	14-5	4-7	
56-Moose Jaw.....	7-6	7-9	34-1	50-1	24-2	20a	3-2	42		14-7	4-9	
<b> Alberta (average).....</b>	7-1	7-2	32-4	47-6	21-0	18-0	3-2	38-9	52-9	14-2	5-0	
57-Medicine Hat.....	7	7-2	31	48-8	20-2	21-5a	3-1	40			4-6	g
58-Drumheller.....	7-1	7-7	32	47-3	23-8	18a	3-2	38-7	60	15	5-1	
59-Edmonton.....	7-1	6-9	35-8	49-4	22-4	16-3a	3-3	39-7	48-3	14-6	5-1	g
60-Calgary.....	7-2	6-9	32-2	47-7	19-5	17-2a	3-3	37-4	50	12-5	4-7	g
61-Lethbridge.....	6-9	7-5	31	44-8	19	16-8a	3-3	38-5	53-3	14-7	5-3	
<b> British Columbia (average).....</b>	6-6	6-2	34-6	47-7	22-6	21-5	3-2	44-7	52-6	11-6	5-0	
62-Fernie.....	7-7	7-4	35-2	50	25	20a	3-4	40	40	13	5-3	
63-Nelson.....	6-8	6-7	33-3	50	21-7	25a	3-3	41-7	60	13-2	5	
64-Trail.....	7-4	7-1	36	50	24-2	25a	3-7	44-3	50	11	5	
65-New Westminster.....	5-9	5-8	30-4	45-3	20-6	19-1a	2-9	41-4	48-3	11-2	5-1	
66-Vancouver.....	5-9	5-6	36-3	47-2	20-2	20-8a	3	43	58	11-5	4-7	
67-Victoria.....	6-8	6-4	35-5	44-3	22-1	20-5a	3	46-9	54-2	10-5	5-1	
68-Nanaimo.....	6-1	5-6	36-3	44-3	22-1	20a	3-4	50	50	10	5	
69-Prince Rupert.....	6-1	6	32-5	50-7	25	21-7a	3-2	50	60	12-5	4-5	

a Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove length), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove length), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
9-272	11-852	9-722	11-528	7-253	8-560	7-419	27-0	9-6	22-288	16-077
7-975	9-875	7-000	8-000	5-500	6-500	6-500	30-2	9-8	21-417	14-500
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-8	9-8	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00
5-75-6-50	9-00	5-00	6-00	4-00	5-00	6-00c	30-0	10	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00
7-90-9-60	10-50						28-7	9-8	15-00-18-00	10-00
8-00-10-25	10-50	9-00-11-00	10-00-12-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	32-5	9-7	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00
							30	9-7	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
9-00							30	9-6	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
8-50-9-40	10-800	9-000	10-500	6-500	7-500	9-00c	27-8	9-6	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00
10-251	11-500	7-000	8-500	5-500	6-500	7-500	28-6	9-6	22-125	17-125
9-50-11-50g	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	7-00g	30-8	9-7	20-00-23-00	15-00-20-00
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00	27-9	9-7	18-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
9-00-11-00	11-00-11-50						27-5	9-7	25-00	13-00
9-25							28-2	9-4	18-00	15-00
9-150	11-500	10-399	11-734	7-865	8-865	8-250	23-3	9-4	19-833	13-688
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-1	9-7	20-00-23-00	
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	25-7	9-6	16-00-25-00	10-00-18-00
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	24	9-6	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00
							21-2	9-2	24-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
	11-50	10-33c	11-67c	8-67c	10-67c	6-50c	21	9-6	16-00-22-00	12-00-16-00
							20-3	9-7	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
8-00-8-50	11-00	12-00-	13-00-14-67c	8-00c	9-00c	12-00c	25	9	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00
		13-33c					25-9	9-3	18-00-23-00	14-00-18-00
10-25							24-7	9	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
9-871	11-540	10-406	12-284	8-297	9-972	8-896	25-8	9-3	23-375	17-143
10-25	12-25-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	5-00	25	8-9	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
7-50-8-50	12-50						23-3	9-3	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
8-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	24-9	9-8	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
8-50-11-50	11-50	10-00	11-00	7-50	8-50		24-2	9-6	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
9-50	12-00	9-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	25	8-8	18-00-23-00	14-00-18-00
10-50	11-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00	25	9-5	18-00-30-00	12-00-18-00
9-75	12-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00		24-8	9-4	20-00-24-00	12-00-20-00
10-50	10-75	14-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	11-00	25	9-1	25-00-32-00	18-00-25-00
7-50-8-00g	10-50-11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	23-8g	8-9	18-00-28-00	16-00-20-00
7-50-8-00g	10-50-11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	9-4	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
9-00	8-75	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	25-2	9-1	21-00-30-00	13-00-20-00
11-00	11-25		15-00		13-00	8-25c	25-3	9-7	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
10-00	11-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	24-5	9-5	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
9-00-9-50	10-50	10-00	11-00	8-00	9-00		24-8	9-6	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		24-5	9-3	20-00-23-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-11-00	11-00						24	8-4	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
8-50-11-50	11-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	14-00		24-3	9-9	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00
11-50	10-50-11-50		12-00c		9-75c		24-5	9-2	22-00-32-00	16-00-24-00
10-00-11-00	10-25-11-50		12-00-16-00c		12-00c	8-00c	25	9-7	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
7-50-8-00	10-00						23-8	9-2	17-00-25-00	14-00-17-00
8-00	10-00-10-50		16-00-18-00c		12-00-14-00c	12-00-16-00c	24-4	9-3	20-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
7-50-8-00							24-5	9-8	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
8-50	11-00						24-5	9-1	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00
12-50	14-00						31-7	8-8		
9-00-13-50	13-50		13-50c		9-00c	9-00c	27-6	9-8	23-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
			10-50c		8-25-10-50c		33	9-4	20-00	14-00
14-50	16-00	8-50	9-50	8-00	9-00		33	8-9		
7-50-11-00	9-50	6-25	9-00	5-00	6-50	6-50c	28-7	10-4	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00
10-50-12-50	12-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-50c		28-7	9-1	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-50-12-50	12-00	7-00	7-75	6-00	6-75		26-4	9-1	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-150	14-625			6-933	7-688	6-500	27-1	9-6	23-250	15-750
9-60-12-00	14-00-15-50			5-25-8-75	6-00-9-50	6-50	26-5	9-7	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50			5-75-8-00	6-25-9-00	6-50	27-7	9-5	18-00-23-00	12-00-16-00
8-375	16-750			6-250	7-656	8-500	28-4	10-3	23-500	16-750
8-50-12-25h	15-00f				7-00-8-00		25-5	10-2	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00		29-4	10-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
6-75-8-50h	17-50			6-25-6-75	6-75-9-50	7-00	29-3	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
5-00-9-00h	15-50				9-00-10-00c	10-00	29-4	10	20-00-25-00	13-00-18-00
5-156	10-000			5-590	6-000	4-000	30-1	9-9	22-250	15-625
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00
6-00h							29-8	10	r	r
2-75-4-25h	g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	g	30-9g	10-1	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
6-00-6-50h	10-00g			6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	29-7g	9-3	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
4-00-5-75h						4-00		10	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00
9-886	11-300			6-281	6-732	4-887	33-8	10-3	21-250	15-813
9-00-10-50	12-50			6-00-7-25	7-00-8-25	5-50	38-7	11-7	16-00	14-00
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-00	7-00-7-50	6-50c	40	10-8	20-00-26-00	15-00-20-00
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30-8	10-8	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-00	4-25	30	9-8	16-00-22-00	13-00-18-00
8-75-10-75	9-00			4-50-5-50	6-20-7-30c	4-77c	31-2	10-2	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00
7-70-8-20s					5-00		33-7	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00	7-00-12-00c	4-80c	32-5	9-8	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00

birch. p Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50, according to condition and conveniences. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s Delivered from mines.



(Continued from page 958)

ture for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of

#### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	153	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	191	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	136	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
April 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935....	102	141	131	113	155	123
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
July 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Aug. 1935....	105	139	131	113	154	124
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices in September continued the decline which commenced in July. Sirloin steak was down in the average from 25 cents per pound at the beginning of August to 24·6 cents in September and shoulder roast from 13·3 cents per pound in August to 12·8 cents in September. Mutton averaged ½ cent per pound lower at 21·1 cents. The price of fresh pork again averaged higher, being 23·1 cents per pound in September as compared with 22·7 cents in August. Bacon also was higher in most localities, the Dominion average being up from 30·5 cents per pound in August to 31·8 cents in September. Lard advanced from 15·9 cents per pound to 17·2 cents.

Egg prices were generally higher, fresh advancing from 27·7 cents per dozen in August to 31·2 cents in September and cooking from 23·7 cents per dozen to 26·4 cents. Prices were lower in the prairie provinces than in other parts of the Dominion. Creamery butter rose from an average price of 25 cents per pound in August to 25·4 cents in September. A substantial seasonal fall occurred in the price of onions in practically all localities, the Dominion average being down from 6·1 cents per pound to 4·2 cents. Potato prices were considerably higher in most localities in the maritime provinces but lower in other provinces, particularly the cities on the prairies. The Dominion average price was down from \$1.24 per ninety pounds in August to 99 cents in September. Cooking apples declined from 28·8 cents per gallon to 21·1 cents. Increases in the price of United States' anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the average price advanced 10 cents per ton to \$14.40.

No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$14.50; Charlottetown, \$13.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13.50; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; Montreal, \$14.25; Ottawa, \$15.25; Kingston, \$14.50; Belleville, \$14.50; Peterborough, \$16.50; Oshawa, \$14.25; Toronto, \$14.50; St. Catharines, \$14.50; Hamilton, \$13.50; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$18; Fort William, \$16; Port Arthur, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1931	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1934	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.5	95.4	97.8	82.1	69.7	68.9	71.9	71.6	72.3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	96.2	86.9	98.9	69.8	54.0	62.5	68.6	65.9	67.2
II. Animals and their Products.....	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	98.9	114.0	108.9	93.4	69.0	60.6	67.4	69.8	72.0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	99.5	93.9	91.2	79.2	72.4	71.7	71.8	70.7	68.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	99.0	93.7	86.2	76.8	63.8	65.3	64.2	65.0
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.4	92.6	93.8	90.4	86.8	85.5	86.6	87.1	87.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	99.8	91.9	98.2	73.7	60.7	67.5	62.1	69.9	71.1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.2	92.4	93.2	90.8	86.5	85.0	86.1	84.9	85.2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.3	94.6	95.5	92.0	84.6	81.5	81.7	79.5	76.9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	98.5	96.4	96.0	86.1	74.4	72.7	73.9	73.0	73.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.2	101.7	103.7	86.7	66.9	65.7	69.6	69.3	70.7
Other Consumers' Goods.....	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	99.4	92.8	90.8	85.7	79.4	77.3	76.7	75.4	75.0
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	99.4	93.7	98.9	76.7	65.1	65.6	68.9	69.2	70.2
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.1	92.8	94.7	91.2	89.3	85.6	89.5	89.8	89.8
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	98.7	93.8	99.4	75.1	62.4	63.4	66.6	66.9	68.0
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.0	98.6	99.6	86.8	79.9	80.8	82.7	82.4	82.5
Manufacturers' materials.....	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	98.4	92.8	99.3	72.5	58.5	60.4	63.9	64.3	65.5
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	96.5	86.5	96.1	69.3	54.9	62.7	66.7	64.4	65.0
B. Animal.....	105	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.2	108.9	105.2	90.0	69.2	62.7	67.5	69.8	72.0
Farm (Canadian).....	70	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	96.7	95.0	107.7	71.2	52.6	54.6	61.2	61.8	64.7
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.7	105.2	105.5	91.3	73.5	66.5	75.3	67.6	68.7
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	98.9	93.5	86.0	76.8	64.0	65.4	64.2	65.1
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.7	91.3	92.7	87.2	80.8	81.6	81.8	82.7	82.8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	80.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	97.3	93.8	101.8	74.0	58.5	59.9	64.8	65.2	67.2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	98.6	95.1	94.1	84.8	72.4	71.5	73.5	72.4	72.4

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

Grain prices were mostly higher during September. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, advanced during the first three weeks of the month and then declined considerably before the end. The average price for the month was 90.3 cents per bushel as compared with 84.5 cents in August. Unfavourable crop conditions in the Argentine and war rumours in Europe were said to be factors in the movement. In coarse grains rye advanced from 36.5 cents per bushel in August to 40.5 cents in September; barley from 33.9 cents per bushel to 35.8 cents and flax from \$1.278 per bushel to \$1.364. Flour prices moved upward reflecting higher wheat prices. Quotations, at Montreal advanced from \$5.30 per barrel to \$5.70. Granulated sugar at Montreal was down from \$4.90 per hundred pounds to \$4.71. Raw rubber at New York declined from an average price of 12.1 cents per pound in August to 11.8 cents in September. In Livestock the price of choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$6.55 per hundred pounds to \$6.80 but at Winnipeg declined from \$5.39 per hundred pounds to \$4.76. Bacon hogs were lower at both Toronto and Winnipeg, the price on the former market declining from

\$9.92 per hundred pounds to \$9.38, and on the latter from \$9.14 to \$8.46. The price of lambs at Toronto was down from \$7.25 per hundred pounds to \$6.88. Creamery butter at Montreal rose from an average price of 22.6 cents per pound in August to 24.7 cents in September, and at Toronto from 22.8 cents per pound to 24.3 cents. Storage holdings were said to be considerably greater at the beginning of September than at the same date last year. The price of eggs was substantially higher, quotations at Montreal being up from an average of 30.4 cents per dozen in August to 36.4 cents in September and at Winnipeg from 26.8 cents per dozen to 32.1 cents. Raw cotton at New York was down from an average price of 11.5 cents per pound to 10.9 cents, this in spite of the unexpectedly low estimate of the crop. Raw silk prices continued to advance, a grade at New York being \$1.86 per pound on September 15 as compared with \$1.79 on August 15 and \$1.09 on September 15, 1934. Electrolytic copper at Montreal was up from \$8.68 per hundred pounds to \$9.13. The price in September, 1934 was \$7.30 per hundred pounds.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 88·4 for August, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month. The chief advance in the month was one of 6·1 per cent in cereals.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 84·1 at the end of August, a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. Foods were slightly higher due to an increase of 2·8 per cent in the animal food group. Industrial materials were slightly lower, showing a decrease of 2·2 per cent in minerals principally due to a fall in the price of tin.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July 1914=100, was 143 at the end of August, showing no change for the last two months. Very slight decreases were shown in the food group due to a seasonal decline in the price of potatoes and to lower prices for bacon; but higher prices were recorded for eggs and butter. The clothing group also was slightly lower than the previous month.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 70 for August, a rise of 2·9 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in all groups except vegetable foods, the sugar, coffee and cocoa group and textiles.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 102·4 for August, an advance of 0·6 per cent for the month. Agricultural products were higher due to the increase in prices of animal foods. Among industrial materials, the only substantial change was an advance of 3 per cent in the non-ferrous metals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·5 for August, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. Slight increases were recorded in all groups except rent which was unchanged.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 80·5 for August, a rise of 1·4 per cent for the month. This is the highest level reached since November, 1930. Increases over the July level were shown in seven groups, while the other three, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities were lower.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$10.0085 at September 1, an advance of 0·9 per cent for the month due to increases in prices of livestock, provisions, textiles and coal and coke.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$170·859 at September 1, a decline of 0·38 per cent for the month, due to declines in the prices of breadstuffs, dairy and garden produce and miscellaneous commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 138·7 for August, an increase of one per cent for the month, caused by the advance in the food, shelter and fuel and light groups. Clothing was lower and sundries unchanged for the month.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1913=100, was 140·2 at July 15, a decrease of 0·1 per cent from the March 15 level. Advances in the prices of foods, housefurnishings and in rent were offset by declines in fuel and light, clothing and miscellaneous commodities.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods, Paris	Foods, Paris	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(z)	(c)	(h)	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	June, 1927	Oct. 1923—Sept. 1924	1928	July, 1914	July, 1914	1922-1927 = 1000	1928-1930 = 1000
1913.....	100	100	100	(a) 100	(a) 100	(b)	100	100	100	100	100	100	698
1914—July.....	103	102	99	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 676
1914—July.....	7-72	7-72	7-72	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 724
1915—July.....	8-44	101	101	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 756
1916—July.....	8-44	101	101	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 850
1917—July.....	13-09	143	146	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 912
1918—July.....	13-09	143	146	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 1019
1919—July.....	13-09	143	146	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 1034
1920—July.....	16-84	200	219	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 952
1921—July.....	10-96	155	148	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 959
1922—July.....	10-27	155	147	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 984
1923—July.....	10-17	155	147	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 1004
1924—July.....	9-91	153	143	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 1001
1925—July.....	10-49	155	159	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 1006
1926—July.....	11-07	155	157	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 980
1927—July.....	10-92	155	153	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 891
1928—July.....	10-80	156	158	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 821
1929—July.....	10-98	156	158	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 771
1930—July.....	8-11	137	101	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1931—July.....	6-78	125	101	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 777
1932—July.....	6-95	120	104	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1933—July.....	6-50	123	105	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1934—January.....	7-81	125	107	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1934—April.....	7-81	125	107	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1934—July.....	7-81	125	107	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1934—August.....	7-51	123	111	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1934—September.....	7-46	123	116	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1934—October.....	7-54	124	115	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1934—November.....	7-54	124	114	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1934—December.....	7-54	123	114	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1935—January.....	7-51	123	118	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1935—February.....	7-59	124	122	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1935—March.....	7-63	124	121	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1935—April.....	7-50	123	124	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1935—May.....	7-52	123	124	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1935—June.....	7-54	123	123	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1935—July.....	7-53	123	121	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1935—August.....	7-73	124	121	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791
1935—September.....	7-74	124	121	(a) 100	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 791

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (j) To end of 1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles.



TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labour	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statistical Council of Economic Milan	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Director General of Statistics	Official (a)	Census of Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
No. of Commodities	502 (b)	550	126	45	38	150	45	48	—	74	71	133	43	56	92	—
Base period	1926	1926	1914	1914	1913	1930	1897-1877	1913	1928	1913	July, 1914	1910 = 1000	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911 = 1000	1909-1913 = 1000
1913.....	64.0	69.8	\$ 9.2076	(b)	100	.....	(d)	100	.....	100	.....	1125	.....	(a) 132.3	1088	(a) 1055
1914.....	64.4	67.3	8.5566	.....	.....	.....	85.0	.....	.....	(a) 101	100	(a) 1090	100	(a) 126.3	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915.....	70.3	69.3	9.3698	.....	.....	.....	106.4	.....	.....	119	.....	(a) 1204	.....	(a) 127.8	(a) 1322	(a) 1215
1916.....	81.4	83.4	11.5294	.....	.....	.....	130.5	.....	.....	(a) 141	.....	(a) 1379	.....	(a) 154.9	(a) 1505	(a) 1338
1917.....	118.6	132.0	16.0680	.....	.....	.....	176.9	.....	.....	(a) 166	.....	(a) 1583	.....	(a) 196.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918.....	127.7	132.0	19.1624	.....	.....	.....	183.1	.....	.....	(a) 207	.....	(a) 1723	.....	(a) 259.1	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919.....	129.8	141.1	18.8964	.....	.....	.....	206.4	.....	.....	(a) 204	.....	1810	222	326.8	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920.....	164.1	165.8	19.3528	.....	.....	.....	254.6	.....	.....	(a) 221	.....	2613	221	316.6	2671	(a) 2181
1921.....	104.8	93.4	10.7284	.....	.....	.....	153.2	466.06	.....	(a) 186	.....	1688	200	259.8	1813	(a) 2025
1922.....	98.7	98.4	12.1089	.....	.....	.....	134.0	524.54	.....	174	181.3	1423	190	266.0	1789	(a) 1736
1923.....	98.5	98.4	12.0895	.....	.....	.....	134.8	533.65	.....	170	179.0	1395	178	254.5	2052	(a) 1666
1924.....	98.5	98.4	12.2257	.....	.....	.....	134.3	544.88	.....	182	173.3	1404	184	258.4	1855	(a) 1759
1925.....	101.2	104.3	13.8526	.....	.....	.....	136.0	676.73	.....	188	161	1424	158	263.5	1846	(a) 1698
1926.....	98.5	99.5	12.7378	.....	.....	.....	126.0	491.35	.....	178	145	1398	149	236.5	1843	(a) 1644
1927.....	98.5	98.1	13.3803	.....	.....	.....	120.8	488.11	(a) 100	164	144.1	1335	147	224.6	1533	(a) 1591
1928.....	96.0	95.0	13.1418	.....	.....	.....	115.2	477.27	(a) 96.3	169	142.8	1289	145	219.6	1813	(a) 1597
1929.....	97.2	104.25	12.4833	.....	.....	.....	94.4	401.50	.....	170	125.8	1121	128	176.6	1845	(a) 1577
1930.....	85.3	86.24	10.9511	.....	.....	.....	85.8	389.43	.....	173	109.3	1104	108	152.5	1857	(a) 1577
1931.....	70.6	72.0	8.7756	.....	.....	.....	83.1	337.48	.....	172	93.6	1092	106	142.7	1897	(a) 1397
1932.....	66.5	64.5	7.7266	.....	.....	.....	82.5	277.63	.....	169	91.6	1072	100	132.1	1856	(a) 1356
1933.....	70.6	72.2	8.3529	.....	.....	.....	82.5	277.63	.....	169	91.6	1072	100	132.1	1856	(a) 1356
1934.....	71.3	68.71	9.1697	.....	.....	.....	83.0	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
1935.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
January.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
February.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
March.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
April.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
May.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
June.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
July.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
August.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
September.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
October.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
November.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
December.....	72.9	74.8	9.2531	.....	.....	.....	83.4	272.24	.....	165	88.9	1102	93	176.9	1471	(a) 1332
1935.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
January.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
February.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
March.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
April.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
May.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
June.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
July.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
August.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
September.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
October.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
November.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
December.....	71.2	72.1	9.2913	.....	.....	.....	81.1	275.40	.....	168	89.6	1109	98	181.8	1493	(a) 1338
1936.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
January.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
February.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
March.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
April.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
May.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
June.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
July.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
August.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
September.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
October.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
November.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338
December.....	71.5	72.13	78.5	.....	.....	.....	82.8	270.17	.....	177	53.6	.....	98	181.1	1459	(a) 1338

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236. (i) Paper currency basis; index number on pre-war currency suspended from April, 1933. (j) Continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Accident Liability of Employer—Car Owned by Servant in Master's Employment

A salesman in the employ of a company was driving his own car by an arrangement under which the company made him certain allowances for depreciation and oil and gas in lieu of railway fare.

While returning in his car to keep an appointment with the sales manager of the company, he ran into and killed a man who was helping to unlock two cars which had collided. The fatal accident occurred on a section of highway obscured by smoke from a prairie fire.

When the case came before the Court of King's Bench, Manitoba, it was held that the primary cause of the accident was the rate of speed at which the salesman was driving under the circumstances.

The plaintiff (the widow of the accident victim) sued the defendant and his employers for damages for the death of her husband whom she claimed was killed by the defendant negligently running his automobile upon the deceased.

It was held by the Court that "where a servant owns an automobile which, by arrangement with his master, he uses in the ordinary course of his employment by the master, and while it is being so used and driven by the servant the automobile causes the death of a person, the master will be liable in damages to the estate of such person, if the death be caused by the negligence of the servant."

Damages of \$10,000 in all were awarded—\$6,000 to the widow; \$1,500 to the older son; and \$2,500 to the younger son.

*Drulak v. Harvey and General Steel Wares Limited* (1935) 3 *Western Weekly Reports*, 65.

### Restaurant not a "Trade" within the meaning of Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, British Columbia

An appeal was brought in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against a conviction by a magistrate for violation of the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, ch. 47, charging that the appellant, an employer within the meaning of said Act did unlawfully contravene Order 10 of the Board of Industrial Relations, fixing the minimum wage in the mercantile industry, by the payment of wages to the plaintiff of less amount than the minimum wage as fixed by the Order.

The appellant was the owner of and operated a business in Vancouver variously referred to in the evidence as a coffee shop, restaurant, lunch-counter and tea-room business. In con-

nection with these activities the appellant maintained a soda fountain and ice-cream service, and sold candies and cigarettes. The plaintiff was employed in the capacity of manager. He was in charge of the place in the evenings, made up the accounts for the day, assisted in the cooking and serving of the food, waited on customers, etc.

On behalf of the appellant it was contended that the business conducted by the appellant was not a "mercantile industry" within the meaning of Order No. 10; and that the plaintiff was not an employee within the meaning of the Male Minimum Wage Act.

In the judgment it was held that the restaurant business operated by the appellant was not a trade within the meaning of the Order and the fact that candies, cigarettes, and tobacco were sold incidentally to the restaurant business did not bring the business within the definition of "trade."

The conviction having been quashed on the first point, the second point was not passed upon.

*Rex v. Brearly*, British Columbia, (1935) 3 *Western Weekly Reports*, 63.

### Liability of Employer for Employee's Injury From Use of Defective Equipment

The plaintiff, a shoe salesman, fell from a step ladder while attempting to get a box of shoes for a customer. The ladder was found to have been defective.

In the resulting action before the Court of King's Bench, of Manitoba, the plaintiff claimed that as a result of the injuries he sustained he would, throughout the balance of his lifetime, be an invalid requiring a large amount of medical care and attention. He claimed special damages for medical services amounting to \$50 and general damages in the sum of \$30,000.

Medical evidence presented, however, showed that the plaintiff had been suffering for many years with *spondylitis deformans*, resulting in rigidity of the spine. He also had arthritis of years' standing.

It was also brought out in evidence that during his illnesses from these ailments plaintiff had been attended and looked after by a nurse in the employ of the defendant.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, found that "the ladder was unquestionably defective," and that "the plaintiff could see for himself its condition." On the other hand, "the defendant knew of the physical condition of the plaintiff and the dangers to which he was subjected in the use of the ladder."



Continuing, the Chief Justice stated: "The accident which befell the plaintiff had a trifling effect compared to his permanent infirmities, from which he was suffering long prior to the accident, and becoming more advanced as time passed on. He was bruised by the fall, and suffered pain as a consequence, but the damages to which he is entitled as a result must be very small in comparison with his demands. I am satisfied that in five or six weeks from the date of the accident he would recover completely from the pain and incapacity resulting therefrom, and that the accident would not of itself add to his troubles after the expiration of that time."

The Court therefore held that the defendant was negligent and liable for the damages resulting therefrom, but that the plaintiff's general serious physical defects were not attributable to the accident.

Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff for damages to the amount of \$400 together with costs on the county court scale.

*Collet v. T. Eaton Company, Limited*, Manitoba (1935) 3 *Western Weekly Reports*, p. 43.

#### **Covenant in Restraint of Trade is Not Enforceable**

A drug company in Manitoba employed a manager at a monthly salary. After some months of employment the company required him to sign a bond, by which he undertook to refrain from engaging in a similar busi-

ness within 25 miles for a period of five years after his employment ceased. This condition was violated by the employee, who subsequently became the manager of a drug store next to the company's place of business. The company brought an action against the employee to enforce the conditions contained in the bond.

Mr. Justice Adamson dismissed the action with costs. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1056).

The Manitoba Court of Appeal, by a majority decision reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Adamson (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 980).

An appeal by the employee was recently brought to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Chief Justice, in giving his judgment stated:—"The bond goes beyond what is reasonably adequate in furnishing any protection to which the employer could conceivably be entitled. It forbids the covenantee, not only from violating proprietary rights, but from exercising his right to follow his trade or calling in any capacity, however humble or obscure, or however remote from the danger of infringing any proprietary right of the covenantee.

"For all these reasons, we think the bond is unreasonable, and is not enforceable. The appeal is allowed and the judgment of trial Judge is restored with costs throughout."

*Maguire versus Northland Drug Company*, Supreme Court of Canada (1935) 3 *Dominion Law Reports*, 521.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment showed a considerable increase in Canada on October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,414 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 997,017 persons, as compared with 964,977 in the preceding month. Activity has shown a falling-off between September and October in six, and an advance in eight of the fourteen preceding years of the record, the change on the average being a fractional increase; the substantial improvement this year is therefore especially interesting. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 106.1 on October 1, 1935, compared with 102.7 on September 1, 1935, and 100.0 on October 1, 1934. On the same date in the thirteen preceding years, the index was as follows:—1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of October, 1935, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour from 1,763 local unions with an aggregate of 166,764 members. Of these, 21,759 were unemployed, a percentage of 13.0 compared with 14.2 per cent at the beginning of September, 1935, and with 16.4 per cent at the beginning of October, 1934.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for September, 1935, showed gains over August of the same year and, likewise, September, 1934, in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, logging being largely responsible for the increase under the first comparison and farming, construction and maintenance and services under the latter. Vacancies in September, 1935, numbered 38,410, applications 60,496 and placements in regular and casual employment 35,775.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was \$16.42 at the beginning of October as compared with \$16.16 for September; \$15.96 for October, 1934; \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914. All of the three principal groups were higher, foods mainly because of the higher cost of potatoes, lard, eggs and butter, and fuel because of the higher cost of coal. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was higher at 73.1 for October as compared with 72.3 for September. Comparative figures for previous dates are 71.4 for October, 1934; 96.8 for October, 1929; 98.1 for October, 1926; 99.6 for October, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.8 for October, 1914.

The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 974. The index of the physical volume of business in September was down more than five per cent from the level of the preceding month but still five per cent above the level of September, 1934. In the former comparison all of the principal factors except trade employment were lower, the greatest declines occurring in mineral production, construction, electric power output and in manufacturing. Comparing September, 1935, with September, 1934, all the principal factors indicate advances, including in addition to those already mentioned car loadings, imports and exports. Information available for October shows gain in wholesale prices, employment, Canadian National earnings, the number of cars of revenue freight and in contracts awarded, both as compared with the preceding month and with October, 1934.

During October there were on record nineteen strikes and lockouts involving 3,566 workers and resulting in a time loss of 35,279 man working days as compared with eighteen disputes involving 5,691 workers and a time



**MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA**  
(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935			1934		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	138,500,300	110,841,605	121,259,823	115,541,687	101,022,305	99,344,395
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	52,751,020	44,689,463	49,560,063	47,228,804	42,207,602	43,507,331
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	84,952,580	64,564,915	70,737,836	67,747,809	58,135,136	55,249,375
Customs duty collected..... \$	7,951,499	6,839,075	6,934,174	7,167,473	6,444,619	6,693,004
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,425,895,084	2,497,602,532	3,409,875,845	2,580,850,389	2,533,455,103
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		131,747,122	129,968,276	139,843,608	148,239,227	139,646,482
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,444,330,569	1,434,256,634	1,370,178,568	1,376,959,756	1,367,194,902
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		839,277,861	828,629,038	895,728,990	879,761,929	853,355,407
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	96.1	93.6	94.7	85.2	83.8	83.8
Preferred stocks.....	69.5	69.2	70.9	69.5	67.4	67.3
(1) Index of interest rates.....	85.4	88.3	79.7	82.9	82.0	82.3
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	73.1	72.3	71.6	71.4	72.0	72.2
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.42	16.16	16.15	15.96	15.87	15.92
Business failures, number.....				130	113	103
Business failures, liabilities..... \$				2,261,500	1,628,000	1,360,691
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	106.1	102.7	101.1	100.0	98.8	99.9
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	13.0	14.2	15.1	16.4	16.5	17.9
Railway—						
(2) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	219,757	210,857	176,078	215,802	203,400	185,002
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	17,825,909	15,901,121	14,199,344	15,803,292	14,940,269	13,532,418
Operating expenses..... \$			11,596,161	11,254,484	11,215,400	11,565,237
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		13,445,654	10,936,576	12,752,350	12,042,793	10,929,992
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		10,155,436	10,428,236	8,651,670	9,009,213	9,859,359
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,784,291,793	2,560,993,420	2,365,565,699	1,751,108,054
Building permits..... \$		3,322,026	4,293,058	2,721,919	2,281,874	3,764,425
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	14,925,100	14,743,100	23,837,400	11,152,700	12,494,000	13,543,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	45,521	54,360	54,414	46,573	43,019	41,485
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	95,016	90,952	82,488	57,975	57,459	63,504
Ferro-alloys..... tons	9,653	4,513	3,893	2,442	1,147	2,458
Lead..... lbs.			26,470,373	29,126,551	32,330,204	30,333,412
Zinc..... lbs.			28,837,006	27,012,329	27,104,302	30,015,981
Copper..... lbs.				32,965,700	27,551,889	32,647,984
Nickel..... lbs.				8,902,320	8,764,513	14,257,921
Gold..... ounces		250,362	294,361	265,709	244,777	265,560
Silver..... ounces			1,585,144	1,312,617	1,322,132	1,808,613
Coal..... tons		1,123,453	975,932	1,551,379	1,293,867	1,094,340
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		127,020,000	126,730,000	110,640,000	118,210,000	129,610,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,594,000	6,303,645	6,817,000	6,206,000	4,363,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		5,857,000	7,027,000	9,179,000	7,669,000	8,535,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		1,053,000	1,569,000	850,000	613,000	1,040,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		241,351,243	241,531,775	202,270,694	200,680,567	205,982,174
Flour production..... brls.			1,161,389	1,654,189	1,383,205	1,282,214
(2) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	74,056,391	71,183,208	95,073,698	86,934,082	88,079,472	95,041,690
Footwear production..... pairs		1,982,451	2,153,955	1,782,172	1,704,677	1,877,661
Output of central electric stations..... k.w.h.		63,974,000	59,714,000	59,782,000	54,243,000	54,092,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		26,442,000	26,639,000	31,074,000	25,833,000	26,359,000
Newspaper production..... tons		223,890	235,570	235,020	196,170	216,160
Automobiles, passenger production.....		3,819	5,524	2,125	4,211	7,325
<b>Index of Physical Volume of</b>						
<b>Business.....</b>		101.9	107.9	95.9	97.1	99.0
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....</b>		102.5	110.3	95.5	97.5	99.8
Mineral production.....		144.7	165.8	143.5	132.9	135.7
Manufacturing.....		100.0	102.7	94.8	99.5	100.7
Construction.....		52.1	69.8	37.2	40.4	39.9
Electric power.....		191.9	206.2	170.4	162.7	184.8
<b>DISTRIBUTION.....</b>		100.1	101.3	97.2	96.2	96.7
Trade employment.....		123.6	122.8	119.5	119.8	118.0
Carloadings.....		69.6	72.1	68.7	67.0	74.9
Imports.....		77.6	80.5	78.2	73.5	70.0
Exports.....		92.7	100.3	85.3	82.8	77.3

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending November 2, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 5, September 7, and August 10, 1935; October 6, September 8, and August 11, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

loss of 48,351 working days in September. Over one-half of the time loss during October was due to strikes of longshoremen and other water transport workers at Vancouver and other Pacific ports which began in June. None of the other disputes involved large numbers of workers for any considerable length of time. In October, 1934, there were nineteen disputes involving 5,993 workers and a time loss of 50,244 working days, most of the time loss being due to two strikes of loggers in northern Ontario and a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia. Of the nineteen disputes in October, thirteen were recorded as terminated, five resulting in favour of the workers involved, four in favour of the employers concerned, compromise settlements being reached in three cases while the result of one is recorded as indefinite. The disputes un-terminated at the end of the month numbered six and involved approximately 1,500 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department received the report of the Royal Commission concerning the industrial dispute involving the Shipping Federation of British Columbia and the longshoremen of the Vancouver Waterfront, and also the finding of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with a dispute between various metal mining companies in the Bridge River district of British Columbia and their underground and surface workers.

On October 12, a Board was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited and certain of its employees at Cumberland, B.C.

Applications for the establishment of Boards were received from certain employees of the Hamilton Street Railway and from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company.

Recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are detailed in this issue in the section commencing at page 978.

#### **Hon. Norman McL. Rogers appointed Minister of Labour**

In connection with the change in the Dominion Government following the federal election of October 14, the Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers was appointed Minister of Labour, succeeding the Hon. W. A. Gordon.

Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr.

Rogers received his early education there, and then entered Acadia University in 1912. Following a period of overseas service in the Great War he completed his studies at Acadia University in 1919, graduating with the degree of B.A. At this time he was elected to a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford where he studied until 1922 receiving degrees in History, Political Science and Law. On his return to Canada he was appointed Professor of History at Acadia University and was later admitted to the Nova Scotia Bar. In 1927 he became Secretary to the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in his capacity as President of the Privy Council. Since 1929 he has been at Queen's University as Professor of Political Science. In 1934 he served as counsel for the Government of Nova Scotia before the Royal Commission of Economic Enquiry.

Hon. Mr. Rogers has written many articles for Canadian periodicals on economic and constitutional policies.

#### **Hours of Work and Weekly Rest Acts.**

With reference to The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act and the Limitation of Hours of Work Act, enacted at the last session of Parliament to give effect in Canada to two Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, recently issued the following statement:—

"With regard to these statutes it was intimated on behalf of the late government, shortly prior to the general election, that until the regulations were drafted and finally approved no action should be taken in the nature of prosecutions or penalties. In the form in which both Acts passed Parliament no department of the government was designated to take charge of their administration. Notwithstanding this fact a large number of representations have been made to the Department of Labour by employers and workpeople in different parts of the country, which are now being closely examined. The Department of Labour has also before it the administrative measures which have been taken in other countries which have ratified the two draft conventions of the International Labour Conference on which these acts of the Canadian Parliament are respectively based. The preparation of the necessary regulations is thus proceeding in the light of the fullest information, in order that if and when the legislation is declared valid as a result of the reference which is being made by the Dominion Government to the Supreme Court of Canada as to the constitutionality of these enactments,



the regulations may be duly adopted and made public.

"In the meantime, it has not been thought that any exemptions from the provisions of the two Acts of Parliament in question can be granted to individual industries or classes of workers. The necessary arrangements in the Department of Justice for reference to the Supreme Court, in order to obtain a pronouncement by that body respecting the validity of these enactments, are being expedited to the utmost."

The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act came into effect on July 4 and the Limitation of Hours of Work Act on October 5. Both enactments were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, at pages 621 and 623.

### **Social Legislation referred to Supreme Court of Canada**

Announcement has been made on behalf of the Government that reference will be made to the Supreme Court of Canada in order to secure at the earliest possible date a judicial determination as to whether the following Acts, which were adopted at the last session of Parliament, are *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament:—

The Employment and Social Insurance Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 617); The Minimum Wages Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 620); The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 623); The Limitation of Hours of Work Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 621); The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 624); The Natural Products Marketing Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 304); and Section 498-A of the Criminal Code (relating to price discrimination) which was referred to at page 885 of the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### **Change in administration of relief camps.**

In accordance with a recent announcement by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, arrangements are now being made for the transference of the administration of camps for single unemployed men from the Department of National Defence to the Department of Labour.

Approximately 16,000 men are being cared for in 114 active camps.

### **Inquiry into Alberta coal industry**

Notice of an inquiry into the coal industry of Alberta under the Public Inquiries Act is announced in the Alberta Gazette.

The Commission appointed on September 13 is empowered to conduct the inquiry into the industry "both in relation to the circumstances under which it is at present conducted and the possibilities of its future development." In particular, the inquiry is to proceed along the following lines:

1. (a) The cost of production, transportation, distribution and marketing of coal and its by-products and whether such costs or any of them are excessive, and if so, for what reason.

(b) The capitalization, financial organization and cost of management of any person or persons (including any corporation or corporations) operating mines producing coal and the excessiveness or otherwise thereof, and if so, as to the practicability of the revision or reduction of such capitalization, financial organization and cost of management in the best interests of the industry.

2. The wages and working conditions, living costs and conditions of housing and general welfare of mine workers in and about the mine.

3. The practicability of any scheme which will, in respect of coal, coke or by-products—

(a) Increase demand.

(b) Improve existing methods of marketing.

(c) Establish standards of coal, together with adoption of a name or description of such coal.

4. The practicability of any schemes for better regulation of the industry in the future, including—

(a) Proposals for extension of markets.

(b) Proposals for bringing production into relation to consumption.

(c) Proposals having for their object the promotion of rationalization, co-ordination or amalgamation in the industry or any portion of it.

Sir Montague Barlow, Bt., P.C., K.B.E., LL.D., of London, England, has been appointed the Commissioner to conduct the inquiry.

### **Canadian advisory officer honored at Geneva**

At the opening of the 73rd session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in Geneva, Switzerland, on October 24, Dr. W. A. Riddell, the

Canadian Government Representative on this Body, was honoured by being unanimously elected as Chairman.

Dr. Riddell, who is the Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations in Geneva, has been a member of the Governing Body since his appointment to this position in 1924. His appointment as Chairman of the Governing Body has been received with expressions of marked general approval both in Canada and in Geneva.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in addition to being in general control of the permanent staff, is charged with the responsibility of drawing up the agenda of the annual Conference. It comprises in all thirty-two members, of whom sixteen are Government representatives, eight employers' and eight workers' representatives drawn from the sixty-one countries which are members of the International Labour Organization.

#### **Restoration of Canadian seat on governing body of I.L.O.**

Reference was made in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 248), to the circumstances under which the Canadian Government ceased to hold one of the eight permanent seats on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Canada and Belgium at that time were replaced on the Governing Body by representatives of the United States of America and by Russia, respectively. Both Canada and Belgium, however, were given the privilege of being represented as Deputy members.

Through the resignation of Germany from the League of Nations and from the International Labour Organization becoming effective during the month of October past, the vacancy thus occurring in the Governing Body was filled at a meeting of that Body on October 24 through the designation of Canada to take the seat which had previously been held by Germany.

#### **Registrations of trade unions in Great Britain**

Statistical and other information pertaining to the registration of British trade unions under the Trade Union Acts is presented in the report for 1934 of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (Part 4) recently received.

The report indicates that there were 458 unions of employees and 89 associations of employers on the register at the end of 1933; and that the membership of the unions of employees were reduced by 59,000 to 3,347,000. Female membership, in these unions, decreased to 322,000—a reduction of 7,000—owing to loss of members in the textile industry. Seven unions had more than 100,000 members at the end of the year.

Income from members showed a reduction of £148,000, and there was a drop of £1,338,000 in the income from the Ministry of Labour as a result of a decrease in the amount of State unemployment benefit disbursed by the unions. There was also a reduction of £615,000 in the amount of unemployment benefit paid out of the unions' own funds. Dispute, sick and accident and superannuation benefits showed small decreases, while the expenditure on funeral and other benefits and on political objects slightly increased.

The registration of trade unions in Great Britain was first permitted by the Trade Union Act of 1871, the principal Act which governs these bodies. The main purpose of the Act was to relieve trade unions and their members from some of the disabilities from which they suffered owing to their objects being in restraint of trade.

Associations, both of masters to regulate the relationship with their workpeople and of persons engaged in trade or business to impose restrictive conditions on such trade or business, are in law trade unions, and have the same privileges and are subject to the same conditions as trade unions of workpeople.

A number of unions, mostly small, are not registered, but the registered unions are believed to comprise about 80 per cent of the total membership of employees. In the case of trade unions of masters and traders only the small and less powerful are registered.

**National Youth Administration program in United States** The National Youth Administration (United States) on October 21 adopted a program designed to provide part-time jobs for 94,000 young men and women between the ages of 16 and 24. The Administration, which is a subdivision of the Works Progress Administration, announced that the work will be in the field of public service, and will not conflict with the labour market of established workers. The four projects planned by the NYA will begin around November 1 and are expected to continue until June 30, 1936. They will include community development and recreational leadership, rural youth development, assistance to regular governmental agencies in social activities and various types of research.

According to a recent announcement, at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, several amendments to the Provincial Apprenticeship Act will be introduced for the purpose of bringing this legislation more in line with present conditions in industry.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**T**WO applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the Hamilton Street Railway Company being members of Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The matters involved in the dispute are wages and hours of labour, 303 employees being directly affected. An officer of the Department of Labour has been instructed to visit Hamilton and confer with the interested parties.

(2) From certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company being members of Locals 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Fifty employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to their request for restoration of at least one-half of the 15 per cent deduction in wages provided in the agreement with the company dated March 31, 1933.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on October 12 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited and certain of its employees at Cumberland, B.C. The members of the Board are as follows: Mr. J. A. Russell, K.C., of Vancouver, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. George Kidd and Charles McGregor Stewart, both of Vancouver, nominated by the company and employees respectively. The application in this matter was received from the employees on September 16 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 888).

It was reported in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 397, that an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received from employees of 12 coal mining companies operating in the Edmonton district in Alberta. The dispute related to the

employees' request for wage increases and the adjustment of certain inequalities, approximately 700 men, members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, being directly affected. It was intimated by representatives of the mine operators and officials of the union that the services of the Western Representative of the Department of Labour might be helpful in finding a solution of the differences, and this officer accordingly conferred with the interested parties in Calgary. It was subsequently agreed that the matter of the application would be allowed to remain in abeyance pending receipt of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was inquiring into a similar dispute in the Drumheller coal field. The report of this latter Board was made public early in August. Later in the month the representatives of the Edmonton coal operators and the union officers resumed negotiations. They failed, however, to reach an agreement and jointly requested the presence of the Western Representative of the Department. Mr. Harrison arrived in Edmonton on September 10, and during the conferences which ensued a tentative agreement was reached with reference to the matter of inequalities. Owing to other urgent departmental business, Mr. Harrison was unable to remain in Edmonton throughout the negotiations on the matter of wage rates. Through telegraphic correspondence, however, he suggested a basis for further negotiations, which resulted in a settlement being reached providing for a wage increase of 5 per cent, with other minor adjustments, this increase being the same as that recommended by the Conciliation Board which dealt with the dispute in the Drumheller coal field, and which had been already accepted by the coal operators and the miners in the Drumheller area. A communication was received in the Department of Labour on October 26 from the union officials advising that the agreement had been ratified by the membership of the union and that they desired to withdraw their application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

### Report of Board in Dispute between Various Metal Mining Companies in the Bridge River District in British Columbia and their Underground and Surface Workers

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established in July to deal with a dispute between various metal mining companies in the Bridge River district in British Columbia and their underground and

surface workers reported to the Minister of Labour at the close of October. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages and a general improvement in working living conditions, approximately 600 men being

directly affected. The mines involved were the Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia, Limited, the Bralorne Mines, Limited, the Bradian Mines, Limited, the Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, and the Congress Gold Mines, Limited. The Board's report is signed by the chairman, His Honour Judge J. C. McIntosh, and the member nominated by the employees, Mr. W. A. Pritchard. The companies' nominee on the Board, Mr. T. W. Bingay, submitted a minority report. The text of these reports is given below.

Upon receipt of the Board's findings certified copies were mailed by the Department of Labour to the employers and employees concerned. Inasmuch as certain of the Board's recommendations related to matters falling within provincial jurisdiction, a certified copy was forwarded also to the provincial authorities.

### Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between The Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Limited; Bradian Mines Limited; Bralorne Mines Limited; Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines Limited and Congress Gold Mines Limited (Employers), and certain of their employees, being underground and surface labour (Employees).*

Report of William Arthur Pritchard and John Charles McIntosh (Chairman), being majority members of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which Board the above dispute has been referred under the provisions of the above Act.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Board by the Honourable W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, the 25th day of July, 1935, public hearings for the taking of evidence regarding the dispute were held at Goldbridge and Vancouver, and the Board personally investigated existing conditions, both surface and underground.

The mining field known as the Bridge River, in which the properties of the employers are situate, is a gold field comparatively small in area and is reasonably accessible. The properties in active production are the Pioneer, Bralorne and Bradian, while the Wayside and Congress are in process of development. Approximately 80 per cent of the 760 men working in this area are employed by the Pioneer and Bralorne, the Bradian being now operated by the Bralorne.

The matters dealt with by the Board are:

- (1) General complaints.
- (2) Living conditions.
- (3) Working conditions.
- (4) Wage scale.

### General Complaints

#### (a) Hospitalization:

The procedure to be followed is provided by the Masters & Servants Act, R.S.B.C. Cap. 154, which gives the employees voice in such matters. There are two hospitals, each operated by the Pioneer and Bralorne, and the accommodation, considering location, is reasonably sufficient and are efficiently staffed.

It is suggested that the possibility of merging and centralizing these hospitals might be explored, in the best interests of all concerned.

#### (b) Schools:

As the living condition of the employees progresses this becomes a matter of major importance. There are two schools contiguous to the homes of the employees of the Pioneer and Bralorne. These schools were built by these employers who receive respectively \$1,250 and \$1,200 by way of Provincial government grant, and in the case of Bralorne the balance of the two teachers' salaries, and the cost of operation is borne by the employer. In the case of the Pioneer school each employee contributes 50 cents per month towards salaries and costs of operation. This is not provided for by the School Act, but is presumably a term of employment and is neither levied nor collected by the School Board in the person of the official trustee, in the selection of whom the employees have had no voice.

It is recommended that a survey be had by the Department of Education and that the situation be clarified by the establishment of a more comprehensive school district in conformity with the provisions of the School Act.

#### (c) Community Halls:

The Bralorne has provided its employees with this very necessary convenience, partially supported by dues paid by employees: while Pioneer dues are the same, the contributions by this employer and rentals obtained, are used to liquidate the capital cost, this hall being more of a commercial undertaking. Both these employers have done much to facilitate the physical and mental recreation of their employees and it is hoped that this good work will be encouraged and amplified.



*(d) Registration Bureau:*

It is suggested that the possibility of locating the employment office now at Shalalth, at a point which might be more convenient to prospective employees, be considered.

*(e) Group Insurance:*

This is seemingly in the best interests of the employees and it is our understanding that the employers will give the employees in the near future an opportunity to pass on the advisability of continuing these protective measures.

*(f) Silicosis:*

An investigation is now under way by authority of the Provincial Government.

*(g) Method of Payment of Wages:*

Arrangements generally satisfactory. In an isolated instance cheques were issued by an employer on an outside bank, subject to discount.

*Living Conditions**(a) Housing of Unmarried Men:*

Improvements are being made in the condition of the bunkhouses, all of which is subject to the provisions of the Mines Regulations Act.

*(b) Housing of Married Men:*

The shortage of houses is rapidly being mitigated by the erection of suitable houses, let at a fair rental.

*(c) Living Costs—Unmarried Men:*

These generally compare favourably with the costs of other camps.

*(d) Living Costs—Unmarried Men:*

The charges are practically the same as in other mining camps. The food is abundant and of excellent quality.

*Working Conditions**(a) Hazards:*

Conditions in this regard are generally good and the provisions of the Mines Act looking towards the minimizing of the working hazards are being enforced by efficient officials of the Provincial Government. It is recommended, however, that there be a representative safety committee provided for in each mine to make the working of this Act still more effective.

*(b) Hours of Labour:*

The Dominion Act now covers all industries, providing an eight hour day and a forty-eight hour week, allowing for a rest day.

*Wage Scale*

It is recommended that the following wage scale now being paid by the employers be continued:

Underground	
Miners .....	\$ 5.40
Timbermen .....	5.40
No. 1 Hoistmen .....	5.40
No. 2 Hoistmen (small) .....	4.90
Trackmen .....	5.40
Pipemen .....	5.40
Trackmen's Helpers .....	4.50
Machine Doctors .....	5.40
Chute Punchers .....	5.40
Power House Operators .....	5.40
Electricians .....	5.40
Electricians' Helpers .....	4.40
Mechanics .....	5.40
Mechanics' Helpers .....	4.40
Welders .....	5.40
Motormen (Main Haulage) .....	5.15
Motormen .....	4.90
Brakemen .....	4.50
Skiptenders .....	4.90

Surface	
Muckers .....	\$ 4.50
Nippers .....	4.50
Timberhelpers .....	4.50
Crushermen .....	5.00
Aerial Tramway .....	4.50
Mill Operators .....	4.90
Concentrators and Mill Helpers .....	4.40
Steel sharpeners .....	5.40
Steel sharpeners' Helpers .....	4.75
Carpenters .....	5.40
Mucking Machine .....	4.75
Truck Driver .....	4.90
Compressors .....	4.90
Teamsters .....	4.90
Heating Plant .....	4.25
Watchmen .....	4.40
Labourers .....	4.00
Ore Sorting Plant .....	4.00
Bullocks .....	4.00
Flunkies .....	4.00

This scale was adopted by the parties hereto on the recommendation of the Honourable George S. Pearson, Minister of Mines and of Labour for British Columbia, pending the holding of this enquiry. It is a fair and reasonable scale of wages for men employed in this area, having regard to the simplified character of mining operations and the highly advantageous position in which these mine employers find themselves. That this is recognized by the employers, the following excerpt from the letter of Dr. H. P. James, then General Superintendent of the Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia and now General Manager, to the Registrar, Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Ottawa, on accepting the institution of the Board, dated July 4, 1935, is indicative of his satisfaction with the scale, as he says at page 7:

"The Central Committee apparently regard this settlement as a temporary measure pending investigation by the Board of Conciliation. Although this decidedly was not the understanding of operators at the time of accepting Mr. Pearson's suggestions, this company is anxious to reach a final settlement of the dispute, if such there still is, and is willing

to have a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to enquire into this matter.<sup>37</sup>

And the letter of R. Bosustow, General Manager, Bralorne Mines Limited, also to the Registrar and dated July 3, 1935, at page 2:

"At a meeting of the officials of the various operating companies involved in the strike it was agreed by the Bralorne Mines to accept the new proposal as offered through the Honourable Mr. Pearson.

"At a general meeting held at Pioneer Community Hall the afternoon of May 21st, the above wage scale was accepted by the employees. The Central Strike Committee, however, regarded the settlement as a temporary measure pending further investigation by a Board of Conciliation."

It is clear that both Dr. James and Mr. Bosustow regarded this wage scale as a continuing one and one which should have been acceptable to the employees. Much data was introduced by the employers to show that this scale is higher than that paid in other parts of Canada in mines of a similar character, but at least one gold mine—the Premier—pays a higher wage scale than the one recommended.

It was agreed by the parties during the hearing that one wage scale only should be adopted and not a lesser one for the non-dividend paying concerns in process of development.

(Signed) W. A. Pritchard,  
J. C. McIntosh,  
Chairman.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 23rd day of October, 1935.

### Minority Report

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between The Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Limited; Bradian Mines Limited; Bralorne Mines Limited; Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines Limited and Congress Gold Mines Limited (Employers), and certain of their employees, being underground and surface labour (Employees).*

Report of Thomas Wentworth Bingay, being minority member of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which Board the above named dispute has been referred under the provisions of the above Act.

I concur in the accompanying report except as to wage scale. I disagree with my colleagues in this connection, for the following reasons:

I will quote from pages 48 and 49 of the transcript:

"The CHAIRMAN: It is the duty of the Board undoubtedly to take evidence and go into the matter and investigate it thoroughly and come to a conclusion on a wage scale, not necessarily the temporary one, not necessarily the one suggested by yourselves, not necessarily the one suggested by the operators.

"Mr. McIVOR: Is it not understood it is only a question of the difference between the original offer and the temporary wage scale we are now working under?

"Mr. FARRIS: Oh, no, because we are saying we were forced into the position of having to put up with a much higher wage scale than conditions warrant, and we are going to ask now that the matter has been opened up, for a proper wage scale. The men say, we were asked to come back to work to get this settled, and we say we offered that only as a temporary method of carrying on the work, and now we say the Board is formed, the men have asked for it, and they have to go into the conditions and set a proper wage scale for the district, in accordance with the conditions.

"The CHAIRMAN: I have already dealt with the matter in my statement, and all members of the Board have expressed an opinion on that. It is suggested we deal with this matter and take such evidence as affects the wages irrespective of any wage scale now existing.

"Mr. PRITCHARD: I agree that the present wage scale is a temporary one."

It is to be noted from the above quotation that the scale being then worked under was considered as temporary by all parties and was so ruled by the Board, and therefore subject to revision either up or down.

The counsel for the employers then withdrew the claim for a lower wage scale for non-dividend paying properties, and the enquiry proceeded on the assumption that a scale would be set, regardless of the temporary scale. No evidence was taken as to how the temporary scale was arrived at, as it seemed to be immaterial to the issue.

I disagree with the inference drawn from statements of the operating officials of Bralorne and Pioneer, that they had expressed satisfaction with the temporary scale suggested by the Minister of Labour.

This scale can hardly be cited as one of their free choice, as the statements quoted show that it was adopted only as a result of protracted negotiations between the parties and after considerable governmental intervention.

It appears then, that the Board should have based its findings upon the evidence as to wage scales elsewhere. Furthermore, whatever might be inferred from statements of Bralorne and Pioneer officials, they can



hardly be construed as binding the Wayside and Congress. Apparently this fact has not been given its proper consideration in the majority report.

The data submitted by the employers, evidently prepared so as to be representative, was compiled from the wage scales of the Canadian operations most similar to the Bralorne and Pioneer mines. In my opinion they exhibited a fair average of these scales. The cost of living is admitted, after full consideration of data submitted, to show that in this respect the Bridge River district compares favourably with that at the other mining operations brought into comparison.

The supplement to "The Labour Gazette" of January, 1935, "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada," which was filed as an exhibit, confirms the correctness of said data.

Comparison is made in the majority report with the Premier wage scale; that is with the exceptional case of an exceptional mine.

Also this comparison is made without evidence as to living costs, which might modify the wage comparison considerably. The Premier produces silver practically equal in value to its gold production. The fairer comparison, undoubtedly, is with the considerable number of Canadian gold producers, as filed by the employers.

The data presented to the Board by the employers, not only indicates that the scale recommended by the majority is higher than those of the generality of Canadian gold mines, but also that the scales in Bridge River prevailing before the strike, in general compared favourably with them. There therefore seems to be no justification for a general increase over the May 1st scale, and no evidence was produced by the employees to justify such an increase.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 23rd day of October, 1935.

(Sgd.) T. W. Bingay.

### **Report of Royal Commission Concerning Industrial Dispute on Vancouver Waterfront**

ON September 10, 1935, the Honourable Mr. Justice H. H. Davis, of the Supreme Court of Canada was, in accordance with Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, appointed a commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act to inquire into an industrial dispute which had been in existence for several months on the Vancouver waterfront, involving the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and the longshoremen at that port (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, page 803). Hon. Justice Davis proceeded immediately to the City of Vancouver and there held a public hearing, on notice to all parties concerned, from September 16 to October 9, 1935, inclusive. On October 9, 10 and 11, he conferred with three representatives of each party to the dispute. His report and findings were received in the Department of Labour on October 22, and certified copies were mailed immediately to the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association. The text of the Commissioner's report is given below.

#### **Report of Commissioner**

On October 10, 1934, the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers Association, an organized union of longshoremen engaged in work on the Vancouver waterfront, said union having been in existence since 1924, entered into a three-year agreement (Exhibit 3) with the Shipping Federation of

British Columbia Limited, an association of shipping, stevedoring, cargo-handling and other seagoing and port interests. The said agreement fixed the rate of wages and set out in detail the working conditions agreed upon. This agreement took the place of an agreement between the same parties that had expired on the 31st day of October, 1933. During the intervening period of nearly a year the parties had been continuously negotiating the terms of the new agreement; there had been created under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, chap. 112 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, a Board of Conciliation which, after sitting several weeks under the Chairmanship of The Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson of The Supreme Court of British Columbia, had issued its report dated June 30, 1934; and there had come into existence on April 1, 1934, a larger organization, known as The Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers of Canada, of an advisory nature, to which the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers Association immediately became a member as Local No. 1, and to which in due course the New Westminster and District Waterfront Workers Association, the Victoria Riggers and Transport Workers Association, the Vancouver Export Log Workers Association, the Coastwise Longshoremen and Freight Handlers, the Seafarers Industrial Union and other organizations became affiliated members.

The constitution of this new organization states that its function was "to promote the well-being of the workers engaged in this

industry in order that through their organized effort they may secure an adequate wage, reasonable working hours and decent working conditions."

If there was an advantage to the Vancouver and District Longshoremen's Union in the advice and guidance of this new and larger organization formed in April, 1934, the local union had such advantage before it entered into the said agreement on October 10, 1934. With so much time spent in negotiating the terms of the agreement, so much investigation had into the alleged grievances and so much advice available from the larger organization formed, one would have expected that the new three-year agreement would be reasonably satisfactory to the parties. There was a veiled suggestion before me that the men had been intimidated into signing the agreement, but the farthest that any reliable evidence went in the tenseness of feeling at the Enquiry was that the men had "reluctantly" accepted the agreement.

A week after the agreement was made, the employers, the Shipping Federation, voluntarily granted an increase in the base wage fixed by the terms of the agreement by five cents an hour, the minimum working pay then being for ship men 85 cents an hour straight time and \$1.28 an hour overtime, and for dock men, 81 cents an hour straight time and \$1.22 an hour overtime. In the light of the 1934 payroll of the Shipping Federation amounting to \$1,104,328.15, its voluntary increase of over 6 per cent in wages represented a very substantial amount of money.

Greer, one of the two business agents of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers Association, testifying on behalf of the Union, frankly stated to me in his evidence that the agreement of October 10, 1934, was "a better agreement than had been on the waterfront the last ten years." Melnikow, of San Francisco, an American expert on longshore labour problems, was called as a witness by the Union. He described himself as a consulting economist and Director of the Pacific Coast Labour Bureau. He said he had made a special study of longshoremen's agreements and stated in evidence in reply to a question put by me that "on the whole the October agreement was a very fine agreement," though he pointed out certain respects in which it could be improved from the men's point of view. Crombie, the labour manager of the Shipping Federation, who impressed me as an eminently fair representative of the employers and as a man of large practical

experience on the Vancouver waterfront over the past twelve years, testified that there never had been a better agreement on the Vancouver waterfront.

With this agreement finally entered into by the Union on October 10, 1934, and to remain in effect by its express terms until September 30, 1937, and to continue thereafter until either party gave notice to the other sixty days prior to the thirtieth of September in any year, one would have expected a certain amount of industrial peace on the Vancouver waterfront for at least two or three years. But immediately after the agreement was signed all sorts of objections, complaints, grievances and demands, written and verbal, were made continually by the Union against the Shipping Federation and these culminated as early as June 5, 1935, in a complete breakdown.

This may be a convenient place, before proceeding with the narrative of the events that ended in the complete breakdown that occurred on June 5, 1935, to define what is meant by the term "extra" or "basement" men and by the term "despatcher," because these terms will occur frequently in my review of the evidence. It is to be borne in mind that longshore labour is of a peculiar nature in that it is of necessity intermittent employment and subject at all times to fluctuating and uncontrollable periods of slackness and of peak loads and that consequently the best interests of the individual longshoreman depends upon a careful regulation from time to time of the total number of men to be employed at more or less permanent labour at the particular port. If the total number of men is too large for the normal needs of the port at a particular time, then the amount of work available for each man becomes insufficient for a reasonable living if any approach is made to an equitable distribution of the available work among the men. If, on the other hand, there is too small a number of permanent men available for the needs of the port, it creates a condition when too much overtime and rush work is required from the men to be conducive to the good health and welfare of the individual labourer. There has grown up consequently the system of the employers and the employees settling from time to time, as the normal needs of the given port require, a registration list of those who will be entitled to more or less permanent work. The registration is said to be "frozen" at the point of the total number of men fixed by this list. The men so registered are regarded, subject



to individual efficiency for the various classes of work, as the men among whom the longshore work at the port will be distributed with as much equality as the qualifications of the individual man and the nature of the labour required will permit. These men are known as the permanent or regular longshoremen at the port. But in the very nature of any large shipping port there occur days or seasons of peak loads when an unusual number of ships happen to be in port loading or unloading cargo at the same time, or unusually large quantities of a particular kind of cargo requiring a particular type of longshoreman are being loaded or unloaded. Such conditions may exhaust at the time the total number of registered longshoremen available for the particular work, and "casual" labourers must be called upon at such times to assist in the handling of the peak loads. These "casual" labourers who pick up work intermittently are known as "extra" men, and at the port of Vancouver became known as "basement" men because they gathered awaiting work in the basement of the despatching hall of the Shipping Federation instead of on the main floor of the building which was used by the permanent or registered men. All the men on the registration list were permitted to form a union for their own benefit, and through their joint action were enabled to collectively bargain for their wages and working conditions. In October, 1934, when the agreement in question was made at Vancouver, the registration list was settled at 940 men. There were roughly seventy-five or one hundred men who were known to be available from time to time for surplus work at times of peak loads. Some of these men were experienced longshoremen of six or seven years' standing, some of them were "ex-employees" or "ex-card" men, which means that they were at one time or another regular employees at some port and held a card from the union at that port. Due to illness or change of residence or some other cause they had withdrawn from the registration list at some port but were willing to pick up whatever work they could until such time as an increase in the number of the registration list would enable them to be added to that list. These men were not members, for the time being, of the Union because the Union was limited to the registered men. The limited registration of men based upon an average of the daily requirements for normal conditions is the basis of the decasualization theory generally applied in the United States and Canada. As I understand it, in England they

go on a different theory, that is to have enough men to meet the peak loads or abnormal conditions and by unemployment insurance attempt to cover the men who from time to time are not required. In the absence of unemployment insurance in the United States and Canada the system of having the registration list limited to the needs of normal conditions and taking on "extra" men in time of need has grown up.

Now all these men, whether registered Union men or extra men, had to be despatched for work by some person and the person who despatched them became known as the "despatcher." The registration men were despatched at Vancouver mainly, and from about the first of February exclusively, by the chief despatcher, whose office was on the main floor of the despatching building owned and operated by the Shipping Federation. Another despatcher in the basement, working in conjunction and taking his instructions from the despatcher upstairs, despatched the extra men from the basement as and when required. He soon got to know the casual labourers who were available from time to time and had his own list of them. In the very nature of the peculiar requirements of longshore labour, the selection of men for work from time to time among the registration or Union members themselves, on the one hand, and the selection of men from time to time as between the registration or Union members and the extra men, was bound to lead to constant individual grievances. Good, strong and experienced men from the registered or Union membership would often be employed when others on the same registration and belonging to the same Union would think that they were just as capable and worthy of the work. Again, when extra men were despatched from the basement, members on the registration and belonging to the Union would think that they were just as good men and better entitled to preferment. Much therefore turned on the fairness of the particular individual who was acting as "the despatcher." The men thought there was too much favouritism and discrimination on the part of an employer despatcher; the employers on the other hand thought that it was necessary to the efficiency of the work that they should appoint the despatcher and control the distribution of the work. The latter system left much to the employers in ordering out their own preferred men, preferred on the ground of individual efficiency; the former system led to a more equal distribution of work by rotation among the men looking to an equalization of earnings.

The agreement of October 10, 1934, continued the practice of employment of "extra" men. The agreement expressly provided:

11. It is herewith recognized and agreed to by both parties to this Agreement that the employment of Members of the Association by Members of the Shipping Federation, and the work which will be allotted to Members of the Association, is dependent in the first place upon members of the Association being and continuing to be in the opinion of the employers, efficient and capable of performing a fair day's work, and of satisfactorily handling the particular commodities to be loaded and/or discharged at the time when men are required.

12. While the Federation cannot guarantee 100 per cent of the work, the Federation will continue to allot work and employ only Association men when available, as the Federation is doing at present, that is to say; with the exception of jitney driving and/or the working of other mechanized dock devices, and the work performed by dock maintenance men, the Federation will allot work to the efficient members of the Association registered with the Federation, or who may hereafter become so registered in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and according to the amount of daily work available.

The said agreement further expressly provided for the despatcher being appointed by the employers. Where the labour Union appoints the despatcher from among its own members, the system is called "Union despatching." That the practice at Vancouver of employer-despatching was definitely continued by the agreement is plain from clause 4 of the agreement which reads as follows:—

4. That the employment and regulation of all Waterfront labour including the despatching and distribution of work and earnings shall be controlled by the Shipping Federation and supervised through its Labour Manager in accordance with the Regulations attached hereto and marked Schedule "B."

To safeguard the interests and welfare of its members, the Association may appoint an accredited representative to co-operate with and assist the Labour Manager in carrying out the supervision and administration of Schedule "B."

The last paragraph of clause 4 was a new provision intended to afford the Union greater facility in checking up on the despatcher and keeping in touch with exactly what was going on in the despatching room and was accepted by the men as an improvement over the old system. Reference should here be made to section 32 of schedule B to the agreement which reads as follows:

32. The Business Agent or Agents or any accredited member of the Association appointed to act as a special representative, shall have all reasonable access to the Shipping Federation Despatch Office, for the purpose of acquiring and distributing first-hand information in regard to and in connection

with orders for work, allotment of work, and the despatching of men to work during despatching office hours, so long as such representatives continue to co-operate with the Despatching Staff and continue to maintain harmonious conditions between the Despatching Staff and the members of the Association registered for employment.

The whole of Schedule B to the agreement is an elaborate and detailed definition of despatching regulations. It was drafted by Major Crombie, the Labour Manager of the Shipping Federation, and during the long period of negotiation for the new agreement was finally settled in its present form jointly by the employers and the employees and is admittedly an improvement for the employees over the former agreements.

Reverting now to the agreement that was signed on October 10, 1934, on that very day the Secretary of the Union wrote the Shipping Federation requesting an increase of five cents per hour in the base wage and while that letter was under consideration by the Federation, the Union sent a second letter dated October 17 repudiating the authority of the previous letter and requesting an increase in the base wage by fifteen cents an hour (Exhibit 64). On November 23 (Exhibit 73) the Union wrote the Federation asking consideration of employing the members of the Freight Handlers Association (a group affiliated with the larger organization) when extra men were required. On December 5th (Exhibit 32) the Union wrote complaining that stevedores were obtaining men from New Westminster rather than local men "in taking care of the present peak load."

The evidence before me disclosed that the bringing of extra men when necessary from New Westminster involved considerable additional expense in transportation to the employers and was only resorted to when experienced men for particular work were not available from the Union. There was nothing substantial in the complaint. On December 20 (Exhibit 21) the Union wrote the Federation, setting up its interpretation of clause 13 of the agreement in connection with the employment of extra men, outside the Union, when peak loads made it necessary to engage men over and beyond the members of the Union. The letter put a construction upon the agreement that was not only not in accordance with long established practice under the prior agreements but not sustainable upon the language of the existing agreement or upon the construction put upon the language by the Union itself up to the date of the letter. This involves a consideration of the



contention of the Union with respect to extra men for surplus work at time of peak loads, and, being one of three major questions, I shall refer to it again. The setting up of this contention as early as December 20 taken in the light of the other demands of the Union made prior and subsequent thereto, bears its own significance in the narrative. On December 28 (Exhibit 85) the Shipping Federation engaged one, Hall, an outsider having considerable familiarity with the shipping industry by virtue of his having been a member of two Boards of Conciliation between the Union and the Federation, one in 1930 and the other in 1934, to undertake during the six months then ensuing a special investigation "with the object of the Federation getting into closer touch with the men themselves." On January 5 (Exhibit 76) the Federation by letter notified the Union of this appointment and expressed the hope that Hall "may be assured of hearty co-operation and assistance" from the Union. Replying on January 31 (Exhibit 77) the Union stated that "the Executive Committee of the Association and their officials welcome the movement and they will be willing and ready to co-operate with Mr. Hall," but, very properly, saying that they "do not understand and will not recognize that Mr. Hall will be taking the place of or acting in lieu of the Advisory and Negotiations Committee" set up by the agreement. Sinister motives on the part of the Federation in the appointment of Mr. Hall were subsequently attributed by the Union at the Enquiry.

As early as January 3 (Exhibit 19) the Union wrote to the Federation seeking the consent of the Federation to an increase in the number of men in the Union and further asking that several dock gang men be created into a new ship gang. The number of men to be in the Union had been fixed by the October agreement and any increase in numbers was specifically provided for by joint action (clause 13). By the recitals in the agreement the parties had acknowledged that the well-being of longshore labour "depends upon a careful regulating of the total number of men registered for employment." This letter of the 3rd was fully answered with facts and figures by the Federation in two separate letters on January 21 (Exhibit 89 and 90). On January 19 (Exhibit 7) the Union by letter complained of the despatching of members for surplus work from the basement of the Despatching Hall where non-members gathered to pick up surplus work when at peak load conditions there was a

need for extra men. The letter stated that the Executive Committee of the Union "feel that an arrangement whereby all members, whether receiving work under their own category or surplus work on ship or dock, be despatched from the upstairs wicket would be a great improvement." The Federation acceded to this request (Exhibit 8), and wheat-trimmers and surplus ship work men who were members of the Union, were transferred within a few days from the boards in the basement to new boards provided for them on the main floor. This having been accomplished, only non-members were accorded access thereafter to the basement. The Union then complained of the closing of the basement to their representatives, and, while it may have been a tactless step on the part of the Federation that aroused suspicion, the Federation was clearly entitled to take that course. The compliance of the Federation with the request of the Union to move these men upstairs had given rise to a new ground of complaint.

On January 28 the Union wrote again (Exhibit 34) to the Federation re-asserting their interpretation of clause 13 of the agreement as applicable to the employment of extra men.

On February 4 (Exhibit 74) the Union wrote again to the Federation that "the membership of the Association has gone on record as demanding that the preference for surplus work be given to the Coastwise Longshoremen and Freight Handlers Association" (an affiliated union) when no Union men are available and after certain other men mutually agreed upon have been despatched. The letter set out a resolution passed on November 19 at a general meeting of the Union that "if no satisfactory action can be obtained by request, the Association take steps to bring about the arrangement themselves," and a further resolution passed at the same meeting "that the Executive Committee be empowered to instruct the Business agents to refuse to allow no-card men to work if and when they see the necessity or advisability for so doing, and that Association members refuse to work with no-card men unless they have a permit from the Business agents." It is perfectly plain under the agreement, as well as upon the established practice, that the Union had no such right to dictate in respect of extra men for surplus work at peak load conditions. A mass meeting of the Union was held on Sunday, February 10, and by letter of February 11 (Exhibit 35) the Fed-

eration was advised of several resolutions passed at that mass meeting. One resolution read:

"That this meeting declare that all surplus work shall be given to ex-employees with special consideration given to others considered by the Association membership as entitled to the work and when this list is exhausted, the work be given to the affiliated locals."

And another resolution read as follows:

"That on and after 7 a.m. on Tuesday, February 12, 1935, members of the Association shall refuse to work with any non-member whose despatch slip has not been stamped by an accredited representative of the Association."

The Federation had by its letters of February 8 (Exhibit 75) clearly defined its rights and position in respect of casual labour, and the resolutions above mentioned of the mass meeting of the Union were plainly in defiance of those rights. The Federation by letter of February 12 (Exhibit 91) stated that, should any action be taken by the Union or its members along the line suggested in the resolutions, "such action will be considered by the Federation as a direct violation of the Agreement." Then on March 12 the Union notified the Federation (Exhibit 70) that it had accepted thirteen new men as members of the Union; this without going through the procedure provided by clause 13 of the agreement respecting new members.

On April 5 a new course of conduct on the part of the members of the Union occurred. The Union refused to load logs on the North Vancouver shore that had been cut by members of one of their affiliated locals, the Vancouver Export Log Workers Association, because the latter union had a dispute with their employers. The Vancouver Union, "in consideration of close relationship of this Association and the Export Log Workers," resolved "that this Association also declare the logs unfair and if the Export Log Workers' strike is still on, on the morning of April 5, we refuse to load logs" (Exhibit 36). This was a sympathetic strike of the Vancouver Union with one of the other locals affiliated with the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers of Canada. This stoppage of work continued from April 5 till April 24, notwithstanding that clause 16 of the agreement of October 10 had specifically provided against stoppage of work for any reason "except the one of safety." No question of safety was involved. On April 11 (Exhibit 62) the Secretary of the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers of Can-

ada wrote the Secretary of the log workers' employers that "the present controversy stands fair to lead the whole marine transportation industry into a serious tie-up."

On April 17 (Exhibit 33) the Union submitted to the Federation changes it desired in the working conditions set up by the October agreement. On April 26 (Exhibit 27) the Union notified the Federation that a mass meeting of the members "declared a rest period between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. on Monday, April 29, 1935, and no work will be performed between these hours." The evidence disclosed that the rest period was to enable the men to participate in the Relief Camp Strikers' parade in Vancouver. The same letter notified the Federation "that the same mass meeting declared May 1, 1935, a holiday so that the members could attend the May Day celebrations." The Federation replied (Exhibit 92) "that the contemplated action on the part of your members would constitute a breach of the agreement which prevails between the Federation and the Association." The Federation on May 2 (Exhibit 93) notified the Union that a complete cessation of work on April 29 between 3 and 4 p.m., and gangs ordered to work at 8 a.m. on May 1 not reporting to work till 5 p.m., constituted breaches of the agreement.

On April 30 at a meeting with representatives of the Union the Federation clearly outlined its position with reference to matters above referred to, and delivered a letter (Exhibit 37) covering the same to the Secretary of the Union and sent a copy to each of the 927 members of the Union, obviously being of the opinion that the officials did not represent the will of the general membership or instructed them to act contrary to the terms of the agreement. The sending to every member of a copy of the letter may have been a tactless thing to do, but it fully and plainly disclosed to each member the position taken by the Federation.

The Union replied by letter dated May 3 (Exhibit 24) insisting upon what they termed their right to stop work on unfair cargo. "We state once more that under no consideration will we surrender our freedom in exercising the principles of a labour union." The letter proceeded to state that "other instances of stoppage of work and the many minor grievances existing will be found on investigation, to arise from one fundamental source, namely, the control of despatching and distribution of work and earnings by the Shipping Federation." The Union repeated its position that the closing of the basement of the despatch-



ing hall to officials and members of the Union was a breach of the agreement. The letter proceeded, "Will it ever be possible for us to convince the Federation that the members long ago completely lost faith in the fairness and impartiality of the employer-controlled despatching office and that confidence can never be restored, however fairly the despatching may now be carried out? . . . The only possible way by which confidence can ever be restored, to the mutual benefit of all concerned, will be found in turning over the despatching to the men themselves." The letter then advised that "Our mass meeting of April 25 endorsed a motion 'that the Association supply all longshore labour.' This motion is meant to cover the despatching of surplus men, and of course means further difficulties between us unless we can arrive at something definite in these negotiations."

On May 10 (Exhibit 18) the Federation replied to the Union's letter of May 3 and again sent a copy to every member of the Union. This was a very definite letter stating the position of the Federation.

(1) that it would not relinquish its right to control and direct waterfront operations, and to employ casual labour the same as had been done since the formation of the Union in 1924.

(2) that under no circumstances would the Federation be willing to delegate its right of despatching the men to the Union or to any other body.

(3) that stoppage of work, such as the three weeks' refusal to load logs on the North Shore, constituted a fundamental breach of the agreement.

The letter, rather unfortunately, I think, closed with an invitation to the Union "to offer some suitable financial guarantees that you will live up to and abide by the terms of the agreement. We insist on this as a condition to be complied with before we can see our way clear to resume negotiations on any of the points you have raised." Such an arrangement was said to be in effect at the port of Montreal between members of the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Association of Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal.

On May 15 (Exhibit 38) the Union notified the Federation that at the regular General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th it was resolved—

"That no gang or individual of the Association shall be dismissed to make place for any other gang or individual unless the permission of the Association, through their officials, is first obtained, and should the em-

ployer violate this rule, the Business Agents be empowered to take the men off the job."

On May 23 (Exhibit 17) the Union notified the Federation that "Union despatch has again been brought into negotiation as the principal issue between the Association and the Federation" and that by a large majority vote of a mass meeting of the Union the Union had determined to put its own despatching system into effect on and after 7 a.m. Monday May 27. The letter closed with an offer to make "any further explanations which may be desired." The Federation replied on May 24 (Exhibit 26) that it was the duty of the men under their agreement to continue to report for work at the Federation despatching hall and to be despatched from there in accordance with the terms of the agreement. "We wish to notify you that should they fail to do so and there is a resultant stoppage of work, the agreement will no longer be in effect."

Then on May 27 (Exhibit 25) the Union addressed a letter "to all stevedores and dock operators" notifying them that "the Association is now definitely committed to Union despatching. Whether this will lead to a tie-up of shipping in this Port rests, to a very large degree, upon you, our actual employers." The significance of the letter is that the membership of the Shipping Federation is composed of 30 members, of whom 5 are stevedoring companies, 6 are dock operators and 19 are steamship owners or agencies. The letter was not sent to any of the 19 members and was obviously an effort to deal direct with the 11 stevedoring and dock operator members of the Shipping Federation.

May 27 was a critical date. The Union deliberately set up, or attempted to set up, its own system of despatching the men for work. It was a deliberate breach by the Union of the basic principle upon which the October agreement rested. The system failed to work because the stevedores would not send their orders for men to the Union despatcher but only through the regular despatcher of the Federation. The setting up by the Union of their own machinery for despatching men to work was so plainly in defiance of the existing agreement that the Union did not carry the proposal to the point of a tie-up or strike.

During the first week of the Enquiry the case for the Union turned mainly on the system of despatching, but later on the Union shifted its ground to other matters and, in the end, Emory, who was the leader for the Union, stated that the attempt to set up Union despatching was only intended as a handle to force the issue of the employment of extra

men from the basement for surplus work at time of peak loads.

May 27 was little over a week before June 4 when the break came. Up to May 27 it is plain that only two major issues were involved—surplus work and the despatching system—and they really involve one principle. Treating them as separate issues it is plain on the evidence that on neither issue could the Union justify a strike. Dealing first with surplus work. The agreement continued the established practice on the Vancouver waterfront to fix by registration in the Union the number of men who normally could expect regular and permanent employment. The number was fixed at 940 in October, 1934. To permit of too large a registration only results in a spread of the work over more men, with consequent diminution of the earnings of the individual men. There are inherent difficulties in the very nature of the case in reducing membership to actual normal requirements. Then, in order to satisfy the demands at times of peak loads (for longshore labour is of necessity, as acknowledged by the recitals in the October agreement, intermittent employment and subject at all times to fluctuating and uncontrollable periods of slackness and of peak loads) the employers are entitled to use casual labour, that is, men who are not regularly employed and registered as members of the Union. These men are called "basement men" or "extra men," and their work is termed "surplus work." This was the established practice since the Union was formed in 1924 and was clearly continued and intended to be continued by the provisions of the October agreement. In fact the Union plainly adopted this view itself after the making of the agreement when it urged upon the Federation the employment of members of its affiliated local, the Freight-Handlers' Association (Letter of November 23—Exhibit 73). There was no justification for the subsequent interpretation sought to be put upon clause 13 of the agreement of confining the employment of extra men to the Union (December 20—Exhibit 21). It was an utterly untenable position. I was impressed at first by the contention of the Union that the employment of extra men from the basement was used unfairly by the Federation to deprive the registered membership of the Union of their prior claim to preference, but this impression was dislodged when the actual figures produced in evidence showed that the amounts of the payroll of the Federation and the percentages received by the Union and the extra men respectively were as follows:

Year	Total Longshore Payroll	Percentage paid to Union Group
1925.. .. .	\$1,242,166 74	99.62
1926.. .. .	1,659,188 81	96.58
1927.. .. .	1,555,189 59	97.26
1928.. .. .	1,625,393 12	95.03
1929.. .. .	1,586,567 15	95.68
1930.. .. .	1,192,309 18	96.57
1931.. .. .	943,492 41	97.39
1932.. .. .	809,089 99	96.51
1933.. .. .	772,529 28	98.16
1934.. .. .	1,104,328 15	97.70

Moreover the list of men actually despatched from the basement (Exhibit 67) shows many of them were what are called "ex-employees" or "ex-card men," that is, men who have had longshore experience and have been at one time or another on the registered list of some longshoremen's union. Many of these men had been despatched more or less regularly from the basement during the last five, six or seven years. They were not used, or intended to be used, to break the Union as suggested. It is to be observed that, when the Union adopted the system in February of "O.K"-ing the slips of every basement man when despatched, and declined to permit its men to work with any basement men whose slip had not been "O.K"-ed, there was not a single man despatched from the basement by the Federation to whom the Union refused its O.K. This in itself refutes the contention that the basement men were improperly and unfairly despatched by the Federation. It is plain that when the Union found itself affiliated with other local unions, such as the Freight-Handlers, it sought to control the basement in order to give work to men of its affiliated unions and thereby strengthen the hand of the larger organization, the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers of Canada. As early as December 28 the Union refused to permit the basement dispatcher to send out three particular men and insisted upon three freight-handlers of their affiliated union being sent out. If the setting up of its own despatching system by the Union on May 27 was only intended to be a handle to force the issue in respect of the basement men, it was an issue which had no merit and could not have properly been forced to an issue.

Much of the evidence at the Enquiry was directed to the despatching system. That is a controversial question and the practices and theories relating to despatching involve a problem of longshore labour that probably has not yet been adequately settled, and upon which many honest differences of opinions may exist. The nature of the despatching system lies at the very root of the longshore industry and for years the world over has



been the subject matter of much experiment. The employees have always complained that an employer despatcher leads to much favouritism and unfair discrimination; the employer contends that employee despatcher carries greater dangers in this regard. In the earliest days the employer went down to the dock and picked his men from "the line up." Later, when the industry became larger, the employers adopted a registration list, to avoid the inconvenience and disturbance of a "line-up" of the men, and an "employer" despatcher was engaged for a group of the employers to despatch the particular registered men ordered out by the employers. This system, it is said by the men, led to favourite gangs being afforded much of the work, with consequent inequalities of opportunity and earnings among the men. The Shipping Federation frankly admitted this before me, but on the other hand stated that a system whereby the men rotate in turn without reference to individual efficiency, the squirrel-cage method, takes away initiative and substantially reduces efficiency, particularly where the registration list is too large for existing normal conditions, the classifications are diverse, and the experience and qualities of the workmen vary greatly. It was proved in evidence that at Victoria and New Westminster a union despatcher has worked successfully, but those ports have a much smaller registration of men (105 and 315 respectively), their cargo is very largely made up of lumber, and if gangs are of reasonable equal capacity I can understand that, with a fair-minded union man as despatcher, the system may work successfully in such ports. Mr. Melnikow, the American expert, favoured in theory a union despatcher and cited Tacoma as an illustration of the success of the system. But he admitted that Harris, the union despatcher there, has been acting as despatcher for a great many years and is a broad-minded fair type of man who by his very nature does not show favouritism or exercise discrimination. In the ultimate analysis I am satisfied that it is a human problem and that given the perfect man it would not matter whether the despatcher belonged to the Union or was employed by the employers. It is the inherent weakness and frailty of human nature that favouritism enters into the problem. Major Crombie, the labour manager of the Federation, believes out of his twelve years' practical experience that, having regard to the size of the port of Vancouver, the varied kinds of cargo loaded and unloaded there, a too large

registration list and the inequalities of the men as to experience and efficiency, a system of Union despatcher for the purpose of rotating the work in order and affording equal opportunities and equal earnings for the different gangs is not practical.

The point of the case so far as despatching is concerned is that the Union and the employers by their written agreement on October 10 committed themselves to a new and definite arrangement by way of a compromise, whereby, while the despatcher remained an employer appointment, access to the despatching office was given to an accredited representative of the Union so that the Union might keep close watch upon the daily despatches and if grounds for grievances were shown to exist they could be taken up by the Union with the Federation and either ironed out at once or made the subject matter of negotiation in accordance with the elaborate provisions for negotiation set up by the agreement. The Union business agents admitted to me that the daily run of routine complaints were taken up by the business agents and were ironed out as they arose. The October agreement further provided a curtailment of the prior right of the employers to call for favoured gangs, in an effort to meet halfway the demands of the men for equalization. To this new system of despatching the Union had as an organization solemnly committed itself by the agreement it made with the Federation on October 10, and the deliberate effort on May 27 to set up and operate its own Union despatching system was a definite repudiation of its agreement on the fundamental point of the agreement. That the question of despatching was not made the subject of a strike or tie-up is plainly seen from the very weakness of the case.

What then did result in the breakdown on June 5? What was the reason or what was the excuse for a tie-up of the longshore industry at the Port of Vancouver that has so seriously affected the shipping interests there for several months and has had its repercussions all over the Pacific Coast as far down as San Francisco and as far away as Sydney, Australia, with terror and disorder taking the place of industrial peace in Vancouver? It is what is known as the Powell River cargo. And the story is as short as it is simple. The Powell River Company Limited are manufacturers of newsprint on a very large scale at Powell River, B.C., about 70 miles up the mainland from Vancouver. The Company owns and operates its own mill and has its own townsite

and its own docks. The community is entirely land-locked; the only access being by the sea. Its total investment represents approximately seventeen millions, and its regular and permanent employees are between 1,500 and 1,600 persons, to whom an annual payroll of over \$2,000,000 is distributed. There is not the slightest evidence of any grievance or dissatisfaction among its large roll of permanent employees. From the commencement of its operations in 1912 until the year 1931 the Company used its own regular employees to load the newsprint on the vessels when they came intermittently into the docks of the Company. In the year 1931, due to the completion of certain large extensions to the Company's plant and to the general trade depression then existing, a number of men living in communities adjacent to the Company's townsite became unemployed and, in order to assist these men by giving them casual employment from time to time on the docks rather than relief, the Company began to use some of these men off and on as ships came in to be loaded. In all there were about 195 such men used at different times during the year ending May 16, 1935. Some of the work is what the Company calls "mill work" from the warehouse to the ship's slings, and other of this work is from ship's slings to at rest hold. Sometime in May some of these unemployed began to organize and were assisted and instructed by a representative named Robinson sent up from Vancouver by the longshoremen there. On the evening of May 16 fifty-one of these men met together secretly and formed what they called "The Powell River and District Waterfront Workers Association" and sought affiliation with the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers Association of Canada, of which the Vancouver Association was Local No. 1. These 51 men resolved to make demands upon the Company on the Monday following (the meeting was on a Thursday night) and to demand the same wages for longshore work as prevailed at Vancouver, recognition of their Union by the Company, and such other demands as they might decide upon. The Resident Manager of the Company, Mr. Falconer, whose evidence I entirely accept, said that he did not hear of this meeting and was not given a list of the 51 men, but he had heard that Robinson, the representative of the longshoremen at Vancouver, was in town attempting to organize these casual workers, when on the same Thursday night he gave orders to revert in the morning to the former practice of using only regular and permanent

employees of the Company to do the work at the docks. He said he was not taking any chances with men whom he knew to be trouble-makers.

The following morning, the SS. *Heian Maru* being in port, the wharf superintendent, notwithstanding the orders of his superior, but in good faith, accepted 16 of these casual workers who had been sent down by the time office and had reported for work, and he further picked up six other men standing on the dock whom he knew as good workers and gave them work. A number of others standing by on the dock, unemployed, probably fifty or seventy-five, were disappointed. Within a few minutes one of these, Balderson, went on the ship and called out something to the effect "all union men off the boat." Two men responded and left the ship. Three others did not proceed to their work on the ship. These were five of the six men picked up at the dock that morning. The sixth subsequently quit on grounds of illness. There had been no notification to or communication with the Company prior to this event by these men. The fifty-one men or some of them (only four of whom according to the evidence—Exhibit 57—had been on the regular payroll of the Company during any part of the past year and these had left the permanent service of the Company prior to May 17) held a meeting and at about 1.45 p.m. a committee of them attended at the office of Mr. Falconer, the Company's Resident Manager. He was busy at the time and had to leave the office on business. The men saw him on the way out but did not speak to him. They left this message with the Manager's secretary (Exhibit 55):

"We wish to notify you that the Powell River District Waterfront Workers Association is now officially on strike, and if the Company wants to communicate with our committee, phone 4437. Ernest McLeod is secretary."

Mr. Falconer did not telephone the secretary, but has never refused, he says, to meet the men. That is the story of Powell River.

At 1.47 p.m., almost the exact moment of the time above stated when the men were talking with Mr. Falconer's secretary, Robinson, the Vancouver representative of the longshoremen, telegraphed the following message (Exhibit 47) from Powell River to the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers of Canada at Vancouver:

"Powell River and District Waterfront Workers Association declared strike action on dock at Powell River demanding union



rates and conditions. Non-union labour being used to load ships. Notify all locals, Powell River Company has refused to see negotiating committee."

The Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers of Canada then notified all their locals: (Exhibit 49).

"A wire from Powell River just received informs us that the longshoremen there have been locked out. The longshoremen have declared a strike against the Powell River Pulp and Paper Co. All ships from Powell River will be placed on the unfair list.

"Will you place this before your Executives as soon as possible, as the co-operation of all locals is necessary if the Powell River longshoremen are to win their demands."

Only two of the Powell River Union were called to give evidence before me. One was Keene, who said he did not commence to work till the latter part of February; he had been a commercial traveller and a taxi-cab driver and was out of work and went up to Powell River in search of work. The other was Balderson, who had not been a permanent employee of the Company since the summer of 1931, but had returned to Powell River November 5, 1934, in search of work, and had been given casual work from time to time on the docks. It was admitted that none of the fifty-one men who formed the Union had any agreement, either individually or collectively, entitling them to any work from the Company.

The Vancouver longshoremen made a direct issue of this Powell River incident. They refused on May 18 and 22 to unload the ss. *Heian Maru* when the ship came to Vancouver. Other ships were released on payment of differences in wages. On June 1 Emory, the President of the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers, gave a public statement to the Press (Exhibit 80) that

"All locals of the L. & W. T. W. have been requested by the organization to ask the Shipping Federation of British Columbia not to send any ships excepting those carrying mail, foodstuffs or baggage to Powell River. This request is followed by the declaration that after 5 p.m. on June 8 any shipping line so sending ships, against the embargo of the L. & W. T. W., will be declared unfair. 'We are not withdrawing the embargo' concluded Mr. Emory, 'and we will permit no more compromises for any ships. The matter is now up to the Federation.'"

On the same date, June 1, the Ship Lining and Fitting Workers Association (being Local No. 6) and the Seafarers Industrial Union (being Local No. 5) wrote the Shipping Federation (Exhibits 81 and 82) that any shipping line which sends a ship into Powell River after

5 p.m. on June 8 will be declared unfair and that all other ships operated by such shipping line will be declared unfair and will not be worked or serviced by these organizations. The Vancouver Export Log Workers Association (being Local No. 8) wrote a similar letter (Exhibit 83) to the Shipping Federation on June 5. But before the date fixed by the ultimatum, June 8, a scow of newsprint from Powell River lay aside the ss. *Anten* on June 4 in the Port of Vancouver to be transferred to that vessel. The gang of Vancouver longshoremen ordered to handle this cargo declined to do so, notwithstanding that the October agreement provided that there would be no stoppage of work except for reason of safety. That precipitated the matter.

The Union now contends before me that it was not a matter of collective action by the Union but merely the individual action of one gang. I am satisfied on the evidence that it was a concerted and deliberate action and that the Union officially and collectively refused to move that cargo. There was no denial by the Secretary of the Union of the evidence of Major Crombie, the Labour Manager of the Shipping Federation, that he asked him if it would be necessary to go through the procedure of calling out each gang one by one to ascertain if any of the men would work the *Anten*, as had been done previously in April in another case, and was told, No, that all the Union men would take the same stand. Major Crombie was entitled to act upon the authority of the Secretary.

The Union men continued that day, June 4, at their regular work, apart from their refusal to handle Powell River cargo. Later in the day the Shipping Federation accepted the action of the Union as a repudiation of the agreement and notified the Union that the Federation treated the agreement as at an end, as of that date, and gave notice thereof to the Union (Exhibit 11). The Federation posted a notice (Exhibit 13) that the agreement was at an end and that "work is available for longshoremen at prevailing rates of pay and men wishing to work should apply to the Labour Manager."

The morning of the next day, June 5, the Union men reported for work as usual, some had even reached the docks, when they were called off work by their officials. The strike became an established fact.

On June 6 the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers issued a letter to all its locals reading as follows (Exhibit 46).

"To all Locals

"Greetings.

"Dear Fellow Workers:

"The Mass Meeting of the V. & D. W. W. A. Local No. 1 last night requested our Central organization to ask all locals to take a general strike ballot, and hold themselves in readiness at the call of the Central Board, should a General Strike be necessary.

"As you are aware, this lockout is an attack on Labour Organizations in general, and unless we are successful all our organizations will be wrecked.

"Thanking you for your co-operation to date and trusting full support."

Within a few weeks the Port of Vancouver was in the midst of a general strike caused by the sympathetic strikes of all—but one as I recall—of the affiliated Unions of the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers. Deep sea and coastline vessels, freight and passenger boats, were all affected. Some 2,500 men, longshoremen and seamen whose Unions were affiliated with the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers of Canada, went out on strike, 1,500 of whom had no grievances with their employers but were out on sympathetic strike. Press reports while I was holding the Enquiry indicated a very serious condition in San Francisco owing to longshoremen there refusing to handle Powell River cargo, and even as far away as Sydney, Australia, it was reported that seamen were objecting to take their vessels to Vancouver.

To what then is to be attributed this widespread and disastrous condition? The facts of the Powell River incident cannot justify it. Quite apart from the legal position that the contract forbade stoppage of work except for safety, there is neither substance nor merit in the Powell River matter. What then is the explanation? I have searched diligently to discover any real facts that could fairly justify the commencement or continuance of this extraordinary condition on the Pacific Coast. At Alberni, on Vancouver Island, there are between 150 and 200 longshoremen working at the same wages and on the same working conditions as prevailed in Vancouver. They are an organized Union and yet they have not gone on strike. Their Union is affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and it is contended that this is evidence of a saner leadership and that labour organization in the best sense of the term would not lend itself to the support of the Vancouver group. There might be very little in that contention if the Alberni situation stood alone. It is further emphasized, moreover, that the Vancouver group is not affiliated with the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, which is in turn affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that it broke its

affiliation in April, 1934, with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

In the letter of the Secretary of the Central Strike Committee of August 29, 1935, to the Minister of Labour (Exhibit 43), it is stated,

"... we are therefore forced to the conclusion that the lockout was a premeditated attack on us planned for the reason that we were on the point of affiliating with our brother maritime workers to the south of the international boundary... and even now we can see the attack on the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast taking shape in the propaganda being published in the press of the Pacific Coast now."

In this connection, it is in evidence that two Seattle fraternal delegates came up to Vancouver on invitation at the time of the formation of the Longshoremen and Water-Transport Workers of Canada in April, 1934. Counsel for the Federation called as a witness one, Foisie, of San Francisco, who is Co-ordinator for the Waterfront Employers' Association in the several American ports on the Pacific Coast. Prior to this appointment he was identified with the waterfront at Seattle. He has had fifteen years' experience with waterfront labour problems. Foisie spoke in no uncertain terms of the American organization known as The Maritime Federation, with which the Vancouver longshoremen had been "on the point of affiliating," and of its leadership, naming specific individual officials of that organization and asserting the opposition of recognized labour organization to their leadership. In very strong and plain language he attacked this Maritime Federation as being led by left-wingers. Pressed by Emory, who was conducting the case for the Union, Foisie defined a left-winger as a person who wants a disturbance amounting to a revolution and believes that is the first requirement of social reconstruction—a person who will not and cannot reconcile himself to organized labour—one who cannot deal on a contractual basis and maintain the contract. The charges made by Foisie were so definite and specific that Emory at once asked to be allowed to bring a witness from San Francisco to answer these charges. I stated that he had a perfect right to do so and a few days afterwards I permitted the case for the Shipping Federation to be interrupted to permit the Union's witness from San Francisco to be conveniently called at that time. The witness was Melnikow, to whose evidence I have referred above.

Melnikow was a capable and moderate witness who appeared to thoroughly understand the problems of the longshore industry on the American side. I was much



impressed with his evidence. And yet Emory, who called him, did not ask him a word that I recall about the Maritime Federation, its activities or its leadership.

It was proved in evidence that the printed Constitution of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, effective January, 1932 (Exhibit 63a), contained, in Section 2, defining the objects of the Association, the following clause:

"(g) To support the existing form of Government of Canada and resist all revolutionary movements."

and that when the Constitution was revised and reprinted, effective August 10, 1934 (Exhibit 63b), this clause (g) was stricken out. Emory, the leader of the men, stated very frankly that personally he had supported the deletion of this clause. There would have been no significance had such a clause never appeared in the Constitution, but its deliberate omission in 1934 from the 1932 Constitution may be significant in the light of the evidence of Major Crombie, the Labour Manager of the Shipping Federation, and Captain Crawford of the Empire Stevedoring Company, that they had noticed a distinct change in leadership among the men.

During the Enquiry I had the opportunity to observe hundreds of the Vancouver longshoremen as they attended the public hearings. On the whole they impressed me as a good group of men. In fact the Shipping Federation officials acknowledged that at least 600 of them were good decent fellows. There being no merit or substance in the position taken by these men, and their course of conduct being subversive of the sound principles of organized labour, I cannot escape from the view that the real cause of the trouble lay with the leadership that had gained the ascendancy in the ranks of the men. I was told by one of the leaders of the men that anyone who seeks to advance the cause of labour is denounced. That is not so. Leadership that seeks moderately and fairly to overcome real grievances of the workmen is quite legitimate and well recognized. Leadership that deliberately repudiates contracts made by organized labour through collective bargaining and recklessly creates trouble and calls strikes for their destructive effect is not legitimate leadership.

At the conclusion of the public hearings I was informed that 143 out of the 927 men of the Vancouver Union had already gone back to work. Eighty-three old longshoremen, ex-employees as they are termed, and 655 new men, together with the 143, making 881 in all, were registered for work. That is the picture after more than four months of the general strike. The practical difficul-

ties presented with nearly 1,700 men now seeking work, where a normal registration of about 900 would be sufficient, are apparent to anyone seeking a settlement. Moreover there are some 1,500 seamen, freight-handlers, ship liners, log workers, etc., of affiliated unions out on sympathetic strike. This forces the conclusion that some speedier method than now exists for the adjustment of labour disturbances and more governmental control of such disturbances at the moment they arise has become a subject matter for thoughtful consideration.

I am not forgetful of the evidence of Coyle, who has worked on the Vancouver waterfront for the past 25 years and appeared to me to be representative of the best type of longshoremen, that if the employers, the Shipping Federation, had given the men on June 4 a day or two to think the matter over, their course of conduct might have been different. A careful review of the evidence has satisfied me that the stage was so set by the leaders of the men, and the men so much under their influence, that what otherwise might seem harsh and abrupt action by the Shipping Federation was under all the circumstances necessary for the assertion of their rights and the preservation of their interests.

I therefore find:

(1) That the direct and immediate cause of the serious industrial condition that has existed on the Vancouver waterfront since June 5 of this year was the refusal of the longshoremen of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association to handle newsprint from the Powell River Company Limited upon the ground that it was unfair cargo.

(2) That the three-year agreement of the longshoremen with their employers, the Shipping Federation, made October 10, 1934, expressly provided that there should be no stoppage of work except upon the grounds of safety. No question of safety was raised or even suggested.

(3) That the refusal to handle the Powell River cargo was a deliberate breach of the existing agreement by the longshoremen which entitled the Shipping Federation to declare the agreement at an end on June 4.

(4) That quite apart from the question of law arising out of the agreement, the Powell River cargo was not as a matter of fact unfair cargo in any proper sense of the term.

(5) That there was no strike or lock-out of any of the employees of the Powell River Company Limited on May 17 and that the Powell River Company Limited was not unfair to labour.

(6) That the longshoremen of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association in concerted action refused to handle Powell River cargo and their course of conduct constituted a deliberate strike on their part and they were not "locked out" as they have maintained.

(7) That the local unions of longshoremen, seamen, freight-handlers, ship liners and log workers in affiliation with the Vancouver longshoremen to the extent of about 1,500 additional men went out on strike in sympathy with the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association; that none of these local affiliated unions had any dispute with their own employers and made no proper and sufficient enquiry into the real facts of the longshoremen's dispute at Vancouver to entitle them fairly to go out in sympathetic strike.

(8) That the distribution of surplus work among the "extra" or "basement men" by the Shipping Federation was consistent not only with the provisions of the existing agreement but with the established practice on the Vancouver waterfront and was not unfairly or improperly exercised by the Shipping Federation against the members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.

(9) That the Association had, by its agreement made with the Shipping Federation, expressly sanctioned the continuance for another three years of the system of employer-despatching with certain provisions for co-operation by their accredited representatives, and the definite and deliberate setting up of their own system of despatching in May of this year was in defiance of one of the fundamental points covered by the agreement.

(10) That the longshoremen of the Vancouver Association failed to realize or appreciate that the right of collective bargaining which had gained for them their agreement involved a corresponding duty of collective adherence to and performance of the bargain they made.

(11) That the strike of the Vancouver Association and the sympathetic strikes of the affiliated unions were contrary to the principles and best interests of sound labour organization.

(12) That the great majority of the Vancouver Association were misled in their course of action throughout by unsound and destructive leadership.

(Sgd.) H. H. DAVIS.

October 22, 1935.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of seven cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 616, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working con-

ditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

### Case No. 156—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

Prior to March 20, 1934, the station porter at Rivière du Loup was given a call on Sundays and holidays to do whatever cleaning and dusting was necessary to give the station a presentable appearance. (This was in addi-



tion to his regular daily duties of attending the furnace, cleaning waiting rooms, etc.) On the above date the agent instructed the call boy that it would be his duty thereafter to clean the station waiting rooms on Sundays and holidays. During his period of employment since receiving the foregoing instructions, the call boy has put in one hour each Sunday and legal holiday performing this part of the duties of station porter. For this service he claimed the rate paid the regular employee for performing this service in accordance with Article 11, Rule (b) of the Schedule.

The case was heard on November 20, 1934, but was referred back to the parties for further information. The Board was advised that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, and request for withdrawal has been acceded to.

#### **Case No. 158—Operating Department (Central Region)**

This case originated with a grievance respecting the seniority accorded a clerk in the wharf freight office, Montreal. The clerk was employed by the Montreal Warehousing Company (a subsidiary of the Railway) from March 31, 1913, until May 1, 1923, and was then transferred to the payroll of the wharf freight office staff. Since the latter date he was employed as a cashier at the foreign freight agent's office.

According to the employees' statement this clerk was shown on all seniority lists up to 1933 with seniority date of May 1, 1923. In 1933 his seniority was changed to read March 31, 1913, without knowledge or consent of the employees.

The position of cashier (\$140 per month) which this clerk is filling is enumerated in the schedule for "clerks and other classes of employees."

The employees contended that Article 3, rule (b) provides that the seniority of an employee shall count from the date of last entering the service in a position of the staffs covered by the schedule aforementioned. The employees further contend that prior to May 1, 1923, this clerk was not an employee within the meaning of Article 1, rule (b) of the schedule: and that in view of the provisions of these two rules this clerk is entitled to seniority under the schedule for "clerks and other classes of employees" from May 1, 1923, only.

The railway's contention was that this employee entered the service of the Montreal Warehousing Company on March 31, 1913, as clerk, being subsequently promoted to assistant cashier in March, 1917, ultimately replacing the cashier in 1920, and occupying that position ever since.

On April 11, 1923, all facilities owned and operated by the railways and located on Montreal Commissioners' property were sold to them *en bloc* including elevator B. This cashier and a clerk and an office boy, who, at the time, were looking after grain shipments, were transferred to the Montreal wharf payroll and located, for the convenience of the trade, in the foreign freight agent's office and included in the wharf agent's seniority list.

The railway further contends that as the person in question, when transferred to the Montreal wharf office group brought his work with him and did not displace anyone employed in that group, he should therefore have been shown on the seniority list with a seniority date of March 31, 1913, but owing to the fact that the Staff Record Bureau had not confirmed his service from that date, and the parties preparing the seniority list apparently being of the opinion that the service date and the seniority date should coincide, his name was shown on the seniority list with a seniority date of May 1, 1923, the date on which he was transferred to the wharf office group, until his service record was reviewed in 1931 by the Staff Record Committee and service confirmed from March 31, 1913.

The Board was recently advised that the claim has been settled on the basis that the clerk is to appear on the seniority list with a date of May 1, 1923, but that no one will be permitted to displace him from his present position who has a date subsequent to March 31, 1913.

#### **Case No. 161—Sleeping and Dining Car Services (Central Region)**

This case involved the claim of parlour car porters on trains 14-562-558 and 555-563-5 (Toronto, Brockville and Ottawa) for additional monthly relief.

Prior to May, 1933, according to the employees' statement, the Canadian National Parlour car train service between Toronto and Ottawa was operated daily, except Sunday, with two porters who were on duty in each round trip for 16 hours and 30 minutes. The total number of hours on duty for each porter, per 26-day month, was 214 hours and 30 minutes.

Since March 11, 1934 (when a pool service was inaugurated), the two parlour car porters assigned to the run were on duty, each round trip, 20 hours and 50 minutes, the hours of duty for each porter per month of 26 days being 270 hours and 50 minutes—a substantial increase in working time without compensation.

The management was requested to give the porters assigned to this run four days monthly relief each, which would reduce their time on duty to 239 hours and 10 minutes—or an increase of 24 hours and 40 minutes per month over the assignment which was in effect up to May, 1933.

The employees contend that: "The request for four (4) days' monthly relief for each of the employees assigned to this run was made in accordance with Article 4, Rule (b) of the Sleeping and Dining Car Employees' Schedule. The intent of that rule is to maintain the established hours of duty on the respective runs, and should the hours of duty on the run be increased, arrangements are made to give the employees additional monthly relief or layover at home terminal. This intention is more clearly expressed in Article 4, Rule (c) of the aforementioned schedule, and has been the practice for a number of years past."

The employees further requested that compensation be made retroactive to March 11, 1934.

The railway's contention is that on March 7, 1934, in accordance with Rule (b) of Article 4 of the schedule, the Superintendent at Toronto conferred with the Employees' Committee and it was mutually agreed that two parlour car porters would be assigned to the new service, with all Sundays off and no monthly relief.

Under the date of August 3, 1934, the general chairman of the employees' committee addressed a letter to the General Superintendent of Sleeping and Dining Car Services, making request that the two porters assigned to this run be given four days' monthly relief. This request was not granted and the general chairman was advised and it was considered that these porters now have very favourable working conditions, and that additional help was not justified.

This case was heard on November 20, 1934, but referred back to the parties. The Board is now advised that a satisfactory settlement has been reached, and request for withdrawal has been acceded to.

#### **Case No. 162—Sleeping and Dining Car Services (Central Region)**

A porter claimed wages short paid for service on dead-head movements between Toronto and Winnipeg. According to the employees' presentation of the case, the porter had left Toronto March 24, at 10.50 p.m. in charge of two tourist cars dead-headed to Winnipeg. He arrived in Winnipeg on March 26 at 8.45 a.m., and was ordered to return to Toronto on a pass that same

evening by a train leaving at six o'clock, and arriving in Toronto at 7.15 a.m. on March 28. For the round trip he was paid three and one-half days' wages at *pro rata* rate.

On a later occasion, he was on a similar service on a run from Hornpayne to Winnipeg and back to Toronto for which he was paid three and one-half days' wages at *pro rata* rate. The employees contended that on each trip he was in charge of cars fully equipped for use if necessary, and that on each of these round trips he should be paid eight days' wages in accordance with Clauses 6 and 3 of the agreement respecting hours of service, layover, dead-head service and compensation of extra or stand-by porters, dated November 1, 1933.

The contention of the Railway was that in both cases the porter was assigned to dead-head cars which could not be used in service as they were placed between the engine and the baggage car. Therefore the porter was paid wages in accordance with clause 7 of the agreement, reading as follows:

"A porter assigned to dead-head a car which cannot be used in service, shall be paid *pro rata* wages from time of departure from, to time of arrival at, home terminal."

This case was heard at the November, 1934, meeting but it was referred back to the parties as the Board saw a possibility of a mutual agreement being reached. This has now been effected, and in consequence request for withdrawing this case from the Board has been acceded to.

#### **Case No. 163—Sleeping and Dining Car Service (Central Region)**

This case was on a somewhat similar basis as Case No. 162, outlined above, and involved the same employee. There was a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of Clause 7 of the agreement (quoted in Case No. 162) respecting hours of service, layover, dead-head service, and compensation of extra or "stand-by" porters. The porter was paid *pro rata* wages based on a twenty-four-hour day, while the employees contended that there was nothing in the sleeping and dining car employees schedule "which would indicate or infer that an employee would be required to work twenty-four hours to earn one day's *pro rata* wages," and that therefore the porter was entitled to *pro rata* wages based on a twelve-hour day.

The matter was referred back to the parties concerned, and a mutual agreement having been effected, the case was withdrawn.



### Case No. 166—Sleeping and Dining Car Services (Western Region)

Two porters left Vancouver on April 29, 1934, and owing to delays *en route* arrived late at Edmonton. They continued their trip east arriving at Winnipeg May 2, 1934, sixteen and one-half hours subsequent to their regular scheduled arrival time had they operated without interference. They were paid overtime for late arrival in accordance with Article 6, Clause (a) of the Employees' Schedule.

For the first twelve hours overtime they were paid one day's *pro rata* wages, and for the remaining four and one-half hours they were paid *pro rata* hourly rate determined by dividing the monthly rate by 240. The employees claimed that under the ruling above mentioned no provision is made for paying an employee two different rates of overtime, for the one continuous period of overtime service performed; that once an employee exceeds twelve hours late arrival overtime, that he must be paid *pro rata* hourly rate on the "minute basis" for the entire time he is late in arriving at the terminal, and that such *pro rata* hourly overtime rate is determined by dividing the monthly rate by 240 hours as stated in the said rule.

In its statement the Railway declared that the employees have been paid on the same basis as all other such cases have been settled since the first schedule covering payment of overtime for late arrival was adopted in 1919. The railway, in contending that the proper interpretation of the ruling had been applied, stated:—

"In applying this interpretation all employees are paid on the same basis for late arrival, which would not be the case if they were paid in accordance with the claim as submitted, viz., an employee arriving on train that was 11 hrs. 50 minutes late would be paid on one basis, while an employee arriving on a train 12 hrs. 10 minutes late would be paid on a different basis. In this connection it has never been the intention in any rule governing the payment of overtime for the basis of application to benefit one employee as against another, but to pay such compensation on a basis equitable to each and every employee."

The Board referred the case to the disputants for additional information as to the method used in the past for settling such claims, and as further evidence indicated that such claims have always been paid according to the railway's contention, the claim of the employees was denied.

### Case No. 171—Stores Department (Atlantic Region)

Employees of the Stores Department, Moncton, claimed that seven employees (who were named) were being credited with more seniority than they were entitled under Article 3, Rule "B" of the schedule for clerks.

The Stores Employees protested the seniority dates credited to the seven named employees, and in each case the credited seniority date was shown in relationship to the date which the Stores Employees considered was correct under the schedule.

In its decision, the Board ruled that in four of the cases the seniority date should correspond with the date submitted under the schedule.

No change was made in one case, while in another the Board established the seniority date. In the seventh case the Board reserved decision, and referred the matter to parties to confer further.

Work performed by 24 establishments in Canada engaged in the dyeing and finishing of textile goods in 1934 was valued at \$3,778,652, an increase of \$603,603 or 19 per cent over the value in 1933. As indicated by the output, conditions in the industry improved materially last year. The number of employees was increased by 76 or 8.8 per cent while the total paid in salaries and wages was \$76,970 or 9 per cent higher. There is little or no seasonal variation in employment in this industry. A great majority of the wage earners are male and number 650, while the female wage earners total 142. The average wage was \$789 as compared with \$777 in 1933 but the average salary dropped from \$2,154 in 1933 to \$2,069 in 1934.

Officials of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, which operates under the Province of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, have announced that a series of round table talks will be opened shortly for the benefit of employers.

The general manager of the association, Col. Arthur Gaboury, will visit various industrial centres of the province each month and will preside at luncheon meetings of employers of the district. At these meetings many phases of industrial accident prevention will be discussed and the various articles of the law will be explained to the employers. The general manager will also show the employers the costs of accidents and will explain to them how these costs affect each and every one of the employers in the various classes of industry.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for October, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Oct., 1935.....	19	3,566	35,279
*Sept., 1935.....	18	5,691	48,351
Oct., 1934.....	19	5,993	50,244

\*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The time loss in man working days and the number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts during October were less than in September, although there was a slight increase in the number of disputes, as there were no stoppages involving large numbers of workers for considerable periods, except the strikes of longshoremen and other water transport workers at Vancouver and other Pacific ports which began in June. There were also decreases in numbers of workers and in time loss for October as compared with October last year when two strikes of loggers in northern Ontario and a strike of coal miners in Cape Breton Island involved relatively large numbers of workers for some time.

Eleven disputes, involving 2,865 workers, were carried over from August, including a dispute involving coal miners at Broughton, N.S., which was reported to the department too late for inclusion in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Eight disputes commenced during October. Of these nineteen disputes, thirteen terminated during the month, five being in favour of the workers involved, four in favour of the employer concerned, compromise settlements being reached in three cases, while the result of one was recorded as

indefinite. At the end of October, therefore, there were on record six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.; longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.; water transport workers, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.; cap factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.; custom tailors, Toronto, Ont.; and moulders, Oshawa, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 1, 1935, two employers; and composers, Winnipeg, Man., April 7, 1935, one employer, this last being added this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involving six bricklayers occurred at Lambton Mills, Ont., on October 7. Certain employees engaged by the contractor at standard wages on the construction of a school ceased work, objecting to an arrangement under which local labour employed on the job was paid only part wages, the balance being charged against relief. The job was completed by local labour without any change in the conditions.

A cessation of work in one coal mine at Wayne, Alta., early in September, to secure payment of wages due, was noted in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information later received indicated that eighty employees were involved and the strike lasted from September 7 to September 12, when arrangements for payment were made.

A dispute, about the middle of October, involving pulpwood cutters in the district around Chicoutimi, P.Q., demanding increases in pay, has been reported but particulars have not been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.



**COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER DISTRICT, ALTA.**  
—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, this dispute was settled in one of the three mines involved on September 14 and in the other two early in October. The operators involved signed agreements with the United Mine Workers of America providing for the five per cent increase in wages as recommended in the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. This had already been accepted by most of the other operators in the district.

**COAL MINERS, BROUGHTON, N.S.**—Employees in one mine, being developed, ceased work on September 21 demanding wage increases. The minimum rate having been raised, following negotiations between the parties, from \$2 per day to \$2.50, work was resumed about Octo-

ber 16. Information as to this dispute was not received in time for publication in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute involving employees in twelve establishments on strike since September 25, was terminated on October 15, an agreement being signed between the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union of Canada and the Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers' Protective Association. This provided for a forty-four hour week and minimum rates of pay per hour for piece workers as well as time workers. The terms of the agreement are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**MOULDERS, MECHANICS, ETC., WELLAND, ONT.**  
—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, this dispute was terminated on October 7,

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1935\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to October, 1935.			
<b>MINING, ETC.</b>			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta...	250	1,000	Commenced Sept. 5, 1935; for increased wages; terminated October 4, 1935; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Broughton, N.S....	27	350	Commenced Sept. 21, 1935; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 15, 1935; in favour of workers.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	400	5,000	Commenced Sept. 25, 1935; for union agreement with reduced hours; terminated Oct. 15, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Compositors, Calgary, Alta...	22	500	Commenced Jan. 10, 1935; against decrease in wages; employment conditions no longer affected by end of October, 1935; in favour of employer.
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man...	43	1,000	Alleged lockout; commenced April 7, 1935; re employment of members of one union only; employment conditions no longer affected by end of October, 1935; in favour of employer.
Compositors, Calgary, Alta...	20	500	Alleged lockout; commenced July 8, 1935; re employment of members of one union only; employment conditions no longer affected by end of October, 1935; in favour of employer.
<i>Metal Products—</i>			
Moulders, mechanics, etc., Welland, Ont.	592	3,552	Commenced Sept. 26, 1935; for hourly increase in wages to offset reduced hours; terminated Oct. 7, 1935; compromise.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	13	100	Commenced May 16, 1935; alleged violation of agreement; employment conditions no longer affected by end of October, 1935; in favour of employer.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Water—</i>			
Longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.	65	1,000	Commenced May 17, 1935; for union recognition and union wage scale; unternminated.
Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.	700	10,000	Commenced June 5, 1935; against cancellation of agreement; unternminated.
Coastal longshoremen, ships' crews, ship liners, boom log workers, etc., Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.	733	10,000	Commenced June 15, 1935; in sympathy with longshoremen on strike at Vancouver from June 5, 1935; unternminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1935\*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1935.</b>			
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b>			
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta. ....	150	450	Commenced Oct. 1, 1935; against refusal of employer to accept checkweighman elected; terminated Oct. 3, 1935; indefinite.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
‡Flour mill workers, Port Colborne, Ont.	100	100	Commenced Oct. 16, 1935; for increase in hourly rates to offset reduction in hours; terminated Oct. 16, 1935; in favour of workers.
Canning factory workers, Burlington, Ont.	21	42	Commenced Oct. 21, 1935; against change to piece work system; terminated Oct. 22, 1935; compromise.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—</i>			
Cap factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	27	270	Commenced Oct. 21, 1935; alleged violation of agreement as to wages and "closed shop"; un-terminated.
Customs tailors, Toronto, Ont.	6	18	Commenced Oct. 29, 1935; for increased wages; un-terminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Saw and planing mill workers, Fort Frances, Ont.	300	1,050	Commenced Oct. 5, 1935; for eight hour day; terminated Oct. 9, 1935; compromise.
<i>Metal Products—</i>			
Moulders, Oshawa, Ont. ....	47	47	Commenced Oct. 31, 1935; against discharge of employee; un-terminated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Local—</i>			
Truck drivers and helpers, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.	50	300	Commenced Oct. 21, 1935; against reduction in wage rates for helpers; terminated Oct. 26, 1935; in favour of workers.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

‡This dispute, included in this list since June, 1935, has been declared, in the report of the Royal Commission, not to have been a strike or lockout, page 982. †Stoppage to negotiate dispute.

a settlement having been reached through the mediation of the Ontario Department of Labour providing for a compromise on the wage increases demanded when hours were reduced to eight per day. Labourers' pay was advanced from 30 cents per hour to 35 cents with graded increases for other classes.

**LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—On the completion of an inquiry by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davis of the Supreme Court of Canada, as a Royal Commissioner appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, negotiations for a settlement of this dispute and the sympathetic strike of other water transportation workers in Vancouver and other ports took place, but a settlement had not been reached at the end of the month. The report of the Commissioner is published elsewhere in this issue. During October, in connection with picketing, a number of persons were arrested on charges of assault, carrying firearms, rioting, etc. Early in the month longshoremen at San Francisco agreed to handle cargo

to and from British Columbia ports involved in the dispute.

**COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.**—Employees in one mine ceased work on October 1 owing to a dispute as to the election of a checkweighman. Work was resumed on October 4 pending further inquiry.

**FLOUR MILL WORKERS, PORT COLBORNE, ONT.**—Certain workers in one establishment ceased work on October 16, proposing an increase in hourly wages when hours were reduced from ten per day to eight. After an eight hour interval work was resumed when hourly wages were raised to offset the reduction in hours.

**CANNING FACTORY WORKERS, BURLINGTON, ONT.**—The female employees in one establishment ceased work on October 21 against the introduction of piece work instead of hourly wages. At the suggestion of the local members of the Parliament of Canada and the Ontario Legislative Assembly negotiations between the strikers and the management were entered into and a settlement was reached



providing for a bonus to bring earnings of pieceworkers up to the minimum rates of pay under the regulations of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 21, alleging that the employer was not complying with the terms of an agreement, previously signed with the United Hatters' Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, as to wages and closed shop. In connection with picketing a small number of persons were reported to have been arrested on charges of intimidation on October 30. Early in November it was reported that a compromise on wages was reached and work was resumed.

**CUSTOM TAILORS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 29, the proposal of the Toronto Local of the Journeymen Tailors of America for an increase in wages, piece rates, having been refused after several conferences. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

**SAW AND PLANING MILL WORKERS, FORT FRANCES, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 5 demanding a

reduction in hours from ten per day to eight with no reduction in daily wages. As a result, of conciliation by the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Ontario, a settlement was reached providing for the eight hour day but with the same hourly rate of pay as before and work was resumed in the planing mill on October 9 and in the sawmill on October 10. The agreement with the Sawmill Workers' local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**MOULDERS, OSHAWA, ONT.**—Employees in one foundry ceased work on October 31 demanding the reinstatement of one employee dismissed for misconduct, the employees alleging discrimination. The dismissed employee being reinstated after making an apology, work was resumed on November 5.

**TRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS, TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONT.**—Employees of one firm ceased work, in protest against a reduction in the wages of the helpers from 30 cents per hour to 25 cents on long distance work. It appears that wages were paid for twenty hours per day, provision being made for ten hours sleep and ten hours work. Work was resumed on October 28, the wage reduction having been cancelled.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in September was 42 and 16 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 58

disputes in progress during the month, involving 33,800 workers with a time loss of 129,000 working days for the month.

Of the 42 disputes beginning in the month, 2 were over proposed wage reductions and 13 over other wage questions, 14 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 9 over other questions respecting working arrangements and 3 over questions of trade union principle. One stoppage was due to sympathetic action. During the month, settlements were reached in 36 disputes, of which 7 were settled in favour of workers, 18 in favour of employers and 11 resulted in compromise settlements. In 7 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of 14,500 coal miners in various collieries in South Wales began September 30 over the employment of non-union workers. Work was resumed in some places the same day and in others on October 5 and the last on October 9. Later, on October 12, about a hundred miners at one mine went on strike, remaining down in the mine for eight days. Several thousand miners at other collieries

in South Wales went out on strike in sympathy with them, some of these also remaining below ground. The strikers at that mine were later successful in their demands for the discharge of the non-union workers. Many more miners in South Wales went out on strike about the same time for an increase in wages of two shillings per shift. It was reported on October 18 that an estimated number of 30,000 miners in all were out on strike in South Wales.

#### United States

The number of disputes beginning in August was 185 and 139 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 324 disputes in progress during the month, involving 124,000 workers with a time loss of 1,026,000 working days for the month.

The strike of bituminous coal miners in various parts of the United States, which commenced on September 23, as noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, was settled at the end of September except in Tennessee, Virginia and Harlan County, Kentucky, in which states 24,000 miners remained on strike. On October 1 however, a settlement was reached in Virginia, providing for increased wage rates. The strike of coal miners in Alabama which also began September 23, was still in effect at the end of October.

A strike of several thousand longshoremen at Gulf of Mexico ports began October 1 and was still in effect at the end of the month. Their demands were for union recognition and higher wage rates.

### TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

#### Summary of Twenty-fourth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada

**C**ONTINUING the reports on Labour Organization in Canada, which were started in 1911, the Department of Labour through its Labour Intelligence Branch has published recently the twenty-fourth in the series, covering the calendar year 1934. As usual the report endeavours to give particulars concerning every known labour body in Canada, as well as associations of wage earners, who, though not connected with the trade union movement, are considered important enough to warrant reference. There are chapters devoted to the formation, affiliations and numerical standing of the principal central labour organizations in Canada, such as the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; All-Canadian Congress of Labour; National Catholic Unions; One Big Union; Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia; Industrial Workers of the World. Other chapters deal with revolutionary organizations; organizations of workers throughout the world; registration of trade unions and union labels; the labour press and trade union conventions. The labour organizations in Canada are placed in two classes: (1) local branches of international unions having membership in Canada and the United States; (2) Unions whose membership is wholly in Canada. In addition, the character and development of trade unions in Canada are outlined.

*Trade Union Membership.*—According to information received from officers of the different central labour organizations, and that secured from departmental records, the mem-

bership of the international craft union group, which consisted of the Canadian members of 79 organizations, one more than recorded in 1933, was 133,669 (a loss of 7,132) comprised in 1,750 local branches (a loss of 3). The One Big Union, an international industrial body, had 23,580 members, a gain of 280, and an increase of 2 in local units, having reported 48. The Industrial Workers of the World, another industrial international union reported 11 local branches, a gain of 3, with 4,155 members, an increase of 537. The Canadian central bodies numbering 24, had 662 branches, a gain of 14 for the organizations enumerated, with a combined membership of 55,486, a gain of 778. The National Catholic group consisted of 114 syndicates and 8 study circles, a gain of 12, with a combined membership of 30,346, an increase of 3,452. There were 42 independent units, same as in 1933, with 32 reporting a membership of 10,452. The Workers' Unity League reported a membership of 24,086 comprised in 105 local branches.

The above figures indicate that there were in Canada at the close of 1934, a total of 2,740 trade union branches, an increase of 33, with a combined membership of 281,774, a decrease of 4,446. Trade union membership reached its peak in Canada in 1919 with a total membership of 378,047. In 1930, the total membership was 322,449, and since that year the membership figures were as follows: 1931—310,544; 1932—283,576; 1933—286,220; 1934—281,774.

*Percentage of Trade Unionists and Organized Wage Earners to Population.*—According to



the census figures of June, 1934, trade unionists represent 2.6 per cent of the population, adding 100,390 members comprised in the 120 non-trade union associations whose names appear in the report, organized wage-earners in Canada at the close of 1933 represented 3.5 per cent of the population.

*Division by Classes.*—The accompanying table indicates the number of branches and the reported membership of the various classes of labour organizations operating in the Dominion at the close of 1934, with the number of members of each group affiliated.

Classes of Labour Organizations	Number of Main Organizations	Local Branches	Memberships
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—			
International craft organizations.....	60	1,366	111,539
Canadian central bodies.....	3	79	3,039
Directly chartered unions.....		65	6,151
	63	1,510	120,729
All-Canadian Congress of Labour—			
(a) One Big Union.....	1	48	23,580
Canadian central bodies.....	10	300	27,574
Directly chartered unions.....		48	4,491
	11	396	55,645
National Catholic Unions.....	1	122	30,346
Independent local units.....		42	10,452
Other Canadian central bodies.....	20	275	38,317
Unaffiliated international unions			
Railway organizations.....	5	352	20,343
Industrial Workers of the World.....	1	11	4,155
(b) Other international organizations.....	14	32	1,787
	20	395	26,285
All-Canadian organizations..	34	931	120,370
All international organizations (comprising international craft organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, One Big Union, and unaffiliated international organizations).....	81	1,809	161,404
Grand totals.....	115	2,740	281,774

(a) Has one local union in San Francisco, California, U.S.A., with 285 members.

(b) Affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor but not with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The accompanying chart indicates the fluctuations which have occurred in the standing of organized labour in the Dominion for the past twenty-four years.

*Union Membership by Industrial and Trade Groups.*—The division of union membership among the various industries and trade groups is indicated in the accompanying table. The

membership of each central body is included in the trade group in which most of its members are employed.

Groups of Industries	Membership	Percentage
Mining and Quarrying.....	23,614	8.4
Building.....	22,038	7.8
Metal.....	12,149	4.3
Printing and Paper Making.....	14,224	5.1
Clothing, Boots and Shoes.....	22,253	7.9
Railroad employees.....	67,346	23.9
Other Transportation and Navigation	19,523	6.9
Public Employees, Personal Service and Amusement.....	26,398	9.4
All other trades and general labour.....	74,229	26.3

*Trade Union Branches by Provinces.*—The Province of Ontario had 1,054 local branch unions of all classes in Canada, Quebec being second with 497, British Columbia third with 278, and Alberta fourth with 270. The remaining five provinces ranked as follows: Saskatchewan, 194; Manitoba, 183; Nova Scotia, 137; New Brunswick, 115, and Prince Edward Island, 12.

*Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.*—There were 28 cities in Canada having not less than 20 trade union branches of all classes of labour organizations. These localities with 1,548 branches represent 56 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada. Their 1,213 reporting branches represent 56 per cent of all reporting branches, and they also contain 47 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion.

*Unions Having Large Memberships in Canada.*—The names of 13 organizations appear in the report which have 5,000 or more members and among them they represent a total Canadian trade union membership of 106,753 comprised in 897 local branches, being approximately 38 per cent of the total membership and about 33 per cent of the total trade union branches.

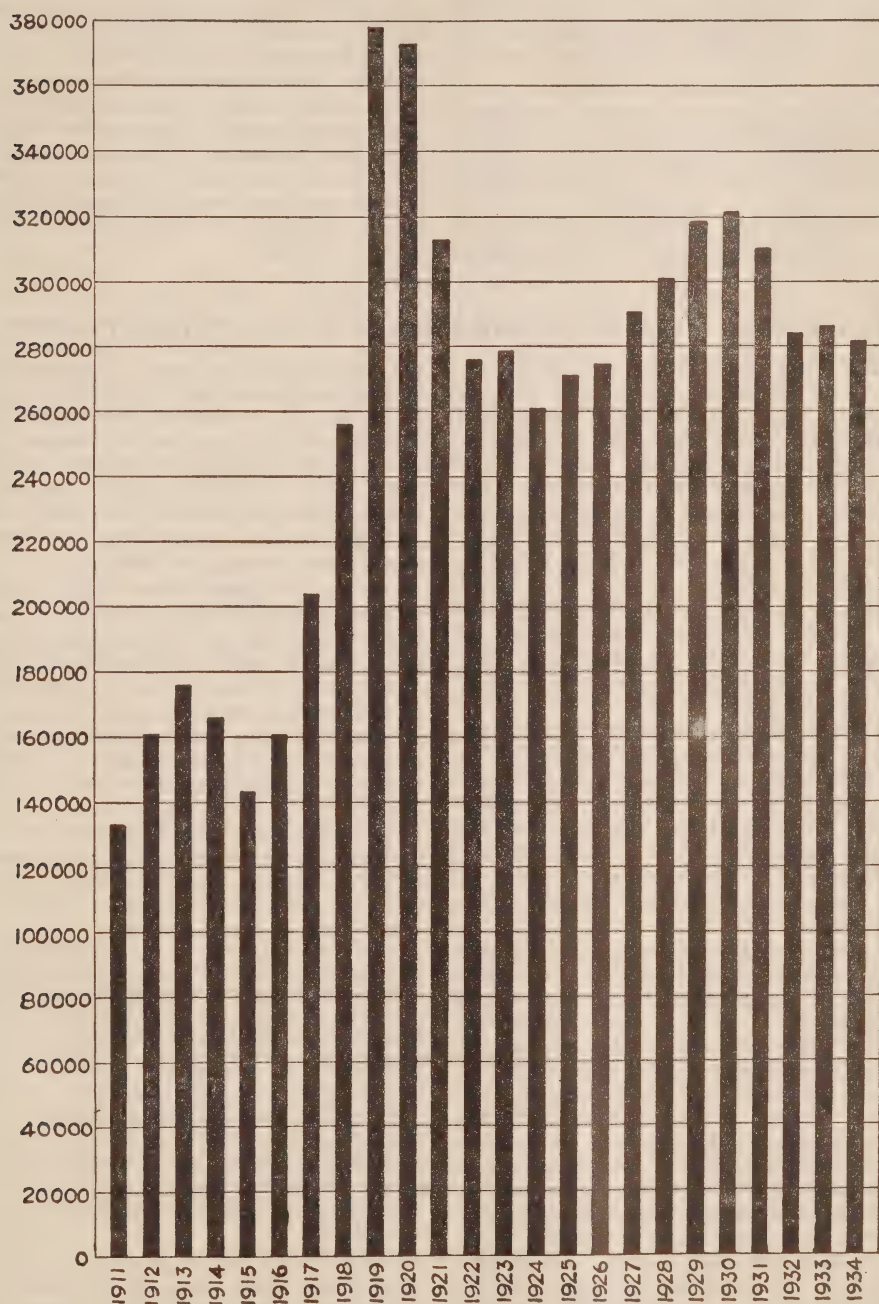
*Trade Union Benefits.*—In 1934 eleven of the 24 Canadian central organizations reported payments for benefits, the total disbursed being \$84,094, an increase of \$9,060 as compared with 1933.

Of the 81 international organizations operating in Canada 56 had expenditures for benefits, the combined disbursements in Canada and the United States being \$17,909,685, a decrease of \$5,966,459. The outlay for each class of benefit was as follows:

Death benefits.....	\$9,239,498
Unemployed and travelling benefits.....	538,752
Strike benefits.....	421,392
Sick and accident benefits.....	4,426,208
Old Age pensions and other benefits.....	3,283,835

**TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA**

MEMBERS





In addition to the amounts expended for benefits by the central organizations, a table is included in the report showing the amounts disbursed for benefits by local branch unions to their own members. The total of these payments was \$481,075, an increase of \$30,389 as compared with the previous year, the disbursements for 1934 for each class of benefits being as follows:

Death benefits. . . . .	\$ 34,241
Unemployed benefits. . . . .	189,643
Strike benefits. . . . .	114,526
Sick and accident benefits. . . . .	102,122
Other benefits. . . . .	40,543

*Non-Trade Union Associations.*—The report also contains information concerning a group

of 120 associations embracing wage-earners, which, though not connected with the labour movement, are considered of sufficient importance to justify their names being printed in the volume. These include organizations of school teachers, government employees, commercial travellers, etc., with a combined reported membership of 100,390.

*Trade Union Directory.*—The report, like earlier issues, forms a complete labour directory, containing in its pages not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in Canada, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are affiliated.

## INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IN 1934

THE tenth annual report of the Department of Health of Ontario contains reports of the work carried on during 1934 by the following divisions: Sanitary engineering, preventable diseases, child hygiene, industrial hygiene, dental services, nurse registration, and public health education. In addition, reports are given respecting cancer control, communicable diseases, biological products and insulin.

During the year, the amount of preventable illness from communicable disease was definitely reduced as compared with past records, the reduction being most pronounced in diphtheria cases.

Another noteworthy feature of public health work in the province was the organization of the first health unit in the province, serving the counties of Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell (the amendment to the Ontario Public Health Act providing for the establishment of health units was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1934, page 249).

The story of the subsequent development of this initial unit is detailed in the report. Full credit is given to the assistance and co-operation of the various participating organizations—the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council, the Ontario Dental Association, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, the Ontario Medical Association, and the Rockefeller Foundation. The “set-up” of the Unit is to include: a Director who would be a physician with special public health qualifications; a Chief Nurse, who had exceptional training and experience; eight public health nurses (two for each county); a sanitary engineer; and a clerk-statistician. These, together with the co-operation of practising physicians and dentists in the area, constitute

the structure of the unit. The department is also considering with the Victorian Order of Nurses a co-operative scheme whereby nursing services on a dentist visiting basis will be made available for residents requiring this service, particularly those unable to furnish it for themselves. This first health unit in Ontario commenced to function officially on January 10, 1935.

The report indicated that another section of the province giving concern from a public health standpoint, is the new mining area, in northern and northwestern Ontario. Consideration is being given to the provision of necessary measures for health protection in these districts. Practically all the mining companies are co-operating by having employees protected by anti-typhoid inoculations.

It was also stated that operations involving close proximity to one another of females should be further investigated with reference to the spread of tuberculosis.

*Industrial Hygiene.*—In his report, Dr. J. G. Cunningham, director of the Industrial Hygiene Division, deals comprehensively with the various phases of health supervision in industry. He emphasizes the need for closer supervision of the general health of particular groups by the experience of two rubber shoe manufacturing plants where the discovery of a number of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis occasioned some alarm, though the plants concerned are now under medical supervision instituted by the management.

Dealing with the problem of dust, Dr. Cunningham stated that in the attempt to deal more adequately with silicosis and tuberculosis in the foundry trade, a meeting

of foundry operators of the province was called by the Department to discuss measures of dust control. As a result, some progress had been made in improving conditions, and interest in the problem had been stimulated.

The director further reported that an attempt is being made to devise a more convenient method of dust determination for field purposes and that investigation of dust concentration had been made as follows:—

(1) Recirculation of air from dusty processes to the work-room after passing through cloth screen dust arresters is considered to be an undesirable practice because of the uncertainty of maintenance of equipment, if for no other reason.

(2) The time to reduce the dust content of air in the sand-blast cabinet after blasting has ceased is short where modern equipment is installed and maintained.

(3) The silica hazard in vitreous enamel spraying of small products can be controlled with exhaust equipment.

(4) Some observations were made in foundries, porcelain, radio, asphalt and artificial abrasive plants.

The report also touched on dust control equipment, especially of masks and helmets, and indicated the principles to be incorporated in their manufacture.

Lead poisoning allegedly contracted by children from painted toys, etc., was a matter which had been investigated during the year. On this subject Dr. Cunningham observes:

"Enquiry following the recognition of cases of lead poisoning in young children at hospitals for sick children here and elsewhere, has determined that suitable substitutes for lead compounds used especially in green and yellow paints for toys and cribs are available at very small increased cost per unit of output. Whether the dose of lead required to produce poisoning from biting paint off such articles is small enough to warrant the elimination of lead as a drier or for tinting in paints is questionable. Probable greater importance should be attached to care in avoiding the use of lead paints for repainting such articles at home. There has been a sufficient number of serious cases of poisoning from such sources to claim the attention of parents, paint manufacturers and distributors and makers of children's toys and furniture."

According to the report, benzol used in rubber cement for crepe rubber shoes was responsible for the deaths of two female wage earners.

"There has been some substitution of benzol for solvent purposes," states the report, "but with the aid of labelling legislation,

knowledge of where it is used has increased considerably. Periodic examination is now required in a number of processes using it. Manufacturers and distributors of benzol-containing materials have co-operated in labelling their products to such an extent that analysis of grab samples has not shown its use without labelling."

Dr. Cunningham pointed out that the extension of medical supervision in dangerous trades under the regulations indicates that without it "cases of occupational diseases are not recognized, or at least do not usually come to the attention of the industry concerned." He further considered that "the reporting of occupational diseases by physicians as provided in section 57 of the Factory, Shops and Office Building Act is not satisfactory."

A cross section of this Division's activity in industrial hygiene is revealed in the following paragraphs:

There were 142 examinations of claimants for Workmen's Compensation for silicosis, with histories of exposure to silica dust in mining, granite cutting, moulding and sand-blasting.

Determination for lead failed to show its presence in the air breathed by women workers engaged in fine soldering operations with electric control of small lead pots. Physical examinations made earlier did not show the effect of lead absorption. However, lead is a race poison, so the inhalation of the fumes or dust by women should be avoided.

Cases of poisoning from this substance developed in two plants spraying vitreous enamel with booth equipment in use. Medical supervision has been instituted.

A new process where lead, cadmium or zinc are volatilized for application to metal surfaces, often enclosed, has come into use, but special precautions are necessary.

Trichlorethylene exposure of eight workmen in dry cleaning, using closed and semi-closed machines, failed to show evidence of poisoning. Degreasing equipment for using trichlorethylene has been remodelled by the distributors with definite improvement in the concentration of this substance in the air breathed.

The present position respecting the use of cyanide compounds for disinfestation is being reviewed.

Papers and addresses for technical and non-technical groups have been prepared to supplement requests for literature and other assistance in matters affecting the health of industrial workers.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC IN 1934

THE seventh annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec reviews the administrative duties during the calendar year 1934. While the report is the seventh to be issued, it is the fourth dealing with operations under the Act of 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 525).

The number of accidents reported to the Board during the year was 35,436 as compared with 30,462 in 1933. Final figures for 1933 indicated a total of 26,723 claims allowed for accidents of which number 122 were for fatalities, 12,334 for compensation and 14,267 for medical aid only.

The number of firms reporting to the Commission as at December 31, 1934, was 9,498 as compared with 8,239 at the end of the year 1933. This increase, the report states, was brought about by investigations made during the year 1934 in co-operation with the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents. The Commission considers that very few employers are doing business without reporting to the Commission.

The total benefits awarded by the Commission in 1934 amounted to \$2,409,020.90; of which \$484,564.99 was for medical aid only. Administration expenses for the year totalled \$237,260.09, representing 9.08 per cent of all benefits awarded. In 1933 the amount awarded for benefits was \$2,473,213.77, which, compared with the amount for 1934 (referred to above) indicates a reduction during the past year of approximately \$64,192.87.

*Method of Rating.*—The Commission explains its methods of rating for compensation purposes as follows:—

"Separate accounts are kept by the Commission of assessments received and for compensation and medical aid awarded for each class of employers. Each of the 24 classes of industry does form a mutual insurance association of the employers in a given class.

"The rates and the assessments fixed for each class are changed according to the needs and they are determined so as to pay for the charges of the current year. At the beginning of the year every employer is requested to furnish the Commission with an estimate of his probable payroll of the current year and his assessment is based upon that estimate. At the end of the year, the actual amount of payroll is audited and the assessment is adjusted accordingly and the provisional assessment is also to be modified if necessary.

"It is seen that the amount of the assessment is fixed according to the number and the importance of the accidents and the amount of salaries to be assessed. It must be sufficient to meet the expenses incurred to pay for compensation, medical aid and for estimates of the amount still remaining to be paid for accidents which have not been finally disposed of before the end of the year and for which no claim has been made or others. The differences between the estimates of payroll given at the beginning of the year and the actual wages paid is also to be taken into account. In this way, the total expenditures and the total income for each class of the year are estimated as accurately as possible and it is then possible to realize if the rate charged is insufficient or too high.

"The rate is kept in force as long as it seems fair or when the surplus or the deficit is small but it is revised if necessary. At the end of the year, if a surplus be noted, it is credited to the interested class and taken into account when determining the assessment to be charged."

The assessments in the 24 classes of Schedule 1 for the year 1934 amount to \$2,565,793.87. An additional sum of \$253,308.66 with interests, penalties and other payments is to be added making a total provisional revenue of \$2,819,102.53 for the year.

As in the past, the Commission allowed the Schedule 2 employers to make their own payments to injured workmen or their dependents and these employers report to the Commission the amounts paid in each case. Where there is permanent incapacity, or death and when a rent is payable, the Commission issues an order against the employer concerned stating the amount he will have to pay under the Act, copy of this order is forwarded to the injured person or his dependents showing the amount of benefits to be received. In 1934 Schedule 2 employers paid in compensations the sum of \$386,326.12 as compared with \$405,830.58 in 1933.

*Safety and First Aid.*—During the year 1934, the Commission allowed \$9,733.20 to the Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Association; \$4,666.64 to the Quebec Lumbermen's Accident Prevention Association; \$1,000 to the Quebec Public Utilities Safety Association; and \$50,000 to the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents. The Commission co-operates closely with these associations to decrease the number of industrial accidents.

**Finances.**—The financial statement indicates that the total expenses for 1934, actual and estimated, amounted to \$2,778,456.30 and the total revenue, actual and estimated amounted to \$2,819,102.53, leaving an apparent surplus of \$40,646.23 on the year's operations.

The report concludes with tabular statistics for the year 1933, furnishing completed information for that year with respect to accidents, etc.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Recent Orders Governing Minimum Wages and Hours of Work

**T**HE British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations administering the Minimum Wages and Hours of Work Acts, has recently issued an order establishing the minimum rates for janitresses and the public housekeeping occupation.

#### Female Minimum Wage Act

**ORDER No. 29.**—*Establishing a minimum wage in the occupation of Janitress.*

As defined in the order, janitress "means and includes every employee employed as janitress, janitress-cleaner, or janitress-fire-man."

The minimum wage for every janitress is fixed at 35 cents per hour, except for janitresses employed in the larger apartments. The rates for these are as follows: for apartment buildings containing over 50 apartment suites, where the janitress resides on the premises, the wages are established at \$125 per month; for apartment buildings containing not more than 50 and not less than 25 residential suites, the wages are to be \$100 per month; for apartment buildings of not more than 24 nor less than 13 residential suites, the wages are to be \$75 per month; while for less than 13 residential suites the wages are to be 35 cents for each hour of work. When a janitress works in two or more apartment buildings the minimum wage shall be calculated according to the combined number of residential suites in the buildings.

"When a janitress resides in any apartment building to which this Order applies, there may be deducted from her wages a sum equivalent to a fair rental value for such provided accommodation in proportion to the rental value of the other suites in the said apartment building:

"Provided, however, that not more than twenty dollars (\$20) a month may be deducted from her wages for a suite of two (2) rooms and bath-room, and not more than five dollars (\$5) per month may be deducted from her wages for each room in excess of two (2) in the said suite.

"In cases where the janitress is furnished with electricity and (or) gas, and the janitress

uses the same, not more than the sum of four dollars (\$4) per month may be deducted from her wages for the said electricity and (or) gas, or, in the alternative, meters shall be installed and the janitress shall thereupon pay for the consumption of the said electricity and (or) gas according to the said meters."

This order became effective on October 3, 1935.

**ORDER No. 30.**—*Establishing a minimum wage in the Public Housekeeping Occupation.*

As defined in the Order, public housekeeping occupation "includes the work of waitresses, attendants, housekeepers, cooks, and kitchen-help in restaurants, hotels, tea-rooms, ice-cream parlours, light-lunch stands and other places where food is cooked, prepared and served for which a charge is made; and the work of chambermaids in hotels, lodging-houses, and apartments where lodging is furnished, whether or not such establishments are operated independently or in connection with any other business; and the work of all female elevator operators."

Subject to certain exemptions, the Board has fixed the minimum rate for experienced employees over eighteen years of age in the public housekeeping occupation at \$14 per week of 40 hours or more. For such employees working less than 40 hours per week, the minimum is 37½ cents per hour, provided that the wages in any one day shall not be less than \$1.50.

The Board has fixed the minimum rate for employees under eighteen years, and for inexperienced workers over eighteen years, at \$12 per week of 40 hours or more. For such employees working less than 40 hours per week, the minimum is 30 cents per hour, provided that the wages in any one day shall not be less than \$1.20.

When lodging is furnished not more than \$3 a week may be deducted; and when board or meals (21 in a week) are furnished, not more than \$5.25 per week may be deducted. (A fraction of a week's board is to be computed upon a proportional basis).

Licences must be obtained from the Board before inexperienced workers may be employed.



No employee in the public housekeeping occupation is permitted to work more than 48 hours per week, except in cases of emergency when 52 hours a week may be worked. Employees working more than 48 hours a week are to be paid at a rate not less than time and a half for such excess time.

This order became effective on October 3, 1935.

### Hours of Work Act

The Board of Industrial Relations has also issued regulation (No. 16A) in substitution of regulation No. 16 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 914) governing the working hours in drug stores; and regulation No. 15B in substitution of regulation No. 15A (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1934, page 831) as follows:

#### REGULATION No. 16A—*Drug Stores*—

"Persons employed in drug-stores as registered apprentices, certified clerks, or licentiates of pharmacy may work four (4) hours per week in excess of the weekly limit prescribed by section 3 of the Act, but in no case shall the daily hours worked by any registered apprentice, certified clerk, or licentiate of pharmacy in any drug store exceed nine (9) in any one day."

This regulation remains in effect from October 3, 1935, to March 31, 1936.

#### REGULATION No. 15B—*Mercantile Industry*—

"Persons employed in the mercantile industry, which includes all establishments operated for the purpose of wholesale and (or) retail trade, in the Province of British Columbia, with the exception of the City of Vancouver, the City of North Vancouver, Municipality of the District of West Vancouver, the Municipality of the District of Burnaby, the City of Victoria, the Municipality of the township of Esquimalt, the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay, and the Municipality of the District of Saanich, may work three (3) hours per day in excess of the limit prescribed by section 3 of the said Act, on Saturday of each week and on the day preceding a statutory holiday, when such statutory holiday occurs on a Saturday, but the total hours worked in any one week shall not exceed forty-eight (48)."

This regulation remains in effect from October 3, 1935 to October 3, 1936.

### Male Minimum Wage Act

#### ORDER No. 30.—*Establishing a minimum wage in the occupation of bus driver*

As defined in the order, "bus driver" means and includes every employee and every male

person under twenty-one (21) years of age in charge of or driving a motor-vehicle with seating accommodation for more than seven (7) passengers used for the conveyance of the public, for which service a charge is made.

The Board has fixed the minimum rate for bus drivers under twenty-one years of age at 45 cents per hour for a week of not less than 40 and not more than 50 hours. For such employees working less than 40 hours, the minimum is 50 cents per hour. For every hour in excess of 9 hours per day or in excess of 50 hours per week, the minimum is 67½ cents per hour. These regulations are applicable in Victoria, Saanich, Oak Bay and Esquimalt.

This order became effective on October 28, 1935.

### Additional Orders

The Board of Industrial Relations has also issued under the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act, Orders No. 10A and 24A respectively, excluding persons employed in the sale of Christmas cards from the provisions of Order No. 10 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 752) and Order No. 24 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 634).

The Alberta Gazette of October 31 announced the transference of relief administration from the Department of Municipal Affairs to the Department of Public Health. Administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act has also been transferred from the Department of the Attorney General to the Department of Public Health.

There were 5,596 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of October, this being the largest number reported during any month this year, and compares with 5,092 during September, and 5,226 during October last year. The fatal cases numbered 28, as against 20 in September, and 33 last October.

The total benefits awarded amounted to \$517,878.61, of which \$434,917.01 was for compensation and \$82,961.60 for medical aid. This brings the total benefits awarded to date this year to \$4,461,922.85, as compared with \$3,668,826.62 during the same period last year, and the number of accidents reported this year to date are 48,552, as against 45,553 for the corresponding period of 1934.

## MANITOBA MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

### Order Governing Employment in Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Etc.

The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has recently issued Order No. 5 governing employment in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands in all sections of the province.

The order is as follows:—

Every employer shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties prescribed by "The Minimum Wage Act," who employs any person contrary to the provisions hereof.

#### The Minimum Wage:

(A) Every employer in:—the area comprised within the Greater Winnipeg Water District; and the City of Brandon at any time; and the City of Portage la Prairie during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October; and in any summer resort during the months of June, July, August and September—shall pay wages to each employee at not less than the following rates:

(1) For experienced female employees at \$12 per week or twenty-five cents per hour.

(2) For inexperienced female workers, \$9.60 for the first three month period of employment in the occupation or twenty cents per hour during such period and \$12 per week, or 25 cents per hour, thereafter.

(3) For male employees eighteen years of age or over at \$12 per week or twenty-five cents per hour.

(4) For male employees under eighteen years of age \$8 per week during the first six month period of employment in the occupation; and \$9 per week during the second six month period; and \$10 per week until any such employee becomes of the age of eighteen years.

(5) For male employees employed as bell boys, regardless of age, at \$8 per week.

(B) During the period commencing the 1st day of November in any one year and terminating on the 30th day of April in the year next following, every employer in the City of Portage la Prairie shall pay wages to each employee at not less than the following minimum rates:

(1) For female employees at \$9.60 per week or twenty cents per hour.

(2) For male employees at the age of eighteen years or over at \$10 per week or twenty-one cents per hour.

(C) Except as hereinafter provided every employer in any other part of Manitoba shall pay wages to each employee at not less than the following minimum rates:

(1) For female employees at \$9.60 per week or twenty cents per hour.

(2) For male employees of the age of eighteen years or over at \$10 per week or twenty-one cents per hour.

Provided, however that, during the period commencing the 1st day of November, in any one year, and terminating on the 30th day of April in the year next following, in places having a population of less than one thousand, every employer therein may pay wages to each employee at a minimum rate ten per cent below the rates set forth in this subsection (c) hereof.

#### Hours:

(1) Hours of Labour—The hours of labour for each employee shall be not more than ten (10) in any day, nor more than forty-eight (48) in any week, with one full day off each week, or in lieu thereof, two half days off each week, consisting of not less than five consecutive hours each, of the regular working day. One-half hour interval exclusive of regular working hours shall be allowed for each meal. The hours shall be arranged so that no work period for female employees shall end between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m.

(2) Exception—The above subsection (1) hereof shall not apply to female employees, male or female cooks and male employees of the age of eighteen years or over employed in hotels. Time worked by these employees in excess of forty-eight (48) hours shall be paid for at not less than the hourly rate specified. In hotels of 100 rooms or more the total hours worked by any such employee shall not in any case exceed 54 in any week.

#### Time Record:

Every employer shall keep an accurate record of all hours worked by and wages paid to each employee showing the overtime record separately in a manner convenient for examination by inspectors and shall keep same available for inspection at any time.

#### Minors:

No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed.

#### Method of Payment:

Every employer shall pay wages in full once a week in cash and within three (3) days after they have been earned.

#### Notice to be Given:

After four weeks' employment, three (3) days' notice shall be required on the part of the employer before dismissing an employee, and on the part of the employee before leaving employment, except in the case of flagrant insubordination on the part of the employee or flagrantly unjust treatment on the part of the employer.

#### Board and Room—Uniforms—Laundry:

Where meals are actually furnished by the employer there may be deducted from the wage a charge not greater than at the rate of four dollars (\$4) for a full week of 21 meals. If lodging is furnished by the employer a deduction from the wage of not more than two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per week for room may be made.

If any specified kind of dress, cap, cuffs, apron or uniform is required, it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employee.

Under "Conditions of Labour" the Order states further the provisions with respect to cleanliness, toilet rooms, temperature and ventilation and safety devices.

This Order becomes effective November 1, 1935.



## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

### Summary of Proceedings of the 54th Convention

THE fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held at Atlantic City, commencing on October 7, 1935. After the preliminary ceremonies of welcome, President William Green assumed the chairmanship of the convention. In his address, he reviewed the progress of the past year particularly in the restoration of wage reductions and in the securing of legislation, both in the Federal Congress and State Legislatures "unequaled in any year's history of the American Federation of Labor." Reaffirming labour's stand upon reduction of working hours, he declared: "I feel justified in announcing to the world on this auspicious occasion that labour will never stop until it secures the six-hour day and the five-day week."

Referring to legislative achievements of the Federation since the San Francisco convention in 1934, he instanced the following: Labour Disputes Act; Social Security Act; Stabilization of the coal industry; Air Mail Act; a forty-hour week for 121,069 postal employees with no reduction in wages; Railroad Retirement Act; an appropriation of \$4,880,000,000 for relief and unemployment; Repeal of the last five per cent reduction imposed upon Government employees through the enactment of the original Economy Act; a Prison Labour Law.

A radiogram message expressing regret at his inability to be present at the convention was received from the United States President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The report of the Credential Committee showed there were 510 accredited delegates present, representing 93 international and national unions, 3 departments, 33 state branches, 87 central bodies, 22 local trade and federal labour unions, and 4 fraternal delegates.

*Executive Council Report.*—Under the heading "National Recovery Administration," the report of the executive council showed that there were 550 approved codes which controlled 90 per cent of all industry and trade, and it was claimed that as a result of these codes, unfair trade practices were checked and a fair basis of competition developed through minimum wage and hour standards, elimination of child labour, regulation of home work, and the formulation of trade practices. The primary object of the N.R.A., according to the report, was an effort to develop self-government in industry under government supervision. It was considered

that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Schechter case reopened the problem of industrial regulation. Reference was made to the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act under which a new National Labour Relations Board was created to prevent unfair labour practices, and to hold elections for the purpose of determining the union which the majority of the employees wish to have as the collective bargaining agency.

Discussing apprenticeship training the report touched on the formation of a Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training to prevent abuses in apprenticeship under the codes, and to reaffirm standards for vocational education.

Progress was reported in the establishment of the shorter work week, with "well over two million members working 40 hours or less per week," though it was considered that re-employment had not kept pace with increases in business activity. The executive also stated that the placement function of the United States Employment Service should be developed and that labour should have a part in the policies of this agency.

Other subjects dealt with in the executive report were: relief; national youth administration; social security; medical care and its costs; organization of mass production industries; trade union benefits; non-partisan political policy; education; international labour organization; Communist opposition to the American labour movement; German boycott.

In a supplementary report the activities of the Railway Employees Department (A. F. of L.), were presented. It contained a synopsis of the wage negotiations, and dealt with such matters as employment; Emergency Railroad Transportation Act; bus and coach legislation; Railroad Retirement Act; six-hour day bill; government ownership on railroads; litigation involving Railway Labour Act, etc.

*Address of Secretary of Labour.*—Addressing the convention, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of the United States Department of Labour, emphasized the importance of co-operation between government and organized labour. She considered that the acceptance of the principle of equality of bargaining power is one of the vital things in the development of democracy to-day. Reference was made to improved conditions in the

United States as indicated by "the highly significant fact that the durable goods industries are forging to the front."

The objective of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, creating the National Labor Relations Board was stated to be the effecting of a better relation between labour and management, and the Labor Secretary was confident it would accomplish its purpose. She was of the opinion, also, that further labor legislation might be enacted by the various State Legislatures, and was certain that some method would be devised to bring about greater co-operation between the States and the Federal Government.

*Report of Auditing Committee.*—According to the statements presented, the total revenue as at August 31, 1935, including the balance brought forward, amounted to \$1,598,181.67; expenses totalled \$975,227.14, leaving a balance on hand of \$622,954.53. The committee also reported balances in the Gompers' Memorial Fund and the American Federation of Labour building fund of \$15,835.25 and \$57,417.86, respectively.

*Addresses of Fraternal Delegates.*—Representing the British Trades Union Congress, addresses were delivered by Andrew Conley, general secretary of the National Union of Tailors, and Andrew Naesmith, secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association. Capt. J. A. P. Haydon, M.C., represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and in the course of his address referred to the legislation enacted during the last session of the Canadian Federal Parliament. Reference was made also to the establishing of the commission on employment and social insurance, the workers' representative being Mr. Tom Moore, past president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

*Committee on Organization.*—In this report mention was made of the organization campaign to commence on December 1, 1935, in which all affiliated bodies were urged to co-operate. Complete details respecting organizational activities were presented.

The progress made in organization work in mass production industries in compliance with the order of the 1934 convention was reported on by the committee. A resolution calling for an organization drive in the automobile industry and another for the organizing of workers on relief projects were concurred in by the committee and adopted by the convention.

*Committee on Shorter Work Day.*—In presenting its report this committee referred to previous declarations of the A. F. of L.

in urging the adoption of a reduced working day.

Reviewing the trend of the past year, the committee reported a tendency—with returning industrial activity—toward an increase in the working week, the increase averaging approximately one-half hour longer per week than in 1934.

The committee approved of the 30-hour work week legislation introduced in Congress and asked that the executive council be directed to spare no effort to have legislation enacted. In this respect the convention, on recommendation of the committee, unanimously adopted a resolution "strongly reaffirming its endorsement of the 5-day, 6-hour work week," and its universal adoption without delay. The resolution further recommended that "this objective of the six-hour day and the 5-day work week be declared by this convention to be its paramount objective."

*Settlement of Building Trades Controversy.* The committee on executive council's report made the announcement that a basis of settlement had been reached in connection with the Building Trades Department controversy which had been carried on for over a year. It submitted a memorandum of the settlement detailing the provisions, methods of adjudication, etc.

*Committee on Labels.*—A resolution urging the use of American-made goods was adopted on recommendation of the Committee on Labels. The attention of the delegates was drawn to the value of the blue eagle label under the National Recovery Act, but the committee cautioned against permitting the union label being replaced by a purely government mark.

*Committee on Legislation.*—In its report the Committee on Legislation declared that the organized labour movement had every reason for rejoicing over the important legislation secured, and also the progress made with respect to legislative problems yet pending. The executive was also commended for its intention to urge legislation in the next session of Congress with the object of having fair wage clauses in government contracts. Other features referred to were: Forty-hour week for postal employees; progress in the elimination of competition of prison made goods with those produced by free labour; minimum wage laws for women and minors in States which have not already adopted such protective legislation.

Among the recommendations contained in the resolutions submitted to this committee were:



Opposition to the employment of non-civil service employees in the postal service except during the month of December.

Opposition to labour injunctions.

Abolition of private employment agencies.

Enactment of a widows' annuity law.

Appeal courts for the civil service.

A Federal anti-lynching law.

Preventing the abusive use of state militia in industrial disputes.

Overtime for work in excess of 40 hours per week.

Compensation legislation to cover occupational diseases.

Enactment of seamen's bill.

Fair working conditions on government contracts.

Objection to alleged unfair educational qualifications adopted by certain governmental agencies.

*Committee on Education.*—This committee drew attention to the serious handicap to the public school system of the United States due to a drastic retrenchment in public funds during the depression. It was contended that as funds at the disposal of the various States were inadequate to maintain the public schools, the federal government should, during such an emergency, render aid to these States. In this respect the declarations of previous conventions concerning this emergency aid were set forth.

Objection was taken to the prevention of vocational teachers joining labour organizations for the reason that their salaries were paid from federal funds. Promotion of nursery schools was commended.

*Committee on International Labour Relations.*—The committee on International Labour Relations dealt with the executive's review of the history of the International Labour Organization and the attitude of the A. F. of L. towards that body. Though supporting the I.L.O. since its inception, it was pointed out that it was only during the year that United States labour participated as a credentialled unit. Endorsation was given to the proposal of the executive council that labour representatives for the International Labour Conference be selected not less than six months in advance of the meeting in order that adequate preparation for their work could be made. The committee proposed that William Green, president of the A. F. of L. be selected to attend the 20th annual Labour Conference in Geneva next June. It was further recommended that future delegations to this conference be provided with an adequate number of technical advisers.

According to the committee's report a new situation confronts the trade union movement throughout the world and three reasons were presented for greater unity in the interna-

tional labour movement, viz.—The growth of dictatorships; the threat of war; and "the membership of the United States Government and labour in the International Labour Organization."

Considering that the basis of reaffiliation of the A. F. of L. with the International Federation of Trade Unions should be re-examined, it was recommended "that the president of the A. F. of L. be empowered to initiate discussions with the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions to see if such a basis of accommodation cannot be found," and it was further recommended "that the executive council be given power to act upon such reaffiliation if the discussions initiated by President Green prove to disclose a basis of effective co-operation."

*Committee on Law.*—To this committee was submitted that section of the executive council's report dealing with communist activities. Data was submitted from which could be determined the past and present attitude and intentions of the Communist Party toward the trade union movement. The delegates were informed that there had been a change in Communist policy and that it was now in favour of a united workers front. In order to combat communist activities among the various organizations affiliated with the Federation the committee recommended the following additional paragraph to Section 5 of Article IV of the constitution:

"No organization officered or controlled by Communists, or any person espousing Communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in any Central Body or State Federation of Labour."

This recommendation was adopted.

*Committee on Resolutions.*—Dealing with the executive's analysis of the social security legislation, the committee on resolutions declared it to be a valuable record of most important legislation. The executive were instructed to carefully study the workers' interests, and introduce such amending legislation as may be necessary so that the law may serve the purpose for which it was enacted and provide adequate labour representation in its administration. The committee also touched on the following matters in the executive's report: re-employment; reported shortage of skilled labour; apprenticeship training; National Labour Relations Board; National Recovery Administration; National Labor Relations Act; national youth administration; State compacts; United States Employment Service.

In connection with eight resolutions dealing with the war in Ethiopia, the committee made the following recommendation, which was adopted:

"That this convention expresses its concurrence with the action of the League of Nations declaring Italy an outlaw nation which all civilized countries should refuse to assist commercially, financially or in any other manner.

"Your committee further recommends that this convention emphatically approve of the policy, relative to Italy's attack on Ethiopia, which has been announced by President Franklin Roosevelt, and by Congress."

Among the recommendations contained in the adopted resolutions were:

That all designs and plans for naval construction be prepared directly by employees of the Federal Government.

Continuance of Federal aid to American merchant marine and shipping, and the employment on Federal assisted ships of only American-born seamen or naturalized citizens.

Adoption of National Child Labour Law. Legislation to establish and enforce codes protecting labour conditions.

Federal legislation for continuance of the principles of the N.R.A.

Condemning of tactics and methods of National Liberty League.

Organizing of tenant farmers and a Federal investigation into their working conditions.

Initiation of a campaign to eradicate racketeering, corruption and gangsterism in the labour movement.

The immediate, safe, and unconditional release of Angelo Herndon, negro labour leader of Georgia.

Enactment of socially constructive health insurance legislation through Congress and the individual States.

Protection against cheap substitutes for dairy products.

Restricting the importation of newsprint paper.

Reaffirmation of the declarations made by previous conventions of the A. F. of L. against German Fascism, and in addition recommending:

1. "That the boycott declared by the Convention of the A. F. of L. at Washington and reaffirmed at San Francisco against all German goods and services be continued and with greater vigor and efficiency.

2. "That all American sport organizations be prevailed upon not to participate in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. Such participation would be used only to confer prestige upon Nazi regime.

3. "Giving all possible moral and financial support to the Labour Chest for the relief and liberation of workers of Europe so that it might efficiently and adequately meet the needs of Labour's Fascist victims."

Congressional investigation of labour spy activities.

Enactment of legislation to end the activities of strik-breaking agencies.

Opposition to reduction in the proportion of naval work done in United States Navy Yards and arsenals.

Investigation of charges that the American Federation of Teachers "is now controlled by those openly hostile to the principles of the A. F. of L.," and necessary action taken.

Inauguration of a slum clearance and low rent housing program.

Protesting the use of foreign cement by the United States Government.

Government control of radio broadcasting.

Establishment of adjustment boards in the navy and war departments to deal with labour grievances.

Appointment of a committee to advise the Federal Commissioner of Education on all questions connected with plant apprentice training.

Opposition to means test in relief activities.

Protesting employment of relief workers by agricultural interests.

Union conditions for white collar workers under the Works' Progress Administration.

Opposition to company unions.

Prevailing union scale on relief projects.

On the question of setting up industrial unions to replace existing national and international unions, thirteen resolutions were submitted. The majority report of the resolution committee non-concurred in such action, while a minority report was presented in support of the object of the resolutions. After a discussion which occupied the time of two sessions, the majority report of the committee was adopted on a roll call vote—18,024 in favour to 10,933 against.

Thirteen resolutions were submitted to the committee on resolutions calling for the organization of a Labour Party. To the committee was also referred that part of the executive council's report relative to non-partisan political policy.

The convention voted non-concurrence in these resolutions while the declarations of previous conventions for non-partisan political action were reaffirmed.

### Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, William Green, Washington, D.C.; first vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis; second vice-president, Thomas A. Richert, New York; third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington; fourth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington; fifth vice-president, A. O. Wharton, Washington; sixth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York; seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington; eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison, Cincinnati; ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis; tenth vice-president, W. L. Hutcheson, Indianapolis; eleventh vice-president, John L. Lewis, Washington; twelfth vice-president, David Dubinsky, New York; thirteenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates, Washington; fourteenth vice-president, Edward J. Gainor, Washington; fifteenth vice-president, William D. Mahon, Detroit; secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison, Washington.



Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, William J. McSorley, president of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, Cleveland, and Charles W. Frey, International Association of Machinists.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Joseph Gillooly, president, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, Toledo.

Tampa, Florida, was selected as convention city for 1936.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### The World Unemployment Situation

Tabular statistics showing the extent of employment and unemployment in various countries during the summer of 1935, with the corresponding figures for 1934, were published recently by the International Labour Office (Geneva).

In the majority of countries registered unemployment has again declined as compared with the corresponding date in the previous year. Generally speaking, the decrease is somewhat larger than was recorded three months ago, except in Denmark and Roumania where it was smaller and Australia and Chile where it was about the same. On the other hand, registered unemployment shows an increase in Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. The same phenomenon was observed in those countries with the exception of Latvia, three months ago. In the Irish Free State, however, which showed an increase three months ago, there is now a decrease. In certain countries there are discrepancies in the figures which make it impossible to draw any conclusions. Thus, in Austria the unemployment figures show a decrease but the employment figures also show a fall, in Norway one set of unemployment figures shows an increase and the other a decrease. In the United States the unemployment figures show an appreciable decline while employment seems to have increased very little.

For Canada, the analysis of the International Labour Office is based on returns from trade unions in August, 1934, and August, 1935. On this basis the percentage of unemployed trade unionists showed that the gain in employment from August, 1934 to August, 1935 was 2.8. (More recent statistics dealing with trade union unemployment in Canada are given in this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* under the section "Employment and Unemployment in Canada").

In most countries recorded employment has increased as compared with the figures for the previous year, but it has decreased in France, the Netherlands and Switzerland. In Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Poland and Yugo-

slavia both employment and unemployment appear to have increased, but these are not necessarily inconsistent trends if account is taken of changes in the size of the working population.

It should be pointed out that the figures provide a basis for comparing tendencies, but not for any statistical comparison of the extent of employment or unemployment in the different countries.

The figures are arrived at by methods which differ from one country to another, and those given for certain countries are so far from indicating the real situation that they cannot be regarded as anything more than symptomatic.

### 73rd Meeting of the Governing Body

At the 73rd meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held at Geneva from October 24 to 26, the following questions were provisionally placed on the agenda of the 1937 Conference: reduction of hours of work in the printing and book-binding trade, and the chemical industry; public works; rights of performers in connection with the system of producing sounds and images; apprenticeship and technical education; regulations for contract employment; and labour statistics. The 74th meeting will be held on February 20, 1936.

### Agenda of Twentieth Conference

The following questions have been placed on the agenda of the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference opening in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 4, 1936; (1) the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers; (2) holidays with pay; (3) reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments; (4) reduction of hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry; (5) reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works; (6) reduction of hours of work in coal mines; and (7) reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.

### All-America Regional Meeting of the International Labour Conference

The regional meeting of the member states of the International Labour Organization for North, Central and South America, which was to have been held in Santiago, Chile, commencing December 30, 1935, (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 715), has been postponed, and will take place instead from January 2 to 15, 1936. All the American states, including Costa Rica, which is the only non-member of the International Labour Organization, have been invited to participate. Representatives will also be in attendance from the International Labour Office and from the Governing Body in Geneva.

### Meeting on Accident Prevention

On invitation of the National Accident Insurance Institute of Switzerland, the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention of the International Labour Organization, met in Lucerne from October 10 to 12, among those in attendance being Mr. R. B. Morley, Manager of the Industrial Accidents Prevention Associations of Ontario, who is the Canadian representative on this body.

The Committee's main task was to consider draft safety regulations for the building

trades which had been prepared by a sub-committee, also draft monographs on abrasive wheels and on safety in the use of ladders. Draft regulations for the building trades will be included in a report which is to be submitted to the International Labour Conference in 1936. The monograph on abrasive wheels was approved and will be published shortly by the International Labour Office. The monograph on safety in the use of ladders was not finally dealt with. Mr. Morley, the Canadian representative, was appointed a member of a committee to prepare a monograph on the safe handling of corrosive liquids. Committees were also appointed to prepare monographs on protective screens and on the protection of the hands and feet of foundry workers.

In connection with this meeting the Swiss National Accident Insurance Institute arranged for demonstrations to be given of the Institute's guards for spindle moulding machines and circular saws, and the use of its welding masks and protective goggles. The members also had an opportunity of seeing five films produced by the Belgian Manufacturers' Association showing the course of typical accidents, and a film produced by the Swiss Institute showing the dangers of spindle moulding and how they are overcome by its guards.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1935

**E**MPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter, July to September, 1935, showed a gain over that of the corresponding quarter last year, as there was an increase of over 11 per cent in vacancies listed and of nearly 10 per cent in placements effected. This gain was largely accounted for in farming, where placements were substantially higher. Increases in services, manufacturing and transportation were, however, more than offset by the decline in the construction and maintenance group alone, a marked decrease being recorded as well in logging, and other losses of lesser volume in mining and trade, that in the last named group being nominal only. Provincially, all, except Nova Scotia and British Columbia, reported more vacancies and placements than in the corresponding quarter of 1934, the highest gains being recorded in Saskatchewan and Ontario, these due largely to gains in the farming industry. The greatest decline was in British Columbia, where placements in construction and maintenance were noticeably fewer.

From the chart on page 1035, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of September it will be noticed that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose gradually during July, dropped to a slightly lower level during the first part of August, again followed an upward trend during the latter half of that month, and declined during the first half of September, where they remained practically unchanged for the remainder of the month, the level of both curves at the end of the quarter under review being about 10 points higher than those shown at the close of the corresponding period last year. During the period July to September, 1935, there was an average of 64.4 vacancies and 60.2 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 58.1 vacancies and 55.1 placements for each 100 applications during the corresponding quarter last year.

The average number of positions offered daily during the present quarter was 1,478, of applications registered 2,294 and of placements effected 1,382, in contrast with a daily



average of 1,346 vacancies, 2,316 applications and 1,275 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1934.

During the three months July to September, 1935, the offices reported that they had made 111,961 references to persons to positions and effected a total of 106,384 placements, of which 70,799 were in regular

employment and 35,585 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 56,529 were of men and 14,270 of women, while casual work was found for 26,450 men and 9,135 women. Records for the corresponding quarter of 1934 showed 96,865 placements, of which 58,332 were in regular employment and 38,533 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review

# VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	14	9	5	87	16	69	660	561	13	1,724	1,260	445
Animal products edible.....				1	1		12	4	3	39	16	22
Fur and its products.....							2	2		1	1	
Leather and its products.....				4	4		8	2		22	12	7
Lumber and its products.....	6	5	1	6	2	4	21	18		117	89	28
Musical instruments.....										1	1	
Pulp and paper products.....				7	3	4	271	232		66	68	31
Rubber products.....										35	33	1
Textile products.....				2		2	27	14		110	68	42
Plant products edible.....				30		30	25	15	4	329	248	74
Plant products, n.e.s.....							17	13		27	7	20
Wood distillates.....							25	18		57	45	13
Chemical and allied products.....							118	112	5	50	32	17
Clay, glass and stone.....							1	1		16	13	1
Electric current.....				5	5					80	65	14
Electric apparatus.....							2	11		670	485	154
Iron and steel products.....	8	4	4	27		26	30	20		26	15	9
Non-ferrous metal products.....							72	72		57	42	12
Mineral products.....				5	1	3	8	8		21	20	
Miscellaneous.....							21	19	1			
<b>Logging</b> .....	151	76	85	62	51	2	1,134	1,534		2,319	1,751	12
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....												
<b>Farming</b> .....	26	26		5	5		269	261	2	7,803	5,960	1,631
<b>Mining</b> .....	16	11	5	5	5		2	2		119	96	19
Coal.....	8	8		5	5							
Metallic ores.....	8	3	5				2	2		81	65	11
Non-metallic ores.....										38	31	8
<b>Communication</b> .....										4	2	2
<b>Transportation</b> .....	29		29	18		18	15	13		312	199	200
Forwarding and storage.....	2		2	8		8	2	2		207	59	148
Railway.....							1	1		4	1	3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	27		27	10		10	12	10		101	49	49
Air.....												
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	1,604	838	767	1,034	1,008	44	4,300	4,224	102	24,422	10,446	13,965
Railway.....	1	1								158	119	36
Highway.....	1,408	650	758	734	724	28	544	544		20,678	7,202	13,476
Building and other.....	195	187	9	300	284	16	3,756	3,680	102	3,586	3,125	453
<b>Services</b> .....	927	294	496	1,649	297	1,358	9,409	5,078	1,510	12,451	5,104	5,210
Governmental.....	2		2	8		8	6	3		246	153	92
Hotel and restaurant.....	25	10	11	20	16	3	432	355	6	1,338	984	208
Professional.....	81	11	66	8	1	7	151	89	9	208	143	105
Recreational.....	6	1	5	2	2		35	24	5	374	150	195
Personal.....	84	13	71	253	3	252	201	113	64	1,845	238	1,579
Household.....	729	259	341	1,357	274	1,088	8,584	4,494	1,426	8,332	3,417	3,031
Farm household.....				1	1					48	19	
<b>Trade</b> .....	38	4	32	21	4	17	472	277	176	683	208	463
Retail.....	26	4	20	18	4	14	190	88	94	636	192	432
Wholesale.....	12		12	3		3	282	189	82	47	16	31
<b>Finance</b> .....	3	3		3		3	42	44		62	24	37
<b>All Industries</b> .....	2,808	1,261	1,419	2,884	1,386	1,511	16,303	11,994	1,803	49,899	24,960	21,984
Men.....	1,963	980	994	1,465	1,091	883	7,209	7,133	359	39,496	20,205	18,437
Women.....	845	281	425	1,419	295	1,128	9,094	4,861	1,444	10,403	4,755	3,547

were received from 136,197 men and 40,440 women, a total of 176,637, in contrast with a registration of 176,015 persons during the same period in 1934. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1935, of 113,742 vacancies, of which 84,309 were for men and 29,433 for women, as com-

pared with 102,275 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of September, 1935.

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY-SEPTEMBER 1935

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
81	20	62	108	18	90	169	113	56	117	50	57	2,960	2,047	797
7	1	6	9	2	7	35	34	1	6	6	...	109	64	39
2	2	...	4	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	7	3	4
1	1	...	2	...	1	47	45	2	39	24	11	39	23	7
4	4	4	6	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	239	183	49
6	2	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	7	...	6	1	1	...
11	2	10	18	2	16	24	4	20	18	10	4	362	304	50
11	3	8	33	...	33	1	1	1	...	...	...	35	33	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	147	85	49
1	1	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	5	1	4	455	281	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	89	23	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
33	10	23	26	13	13	42	19	23	35	5	30	93	64	23
5	5	5	2	1	1	7	4	3	1	1	...	174	146	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	22	19	1
14	55	...	14	14	...	60	45	15	1	...	1	82	76	14
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	871	556	273
4,906	4,795	90	9,738	8,859	117	4,378	4,348	31	3	1	...	99	87	10
2	6	...	9	10	...	141	128	16	1	...	...	84	56	24
2	6	...	9	9	...	118	119	...	110	104	1	50	41	7
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	7	2	5
14	3	12	37	1	36	79	20	59	55	13	42	559	159	396
14	2	12	37	1	36	70	11	59	34	3	31	374	78	296
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	7	3	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	20	10	10	178	78	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,678	1,657	15	571	472	80	2,656	1,338	1,337	6,529	3,954	2,571	42,824	23,937	18,881
1	1	...	130	111	8	125	121	2	22	21	1	437	374	47
591	588	2	97	87	10	2,269	1,028	1,242	3,262	1,211	2,029	29,583	12,034	17,545
1,056	1,068	13	344	274	62	292	189	93	3,245	2,722	541	12,804	11,529	1,289
2,115	1,032	1,000	3,061	1,329	1,076	1,774	1,037	498	1,906	806	1,087	33,292	14,977	12,235
1	...	1	64	3	61	3	3	...	243	93	150	573	255	314
204	183	34	86	52	13	103	80	15	84	63	21	2,292	1,743	311
26	18	8	244	221	21	21	18	2	131	18	111	930	519	329
14	8	7	125	3	122	12	3	9	13	7	6	581	198	349
161	8	153	238	22	221	161	13	148	282	5	271	3,225	415	2,759
1,515	654	795	1,664	738	637	961	525	323	1,150	617	528	24,292	10,978	8,169
194	161	2	640	290	1	513	395	1	3	3	...	1,399	869	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	12	107	99	8	89	107	47	60	59	8	51	1,594	568	995
48	2	46	83	8	73	50	22	28	47	6	41	1,098	326	748
67	10	61	16	...	16	57	25	32	12	2	10	496	242	247
2	...	2	2	1	1	7	3	4	1	...	1	122	75	48
8,928	7,581	1,288	13,639	10,712	1,489	9,401	7,079	2,076	9,880	5,826	4,015	113,742	70,799	35,585
6,818	6,554	295	11,030	9,453	808	7,775	6,036	1,731	8,553	5,077	3,443	84,309	56,529	26,450
2,110	1,027	993	2,609	1,259	681	1,626	1,043	345	1,327	749	572	29,433	14,270	9,135



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF OCTOBER, 1935

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

**T**HE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming activities in the Maritime Provinces were about completed for the season and preparations were being made for the coming winter. Logging was quiet, but export of hard and soft lumber to Britain continued in fairly large quantities. Fishing showed some improvement over recent weeks, although somewhat handicapped by heavy weather. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to five days per week, while the majority of those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked four days. Additional idleness, however, was reported by two mines in the latter district. Iron and steel industries were busy and reports from other manufacturing sources stated that, although there was no pressure of business, all factories were running up to the average for the season. Construction of private dwellings was fairly heavy and numerous permits were issued for the erection of new buildings and for repair jobs. Work on highways was also in progress. Transportation and trade were both good, and there was a fair demand for domestics, housekeepers and charworkers in the Women's Division.

A decline in farming was again apparent in the Province of Quebec. Bush orders at Chicoutimi had been curtailed, but elsewhere, logging was active. No marked change was noted in manufacturing, paper and aluminum industries being busy, with foundries somewhat slack. Building construction remained unchanged, the greatest amount of activity in this line being on maintenance work. Three Rivers had men employed on sewer construction. Transportation was quiet. Trade was good at Quebec City. In the Women's Division a number of orders were listed and placements effected.

With the usual fall work nearly completed, the demand for farm help in Ontario was much less, although plenty of casual work, such as corn husking, silo filling, threshing of beans, and harvesting and drawing of sugar beets and turnips was available in some localities. Good ploughmen were scarce, with wages running around \$15 to \$20 monthly. Logging, except at North Bay and Timmins, was somewhat quiet. In the latter district winter camps were in operation, but were filled to capacity with old employees, so that there was no call for extra bushmen. Mining showed little change. Prospects were brighter, however, at Port Arthur, and at Timmins the industry remained

steady. Manufacturing continued to show improvement. Not many new workers had been placed, but regular staffs were well maintained and former employees called to positions when needed. Iron and steel was more active, showing a consistent gain in employment, due, in part, to winter orders for automobile accessories, General Motors having nearly all their staff back at work. Vegetable and fruit canneries, also wineries, were slacker, as their seasonal run was about completed. Textiles were running well. New Toronto reported that nearly all factories had more men on their payrolls than at any time since 1930 and that the number of hours worked had been greater in aggregate than in 1934, 90 per cent of the industries reporting a more healthy situation than in the previous year. The recent fine weather had aided building construction noticeably, as little time had been lost for several weeks, but although a number of skilled and unskilled workmen were employed, the demand was far short of the supply available. Highway construction, also relief work, continued. Railway construction likewise showed improvement, as several requests had been received for extra road gangs. At Fort William eastern shipments, while fairly steady, were not so great as the arrival of grain from the West, although the latter had slackened considerably and lake head elevators were nearing storage capacity. Trade was good. The demand for household workers continued in the Women's Division, but experienced help was lacking.

Requests for farm help were holding up fairly well in the Prairie Provinces and all orders where reasonable wages were offered were readily filled. Fine weather had given the farmers a good chance for fall ploughing. Logging was more active about Winnipeg, but only fair in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Mining showed some activity, but with no call for miners. Manufacturing recorded little change. Construction was proceeding on all buildings already underway at Winnipeg. Elsewhere, building was somewhat quieter and rapidly nearing completion for the season. Trade was better. A slight decrease was reported in placements in the Women's Section and experienced housekeepers, as usual, were difficult to obtain.

Harvesting and outside farm work was about completed in British Columbia, although a number of men were still employed in the fruit industry. Logging was quiet, but all mills, lumber and shingle, were working regularly. Established mines continued to operate stead-

ily, but there was no call for miners. Fishing of herring and chum salmon was well started. Manufacturing was unchanged. Building trades reported a fair amount of repair work, but little new construction. National Defence camps were receiving their quota of men and highway construction was also progressing. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were

quite active, but longshoring and shipping quiet. Strike conditions prevailed at the waterfront at New Westminster and Vancouver, but at Victoria, considerable work was available for longshoremen. Trade was fair. In the Women's Section a moderate demand existed for experienced domestics and mothers' help.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1 was 9,414, the employees on their payrolls numbering 997,017 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,763 having an aggregate membership of 166,764 persons, 13.0 per cent of whom were without employment on

October 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of October as reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,414 firms, whose staffs aggregated 997,017 persons, as compared with 964,977 in the preceding month. This increase of 32,040 workers is the largest so far reported in any month of the present year, while it also exceeds that indicated between September 1 and October 1 in any of the fourteen preceding years for which employment statistics are available. In only eight of these years has the trend been upward at the beginning of October, losses having been indicated at that date in the remaining six autumns, with the result that the average change from September 1 to October 1 in the period, 1921-1934, is a small increase. The considerable advance noted at the latest date, which compares favourably with this slight, average gain, raised the index of employment from 102.7 at September 1 to 106.1 at the beginning of October; this

was the highest point reached since September 1, 1931. On October 1, 1934, the index had been 100.0. After adjustment for seasonal fluctuations, the index increased from 98.5 in the preceding month to 101.1 at October 1, 1935.

The unadjusted index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), has been as follows at October 1 in the fifteen years for which data are on record: 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The most outstanding features of the October 1 survey of employment were the unusually pronounced increases in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments absorbed more than 12,500 additional workers, and in logging, which directly provided work for over 10,600 more persons than at September 1. The expansion in each of



these industries was greater than at October 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. Mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade also recorded heightened activity, while the trend was seasonally downward in services.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all provinces except British Columbia showed considerable improvement, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was better than at the beginning of October in any of the last three years.

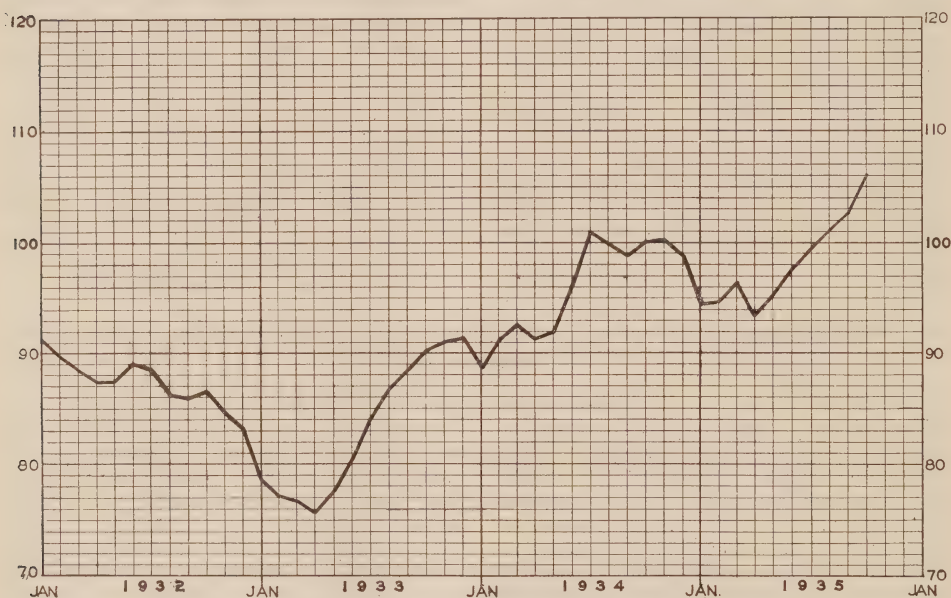
*Maritime Provinces.*—A further and larger increase was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 657 co-operating employers

vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants, while lumber mills were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging and highway construction afforded greatly increased employment, while there were small gains in shipping and longshore work and in trade. On the other hand, steam railway operation and construction and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment.

*Quebec.*—For the sixth consecutive month, activity advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging, manufacturing and highway construction, while trade also showed an increase. Within the group of factory employment, the greatest gains were in textile, food, iron and steel, clay, glass and

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



enlarged their payrolls from 76,453 persons on September 1, to 80,591 at the beginning of October. This was the sixth consecutive monthly advance recorded since April 1; it considerably exceeded the gain noted at the same date last year, and compared favourably with the decline that, on the average, has been reported at October 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 112.9 at the latest date, was nearly ten points higher than at October 1, 1934, when it stood at 103.1. Manufacturing as a whole showed improvement over the preceding month, mainly in

stone, tobacco and beverage and non-ferrous metal works; on the other hand, employment in the lumber, leather and pulp and paper divisions was not so brisk as at September 1, 1935. Services, railway construction and communications also showed a moderate falling-off in activity. Statistics were compiled from 2,234 firms in Quebec with 283,468 workers, compared with 273,190 at the beginning of September. A much smaller advance had been noted on October 1, 1934, while, on the average, the tendency at the beginning of October in the last fourteen years has been

retrogressive. The index, at 103.1 at the latest date, was seven points higher than at October 1, 1934.

*Ontario.*—The trend was upward in Ontario, according to 4,149 employers of 414,523 persons, or 16,372 more than at the beginning of September. A decidedly smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported on October 1, 1934, when the index, at 104.8, was several points lower than that at the latest date, viz., 108.1. While the movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in the experience of the years since 1920, the advance at the latest date was substantially larger than the average increase between September 1 and October 1. Manufacturing as a whole (particularly in iron and steel, textile, vegetable food and electrical apparatus factories), logging, construction and trade showed heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, while employment declined slightly in animal food and tobacco and beverage plants, and in transportation and services.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, improvement occurring in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation and highway construction, while building and railway construction, services and trade were quieter; the reductions in payroll in railway construction and maintenance were considerable. Within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants showed heightened activity, but animal food and lumber mills were slacker. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,376 firms with an aggregate working force of 129,765 employees, compared with 126,921 on September 1. A larger advance had been recorded at the beginning of October in 1934, but the index was then seven points lower than the 102.7 of the latest date.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing (owing to the termination of

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921.....	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922.....	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924.....	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1.....	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
April 1.....	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1.....	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1.....	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1.....	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1.....	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1.....	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1.....	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1935.....	100.0	8.1	28.4	41.6	13.0	8.9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



the fish-canning season), while transportation, construction and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging and trade reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, lumber and vegetable food factories also recorded improvement. Data were tabulated from 999 employers, whose payrolls declined from 90,262 persons on September 1, to 88,670 at the beginning of October. Losses on a smaller scale had been registered on October 1, 1934, but the index then, at 95.4, was lower by nearly eleven points than on the date under review, when it stood at 106.0.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

The trend at the beginning of October was downward in Quebec City and Vancouver, but was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. Employment in these eight centres was in greater volume than at the corresponding date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

*Montreal.*—There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,307 co-operating establishments employed 136,947 persons, or 4,150 more than on September 1. Manufacturing, shipping, construction and trade showed the greatest gains; within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, textile, iron and steel and tobacco and beverage factories indicated considerable expansion, while the leather industry was rather slacker. Much smaller advances had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, and the index of employment was between four and five points lower.

*Quebec.*—Activity in Quebec declined at the date under review, 133 workers having been laid off since September 1 by the 167 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,364 on their paylists at October 1. There were seasonal losses in services, and manufactures were also rather dull, while moderate improvement occurred in construction. The index was a few points higher than at the beginning of October, 1934, when a much larger decrease had been reported.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922.....	93.5	.....	100.4	.....	.....	.....	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.0	.....	99.6	112.4	95.9	.....	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924.....	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	.....	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925.....	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	100.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1.....	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
April 1.....	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1.....	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1.....	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1.....	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1.....	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1.....	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1.....	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cit- ies as at Oct. 1, 1935.	13.7	1.3	12.4	1.7	3.2	1.4	3.9	3.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*Toronto.*—Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,397 firms employing 123,300 persons, compared with 120,379 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, printing and paper goods, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups; building construction and trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, road construction, transportation and services were rather quieter. Similar additions to staffs, on the whole, had been reported on October 1 of a year ago, but employment generally continues at a better level, the index, at 101.1 at the latest date, being 4.6 points higher.

*Ottawa.*—Construction was more active, while manufacturing and trade showed minor gains. The forces of the 176 employers furnishing data aggregated 13,612 workers, or 251 more than on September 1. The index of employment was nearly five points higher than at the same date in 1934, when little general change had been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were gains in vegetable food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Building construction was busier and there was a minor gain in trade, while small losses occurred in transportation and services. Statements were tabulated from 272 firms with 32,027 employees, compared with 30,448 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was lower by nearly 16 points; a slight decline on the month had then been reported.

*Windsor.*—There was an increase in the number employed in Windsor, chiefly in construction and trade, while manufacturing was quieter. One hundred and sixty-nine establishments employed 14,456 workers, as against 14,225 on September 1. A decline had been noted on October 1, 1934, when employment was in much smaller volume.

*Winnipeg.*—Improvement was indicated in Winnipeg on October 1, when the 458 co-op-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921.....	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922.....	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924.....	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925.....	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926.....	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	117.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1.....	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
April 1.....	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1.....	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1.....	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1.....	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1.....	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1.....	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1.....	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1935.....	100.0	52.1	3.2	6.0	2.2	10.3	13.8	2.6	9.8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



erating firms employed 38,989 workers, or 414 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, communications and trade were more active, while building construction reported curtailment. Rather more marked betterment had been shown at the beginning of October a year ago, but the index then was several points lower, standing at 86.5, as compared with 91.1 on October 1, 1935.

*Vancouver.*—Employment in Vancouver showed its first curtailment since the beginning of May, according to 413 employers with 32,867 persons on their payrolls, compared with 33,541 on September 1. Manufacturing reported little general change, but there was a falling-off in construction and transportation. A smaller reduction on the whole had been recorded on October 1, 1934, when the index stood at 90.5, as compared with 103.5 at the beginning of October of the present year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

There was a further substantial advance in factory employment on October 1, when the 5,565 co-operating establishments reported 519,711 operatives, or 12,548 more than on September 1. Seasonal curtailment was noted in fish canneries and lumber mills, and there was also a slight decline in leather factories. All other main groups of manufactures, however, showed improvement. The gains in iron and steel were especially pronounced, this industry absorbing over 6,400 additional workers since September 1; the increase was of particular interest because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of October in the experience of the years 1921-1934. There were also large advances in textile and vegetable food factories, while the

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1935	Sept. 1, 1935	Oct. 1, 1934	Oct. 1, 1933	Oct. 1, 1932	Oct. 1, 1931	Oct. 1, 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.1	103.3	100.8	94.4	86.7	84.1	91.8	107.8
Animal products—edible.....	2.4	124.6	134.6	113.9	109.2	109.7	102.8	111.7
Fur and products.....	0.2	103.2	99.7	89.6	99.5	88.6	91.2	107.5
Leather and products.....	2.2	110.1	111.0	100.0	100.1	90.6	92.0	86.7
Boots and shoes.....	1.5	114.0	115.7	103.0	107.5	97.4	100.7	88.4
Lumber and products.....	4.2	79.9	81.7	71.8	63.9	58.1	72.9	92.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.4	72.5	77.5	63.9	54.4	46.6	60.6	83.4
Furniture.....	0.7	82.0	75.9	76.9	71.7	72.9	98.2	110.1
Other lumber products.....	1.1	101.1	99.1	92.6	87.6	82.2	90.6	106.2
Musical instruments.....	0.1	50.1	47.4	50.4	29.8	48.5	66.4	73.3
Plant products—edible.....	4.0	136.2	126.4	135.0	119.6	121.0	116.5	143.1
Pulp and paper products.....	6.0	98.5	98.2	95.0	88.0	87.3	96.9	108.6
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	89.1	89.9	86.3	76.8	73.4	86.6	104.4
Paper products.....	0.9	115.9	113.0	106.8	100.8	99.7	99.5	109.8
Printing and publishing.....	2.4	105.0	104.2	102.5	98.6	101.7	109.7	113.9
Rubber products.....	1.2	92.3	91.2	91.8	86.2	81.0	94.4	107.9
Textile products.....	10.0	116.9	112.3	109.4	104.5	98.6	96.2	99.3
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.9	131.7	129.0	121.4	114.3	105.0	95.3	92.8
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.7	90.7	89.5	89.3	81.2	75.7	75.1	84.3
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	0.9	141.2	133.0	117.4	125.8	109.8	99.1	86.3
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	529.8	523.6	467.9	413.3	378.5	330.8	293.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.0	123.5	117.9	115.0	118.2	110.0	105.7	104.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	105.6	99.9	100.8	93.5	92.1	95.4	106.9
Other textile products.....	1.0	97.2	92.6	91.6	86.9	80.9	86.8	89.4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	120.8	121.0	114.8	117.0	115.2	111.6	128.0
Tobacco.....	0.9	107.2	109.0	105.9	111.5	109.8	102.7	114.9
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	138.4	133.5	126.6	124.5	122.7	124.4	148.8
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	139.0	107.5	107.5	112.2	95.9	97.7	131.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	132.0	129.5	130.7	112.2	95.9	97.7	131.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	0.9	84.5	80.6	74.5	64.0	70.2	106.0	116.7
Electric current.....	1.5	119.6	118.8	117.6	112.2	113.9	132.4	133.6
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	128.4	122.3	108.5	95.7	105.2	134.5	158.7
Iron and steel products.....	11.2	84.7	79.7	70.6	62.5	61.1	71.6	98.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.4	112.0	100.0	81.4	66.7	59.8	77.8	102.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	94.9	91.8	81.9	65.8	63.9	93.1	115.5
Agricultural implements.....	0.5	53.0	52.8	34.6	25.3	21.4	23.9	40.8
Land vehicles.....	4.8	79.0	75.1	68.0	64.2	62.4	62.8	95.3
Automobiles and parts.....	1.6	110.8	100.1	71.4	65.9	46.0	59.6	89.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.2	68.0	58.4	53.5	47.5	61.8	66.9	106.3
Heating appliances.....	0.5	112.1	100.9	98.2	89.9	81.7	105.2	122.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.5	83.9	79.1	64.6	54.7	54.8	99.6	144.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.6	97.1	87.9	78.0	65.0	64.9	78.2	99.8
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	86.4	83.0	82.8	68.1	67.4	87.8	98.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	125.8	123.2	112.7	91.6	81.7	101.8	132.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.4	142.7	141.6	136.3	128.2	121.4	124.6	138.2
Miscellaneous.....	0.6	130.2	128.3	121.7	104.1	99.1	103.2	115.1

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

expansion in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals, clay, glass and stone and chemical works was considerable.

On the average employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the last fourteen years has shown very little change from September 1, the gains recorded in some of these autumns just about offsetting the declines indicated in the remainder; the expansion on the date under review greatly exceeds that noted on October 1 in any other year since 1920 in which the trend has been favourable. The unadjusted index of employment, at 103.3, was 9.4 per cent higher than at October 1, 1934, and was also higher than in any other month since November 1, 1930. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 98.1 at September 1, 1935, to 100.6 at the date under review.

The crude index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the fifteen years of the record are as follows: 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7; 1927, 106.4; 1926, 104.6; 1925, 98.8; 1924, 92.7; 1923, 99.4; 1922, 93.8, and 1921, 88.0. The 1926 average is the base used in computing these indexes.

The increase noted on October 1, 1935, continues the uninterruptedly favourable movement that has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, over 80,300 persons have been added to the staffs of the approximately 5,400 reporting firms, while the index has advanced from 87.4 on January 1 to 103.3 at the beginning of October, or by 18.2 per cent. The period of expansion in 1934 extended over the same months, and there was almost the same percentage increase between January 1 and October 1, when the index, at 94.4, was considerably lower than at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were losses in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, those in the latter being especially pronounced following an unusually active season. Statistics were received from 273 manufacturers, employing 23,648 persons, as compared with 25,524 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most pronounced in British Columbia, was on a smaller scale than that registered on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was nearly eleven points lower.

*Leather and Products.*—A slight decline was indicated in the leather industry on October 1, footwear factories showing reductions in

staffs, while miscellaneous leather goods experienced little general change. The 281 employers making returns reported 22,408 workers, or 187 fewer than on September 1. Employment at the beginning of October of a year ago was practically unchanged from the preceding month; the index number then stood at 100.0, compared with 110.1 on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further seasonal contractions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a higher level than on October 1, 1934. The decrease on the date under review took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture and other wood-using factories were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 42,061 persons was reported by the 819 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 42,994 at the beginning of September. The tendency was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, but was elsewhere favourable.

*Musical Instrument.*—A slight gain was registered in musical instrument plants, in which employment was at much the same level as during last autumn. Thirty-six establishments reported 1,437 employees, as compared with 1,377 in the preceding month.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Practically all branches of the vegetable food division showed improvement; the largest gains, however, occurred in canning and sugar and syrup factories. The staffs of the 455 reporting firms aggregated 39,351 persons, or 2,782 more than in their last return. Employment was more active in all provinces, firms in Ontario showing the most pronounced advances. The general increase was greater than that registered on the corresponding date in 1934, when the index was slightly lower.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Additions to their staffs were reported by 586 employers in this group; they had 59,669 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 59,516 at the beginning of September. The improvement took place in paper products and in printing and publishing houses, while pulp and paper mills were slacker. The gains occurred mainly in Ontario. A larger advance, on the whole, had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, and the index number then was several points lower.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed improvement on October 1, 1935; data were compiled from 50 firms with 11,749 employees, as against 11,613 in their last report. A decline had been recorded on



the same date in 1934, when the index of employment was fractionally lower.

*Textile Products.*—Woollen, cotton, hosiery and knitting mills and garment and other textile factories reported heightened activity; 986 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 96,030 workers at the beginning of September, to 99,853 on the date under review. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion, although the tendency was generally favourable. Much smaller gains had been noted at the beginning of October last year, and the index then was lower by between seven and eight points than on October 1, 1935.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—No general change in employment occurred in these industries at the beginning of October, according to the 169 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 15,867 workers; distilled and malt liquor factories showed greater activity, but tobacco and other branches of the group were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than in the autumn of 1934, although larger additions to payrolls had then been shown.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Continued gains were indicated in chemical factories, 192 of which reported a staff of 10,725, as compared with 10,515 in the preceding month. Most of the gain was in Ontario.

*Electric Light and Power.*—Slight improvement occurred in electric current plants on October 1, when 99 establishments employed 15,104 workers, compared with 15,047 on September 1. A similar increase had been noted on the corresponding date of last year; the index number then stood at 117.6, compared with 119.6 on October 1, 1935.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Heightened activity was indicated in electrical apparatus works, 110 of which had 14,065 employees, or 675 more than in their last report. This gain, which took place mainly in Ontario, was larger than that noted on October 1, 1934, when the index was many points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Almost all branches of the iron and steel industry shared in the upward movement indicated at the beginning of October; the largest increases were in the automobile, railway car and crude, rolled and forged divisions, but machinery, steel ship-building, heating appliance, wire, foundry and machine shop and other groups also showed considerable improvement. Statements were received from 842 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 111,591 persons, as compared with 105,157 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in all provinces, the gains in

Ontario being most noteworthy. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year and of most other years of the record. Employment on October 1, 1934, was at a lower level, the index then standing at 70.6, compared with 84.7 at the latest date.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—A combined working force of 19,928 persons was reported by the 157 co-operating employers, who had 19,520 at the beginning of September. There was improvement in the precious and the base metal divisions, and in smelters and refineries. The index was some thirteen points higher than in the autumn of 1934.

### Logging

Statements were tabulated from 288 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 10,624 workers to 32,174 on the date under review. This advance was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1934, or of any other year of the record. The index, at 115.8, on October 1, 1935, was only once exceeded on that date in the last fourteen years, viz., by that of 117.1 indicated at the beginning of October 1, 1929. Camps in Quebec absorbed a large proportion of the men added to payrolls on October 1 of the present year, but the trend was generally upward, except in the Prairie Provinces.

### Mining

*Coal-Mining.*—There was an increase in coal-mines, in which the index of employment was lower by two points than on October 1, 1934, when the improvement over the September 1 payrolls had been on a much greater scale. Returns were received from 100 operators employing 24,057 persons on October 1, 1935, as compared with 23,397 in their last report. The gains took place mainly in the coal-fields of the Prairie Provinces.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in this group showed its first decline since the opening of the year; 171 employers reported 27,614 workers, or 162 fewer than at the beginning of September. Ontario registered most of the reduction. A gain had been noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index number was then many points lower.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—Little general change was reported in this group, in which statistics were received from 82 firms employing 7,790 persons, compared with 7,771 in the preceding month. The index was decidedly higher than on October 1, 1934, when a large reduction had been recorded.

## Communications

Employment in communications was unchanged from the preceding month; the companies and branches furnishing data reported 21,705 employees, as compared with 21,708 on September 1. The index was fractionally higher than in the autumn of 1934, when the tendency had been downward.

## Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—A minor increase was indicated in local transportation, 82 persons being added to the forces of the 209 co-operating firms, who had 26,357 on their payrolls. Employment in this industry was in rather greater volume than on October 1 of last year, when a similar advance had been shown.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 101 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls increased from 59,956 on September 1, to 60,260 at the beginning of October. An advance had also been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index, at 75.0, was fractionally lower than at the latest date, viz., 75.8. There was a considerable expansion in the Prairie Provinces, while the tendency in the Maritimes, Ontario and British Columbia was downward.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Improvement was registered in the water transportation group, in which 99 companies employed 15,677 workers; this was an increase of 299 as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. A larger advance had been noted on October 1 of last year, when the index stood at 92.3, as compared with 94.0 at the beginning of October of the present year.

## Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—There was an increase in employment in building, 1,581 persons being added to the forces of the 685 co-operating contractors. They had 27,304 employees; this number was greater than that reported at the beginning of October of a year ago, when a smaller gain had been indicated. In the Prairie Provinces, the trend was unfavourable, but elsewhere improvement took place, that in Ontario being most marked.

*Highways.*—Employment in this group declined in British Columbia, while the remain-

ing provinces reported heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 371 employers, whose staffs, standing at 79,013, were larger by 8,105 workers than on September 1. The number of persons employed in the group was smaller than on October 1, 1934, when a decrease had been noted.

*Railways.*—A considerable falling-off in employment was reported on railway construction. The forces of the 32 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 33,646 at the beginning of September, to 31,614 on the date under review. A large reduction had also been registered on October 1, 1934, when the level of employment was practically the same.

## Services

The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced contraction in employment in this group, in which other divisions showed little general change. The staffs of the 460 firms in this group whose returns were received, numbered 26,032 on October 1, as against 27,672 in the preceding month. The seasonal declines also indicated on the same date last year involved a larger number of workers, and employment then was not quite so active in the service division.

## Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments increased their personnel; 1,167 firms reported 97,709 employees, compared with 96,054 in the preceding month. This advance was smaller than that recorded on October 1 of 1934, but exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1934. The index on the date under review stood at 123.8, compared with 120.0 on October 1, 1934.

## TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

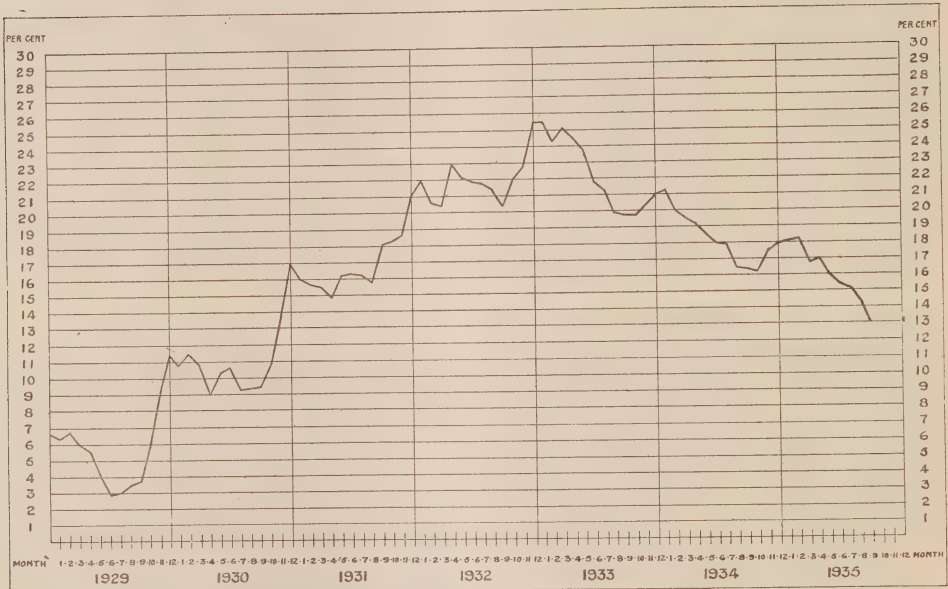


## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1935

The term unemployment as used in the accompanying article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

participating in this upward employment movement. Several of the provinces, however, indicated retarded activity, Quebec with a 2 per cent loss showing the most unfavourable situation, attributable mainly to employment declines in the manufacturing industries, particularly the leather trades. In New Brunswick and British Columbia also the tendency was toward lessened employment, though the changes from August were but fractional. Unemployment in the coal mines of Alberta eased off considerably from August and was the determining factor in the noteworthy improvement reported from that province. In

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Some improvement in the situation was evident among local trade unions at the close of September from the previous month according to the reports compiled from a total of 1,763 labour organizations, involving 166,764 members. Of these, 21,759 were registered as idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 13.0 as contrasted with 14.2 per cent in August. A greater rise in available work was reflected from September, 1934, when unemployment stood at 16.4. This percentage for the month under review was the lowest to have been recorded since the close of October, 1930. The advancement noted over August conditions was generally distributed, practically all industrial divisions in Canada, as a whole,

Ontario the garment trades accounted chiefly for the gains recorded over August, and in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also moderate expansion was recorded. Employment for Ontario and Manitoba members was in substantially better volume than in September a year ago, the improvement being of a rather general character throughout the majority of trades and industries. In British Columbia recovery, on a somewhat smaller scale, was recorded, activity also tending upward in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Quebec. New Brunswick was the only province to report a lessening in work available which was, however small.

Each month the records of unemployment in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately. Edmonton unions during September reported a considerably higher level of activity than in August, and the advances recorded by Toronto unions were also noteworthy. In Winnipeg the employment gains shown were of moderate proportions, while Vancouver conditions remained substantially the same, with a slightly favourable tendency. Halifax unions on the other hand reported fair-sized recessions in work afforded, and in Montreal, Saint John and Regina nominal declines occurred. Compared with the returns for September last year Toronto, Edmonton, Vancouver and Winnipeg members were much better engaged during the month reviewed, Regina unions showing moderate gains and Montreal lesser advances. Conditions in Saint John and Halifax, however, were much quieter than in September a year ago.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the unemployment trend by months from January, 1929, to date. There was a slight drop in the level of the curve throughout September when compared with the previous month, indicative of a greater prevalence of available work. The curve at the close of the month also remained at a point below that of September last year, the divergence being more pronounced than when compared with August, showing employment recovery of larger proportions.

The manufacturing industries during September continued the favourable trend of the last few months, the 491 organizations making returns with 52,790 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 12.7 as compared with 14.0 per cent of inactivity in August. A betterment of conditions was also apparent from September, 1934, when 16.0 per cent of idleness was registered. Extensive employment expansion from August was noted by wood, garment, fur, and glass workers, and bakers and confectioners. Among textile and carpet workers moderate gains were registered, iron and steel workers and printing tradesmen showing a very slightly upward trend. On the other hand, leather workers indicated pronounced losses in activity from August. General labourers also registered considerably retarded employment, and cigarmakers, brewery workers, papermakers, metal polishers, and hat and cap workers lesser declines. Among jewellery workers the percentage of idleness remained the same as in the previous month. In contrasting with the returns for September last year heightened activity, on a large scale, was recorded by general labourers, garment and wood workers. Among fur and

glass workers the percentage gains were substantial though involving few members, while the situation in the iron and steel trades improved moderately. Papermakers reported a considerably better situation during the month reviewed, and employment for bakers and confectioners, brewery workers and printing tradesmen also tended upward, though the variation from September a year ago was slight. There was a decided drop in work available, however, among leather workers, and pronounced curtailment was evident among textile and carpet, and jewellery workers. Cigarmakers also suffered noteworthy losses in activity, and moderate declines were apparent among metal polishers and hat and cap workers.

Coal mining on the whole employed larger working forces during September than in either the previous month or September last year, the improvement in the former comparison being more substantial. This was manifest by the reports forwarded from 48 unions with a combined membership of 15,181 persons, 1,481 or 9.8 per cent of whom were without work at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 14.7 in August and 11.5 in September last year. The Nova Scotia and Alberta mines shared substantially in the employment increases reported over August, while in British Columbia the same volume of unemployment was recorded in both months. Compared with the reports for September, 1934, there was a considerable slowing up of employment in the British Columbia mines during the period surveyed, and in Alberta recessions on a small scale occurred. Activity for Nova Scotia miners, however, was in slightly greater volume. In addition to the total idleness recorded, many miners were reported as being but partially employed.

Activity in the building and construction trades during September was maintained to a slightly higher degree than in August, though considerable slackness continued to be in evidence. A decidedly better situation was shown, however, from September, 1934. For September, reports were received from 191 local unions of these tradesmen with a membership aggregate of 18,160 persons, 41.5 per cent of whom were unemployed at the close of the month contrasted with percentages of 44.1 in August and 53.9 in September a year ago. Bridge and structural iron workers, hod carriers and building labourers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers indicated a sharp rise in work available from August, and electrical workers and granite and stone-cutters also were much more busily engaged. Noteworthy improvement in conditions was reflected by plumbers and steamfitters, while



the advances registered by bricklayers, masons and plasterers were slight. Retarded activity of moderate degree was shown among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and contractions of a secondary nature among steam shovelmen and carpenters and joiners. Improved conditions were reflected in every group of trades when compared with the September, 1934, returns, which were espec-

ially marked among plumbers and steam-fitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, granite and stonecutters, steam shovelmen and bridge and structural iron workers. Recovery of substantial proportions was also evidenced among carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, while the gains indicated by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and electrical workers were on a smaller scale.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	4.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.1	17.3	17.8	20.2	18.2
Sept., 1919.....	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	4.0	1.8
Sept., 1920.....	0.3	0.1	7.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	5.1	3.3
Sept., 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Sept., 1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Sept., 1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Sept., 1924.....	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Sept., 1925.....	6.0	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	0.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Sept., 1928.....	0.9	0.5	3.5	1.2	2.2	0.6	4.2	3.8	2.2
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	20.2	22.7	22.1	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.5	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.4	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.5	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.9	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	22.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	15.8	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	15.8	16.1	11.1	9.0	24.6	18.0
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Feb., 1935.....	6.4	8.2	23.0	20.0	15.1	11.0	13.8	21.1	18.2
Mar., 1935.....	6.6	8.2	20.7	17.2	14.4	12.0	15.7	20.8	16.7
April, 1935.....	5.2	13.1	20.7	16.6	14.5	9.8	20.8	19.7	17.0
May, 1935.....	5.9	8.4	22.2	12.9	14.1	10.2	21.8	17.2	15.9
June, 1935.....	12.2	8.1	21.0	12.0	13.7	9.4	20.0	13.2	15.4
July, 1935.....	8.1	7.8	19.0	14.3	11.6	7.5	23.2	12.6	15.1
Aug., 1935.....	8.3	8.1	18.3	13.3	10.7	7.9	18.4	13.1	14.2
Sept., 1935.....	8.3	8.1	18.3	13.3	10.7	7.9	18.4	13.1	14.2
Sept., 1935.....	6.0	8.7	20.4	10.4	8.1	6.2	13.7	14.0	13.0

The transportation industries with 778 organizations reporting in September a membership of 56,331 persons, showed that 3,641 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 6.5 as compared with 6.9 per cent of inactivity in August, and 8.1 per cent in September last year. Steam railway employees, whose returns involved over 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were afforded a slightly greater volume of work than in either of the months used for comparative purposes. Among navigation workers there was some slowing up of activity from August, but the situation was much better than in September a year ago. Street and electric railway employees maintained the same volume of unemployment as in August, though fractional improvement was noted from September, 1934. Among teamsters and chauffeurs the tendency was slightly less favourable in both comparisons.

Unemployment for retail shop clerks eased off to some extent during September from both the previous month and September last year as was apparent from the reports received from 4 organizations with 1,878 members. Of these, 195 or a percentage of 10.4 were without work at the end of the month as contrasted with percentages of 12.3 in August and 11.9 in September, 1934.

Civic employees reflected an almost unchanged situation during September from August, what small variation was noted being in a favourable direction. Conditions were also nominally better than in September a year ago. Reporting for September 77 organizations of these workers with a total of 8,104 members indicated an unemployment percentage of 2.9 as compared with 3.0 per cent at the close of August, and 3.2 per cent in September last year.

In the miscellaneous group of trades moderate increases in work available were noted during September from the preceding month though unemployment was at a considerably higher level than in September, 1934. This was manifest by the reports tabulated for September from 124 unions embracing a membership of 5,080 persons, 985 of whom were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 19.4 as compared with percent-

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile mill workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail) shop	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September, 1919	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	...	2.2	1.1	0.1	...	1.2	1.4	1.5	...	6.5	...	2.9	2.4	1.0	2	0	0	...	4	1.0	1.0	1.8	
September, 1920	20.2	22.8	9.1	13.9	11.4	7.7	6.3	8.3	...	4.7	3.0	3.2	2.0	...	4.6	10.1	16.4	45.9	...	3.7	4.1	7.9	2.3	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1921	16.1	...	6.4	13.4	2.8	4.1	3.8	...	4.7	3.0	3.2	2.0	...	7.8	4.7	3.1	10.8	...	3.7	4.1	7.9	2.3	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September, 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1925	0.4	7.2	9.1	22.3	3.0	5.9	9.7	...	6.7	3.2	3.9	3.9	5.4	...	10.8	1.2	3.5	12.4	...	1.9	4.3	3.0	1.0	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September, 1926	2.6	15.5	6.4	11.1	3.3	3.0	3.3	...	7.1	32.8	25.8	9.4	1.4	...	8.9	7.0	24.6	1.6	...	4.3	10.5	1.8	5.9	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1928	2.6	0	7.7	6.8	3.3	2.6	0	...	4.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	4.5	...	6.4	5.1	7.4	4.9	...	0	8.8	2.9	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September, 1929	8.6	3	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.4	3.1	...	8.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	...	1.4	3.3	4.4	16.8	...	1.0	8.8	2.9	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September, 1930	1.2	4.7	5.3	3.7	3.8	3.3	1.1	6.2	...	6.7	3.7	0	3.7	11.7	...	1.4	3.3	2.4	16.8	...	0.1	3.8	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1931	1.5	17.2	5.7	8.7	3.8	3.3	11.9	3.8	...	16.5	8.3	3.3	1.2	...	13.2	2.4	14.3	5.1	...	0.1	3.8	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1932	10.6	24.2	6.2	20.0	6.0	15.7	27.7	10.9	...	36.0	18.3	16.8	17.3	36.0	...	14.2	21.8	8.6	73.3	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1933	13.7	22.9	8.6	23.9	6.5	18.2	25.1	16.8	...	40.0	28.3	23.8	23.8	26.9	...	30.5	4	0.35	...	0.4	1.6	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January, 1933	13.2	21.1	6.5	25.5	13.7	15.7	18.1	16.7	...	40.3	21.6	28.1	21.3	20.0	...	26.7	3.5	38.5	7.3	...	0.6	1.7	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February, 1933	6.8	35.8	17.5	28.5	15.4	16.8	19.2	21.5	...	39.9	25.5	22.6	29.5	7.5	...	21.1	5.8	46.7	8.2	...	0.6	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, 1933	2.1	31.1	21.5	22.8	16.8	17.2	23.4	...	40.2	24.4	23.2	25.0	10.5	...	13.5	4.6	26.7	12.0	...	0.6	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April, 1933	2.1	31.1	21.5	22.8	16.8	17.2	23.4	...	40.2	24.4	23.2	25.0	10.5	...	13.5	4.6	26.7	12.0	...	0.6	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May, 1933	1.4	22.4	14.6	24.5	8.6	14.7	12.3	14.5	...	39.8	18.9	16.0	20.7	...	8.20	9.9	14.4	36.8	...	0.6	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June, 1933	2.1	23.4	14.6	24.5	8.6	14.7	12.3	14.5	...	39.8	18.9	16.0	20.7	...	8.20	9.9	14.4	36.8	...	0.6	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July, 1933	1.4	22.4	14.6	24.5	8.6	14.7	12.3	14.5	...	39.8	18.9	16.0	20.7	...	8.20	9.9	14.4	36.8	...	0.6	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August, 1933	2.1	32.5	13.2	22.3	7.6	13.4	10.5	13.6	...	6.5	31.2	11.1	17.1	...	10.6	15.1	18.6	34.4	...	0.3	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1933	2.1	32.5	13.2	22.3	7.6	13.4	10.5	13.6	...	6.5	31.2	11.1	17.1	...	10.6	15.1	18.6	34.4	...	0.3	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October, 1933	2.4	34.3	9.8	21.3	9.8	15.5	16.5	14.4	...	8.7	28.0	8.1	14.1	...	7.7	6.4	23.3	35.0	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November, 1933	2.3	30.3	12.7	20.0	10.2	15.6	18.1	14.4	...	8.2	4.4	6.4	21.0	...	3.5	13.3	23.2	36.0	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1933	2.3	30.3	12.7	20.0	10.2	15.6	18.1	14.4	...	8.2	4.4	6.4	21.0	...	3.5	13.3	23.2	36.0	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January, 1934	2.7	0	31.8	7.8	21.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February, 1934	2.1	13.9	8.2	19.3	13.3	13.3	12.6	13.3	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1934	2.3	14.6	14.6	9.8	10.1	7.9	12.2	...	13.9	13.6	1.1	8.9	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	0.7	9.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January, 1935	91.8	47.6	7.1	31.7	6.9	10.5	11.0	9.7	...	4.8	14.7	34.4	34.5	...	10.6	15.8	20.0	13.3	...	0.3	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February, 1935	85.5	46.3	9.1	16.0	11.2	10.8	11.0	1.0	...	4.1	14.5	14.5	13.2	...	20.5	12.3	33.0	55.8	...	0.9	3.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, 1935	64.2	5.8	11.3	13.3	14.8	9.5	8.9	10.0	...	0.26	4	6.4	6.2	...	8.8	17.5	16.7	9.4	...	0.8	0.9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April, 1935	4.7	8.2	14.6	13.5	11.5	10.6	11.1	20.2	...	0.31	6	3.19	2.0	...	7.4	14.5	15.9	18.9	...	0.5	1.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May, 1935	3.4	9.2	15.7	15.5	11.1	6.8	8.6	9.1	...	0.7	6.20	2.19	7.1	...	16.3	15.5	19.0	6	...	0.4	4.9	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June, 1935	1.9	7.3	18.5	14.5	11.0	7.3	4.3	9.5	...	0.5	1	23.4	16.8	...	14.0	15.4	16.7	6.4	...	0.4	4.9	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	5.2	23.6	20.2	...	57.2	14.0	15.5	10.1	...	0.35	2.4	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August, 1935	16.7	7.2	14.4	13.0	13.0	7.1	3.1	10.0	...	0.19	4.3	33.5	8.3	...	19.7	19.2	16.9	3	...	0.26	1.4	11.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	3.5	1	21.5	...	4.3	3	16.3	33.4	...	0.35	2.4	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



ages of 22.0 at the close of August and 14.6 in September a year ago. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen all shared in the advancement noted over August, barbers and unclassified workers showing but slightly restricted activity. In comparing with the returns for September, 1934, in the miscellaneous group of trades, barbers suffered large curtailment of employment during the month surveyed, and conditions for hotel and restaurant employees were distinctly unfavourable. Stationary engineers and firemen, however, were afforded a much better volume of work, and improvement, on a smaller scale, was noted by unclassified workers. Practically no change occurred among theatre and stage employees.

Fishermen who reported a fully engaged situation in August showed a noteworthy falling off in activity during September, though recovery on a large scale was reflected from September of last year. This was evident

from the reports furnished by 4 unions of these workers, with 599 members, 100 or 16.7 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. At the close of September, 1934, the percentage of idleness stood at 44.4.

The 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers making returns at the close of September with 619 members recorded an unemployment percentage of 6.9 compared with 7.2 per cent in August, and 44.7 per cent in September a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1935

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1935, showed a gain of 7 per cent in the average daily placements over those of the preceding month, although the total number of placements for the month under review was lower, due to there being fewer working days. A gain of nearly 18 per cent was also reported over the corresponding period a year ago. Increased placements over August, 1935, were recorded in logging, mining, trade and services, while losses occurred in farming, construction and maintenance, manufacturing and transportation, the highest gain being in logging and the heaviest declines in farming and construction and maintenance. In comparison with September, 1934, all industrial divisions, except logging, mining and transportation, registered expansion, a noteworthy increase in farm placements being effected, with smaller gains being shown in construction and maintenance services, and manufacturing. The increase in trade was nominal only. Logging recorded the greatest decline.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1933, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilation being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications registered a decline during the first half of September, but during the latter half of the month

fluctuated less than one per cent. At the close of the period, however, both levels were considerably higher than those reached at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 63.9 during the first half and 63.1 during the second half of September, 1935, in contrast with the ratios of 59.1 and 52.7 during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 59.1 and 59.2, as compared with 55.1 and 50.1 during the corresponding month of 1934.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1935, was 1,601, in contrast with that of 1,488 during the preceding month and with 1,348 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,521, in comparison with 2,236 in August, 1935, and with 2,414 during September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1935, was 1,491, of which 998 were in regular employment and 493 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,392 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,269 daily, consisting of 797 placements in regular and 472 in casual employment.

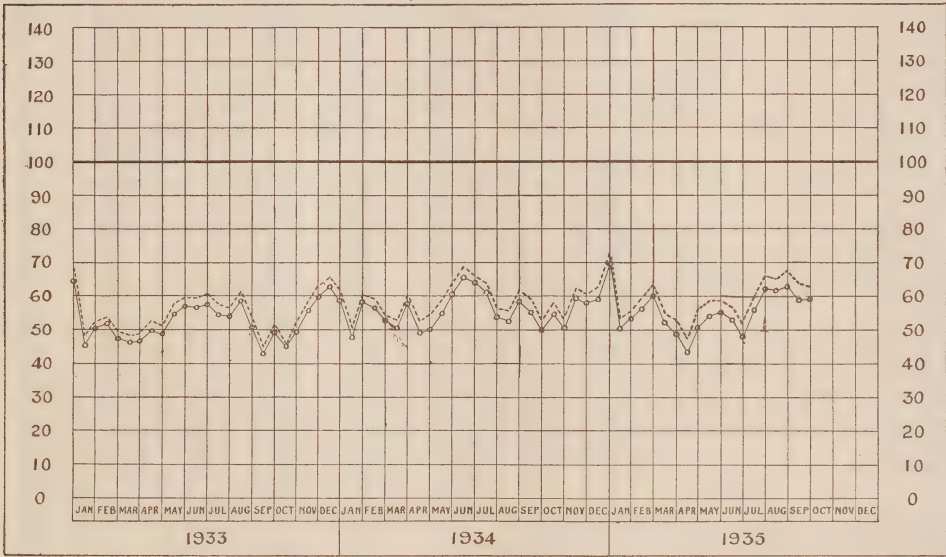
During the month of September, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 37,901 persons to

vacancies and effected a total of 35,775 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 23,946, of which 18,993 were of men and 4,953 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,829. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 28,331 for men and 10,079 for women, a total of 38,410, while applications for work totalled 60,496, of which 45,959 were from men and 14,537 from women. Reports for August, 1935, showed 40,164 positions available, 60,363 applications made and 37,566 placements effected, while in September, 1934, there were recorded 32,350 vacancies, 57,916 applications for work, and 30,441 placements in regular and casual employment.

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of September, 1935, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 2 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 14 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain in placements of over 3 per cent when compared with August but a decline of nearly 12 per cent in comparison with September, 1934. All industrial divisions participated in the decline in placements from September of last year, the largest reductions being in logging and construction and maintenance. Placements in construction and maintenance numbered 549 and in services

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT  
Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1925, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (9 months).....	163,329	97,757	261,086

247. Of the latter, 193 were of household workers. During the month 304 men and 94 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a nominal decline only in the number of orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during September when compared with the preceding month and a gain of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 6 per cent higher than in August and over 14 per cent above September, 1934. The increase in placements over September of last year was due to a greater demand for household workers, as a small gain under construction and maintenance was offset



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1934
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	874	58	1,162	858	398	444	1,714	308
Halifax.....	315	56	574	279	165	114	984	79
New Glasgow.....	241	2	274	261	198	47	408	180
Sydney.....	318	0	314	318	35	283	322	49
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	976	9	1,037	1,019	485	534	707	493
Chatham.....	55	0	69	81	65	16	99	35
Fredericton.....	113	8	127	121	115	6	22	157
Moncton.....	325	1	335	334	168	166	93	190
Saint John.....	483	0	506	483	137	346	493	111
<b>Quebec</b> .....	5,667	546	10,073	6,522	4,342	658	3,330	4,441
Chicoutimi.....	381	0	558	380	369	11	73	1,029
Hull.....	294	9	1,384	591	579	2	655	513
Montreal.....	3,155	306	5,141	3,086	1,945	411	1,708	1,597
Quebec.....	1,122	189	1,844	1,495	863	128	623	736
Rouyn.....	84	0	144	94	87	6	36	101
Sherbrooke.....	372	6	632	427	338	16	141	155
Three Rivers.....	259	36	370	449	161	84	94	310
<b>Ontario</b> .....	16,572	790	29,056	15,772	8,000	7,291	42,999	6,021
Belleville.....	208	0	192	207	92	115	258	51
Brantford.....	195	4	446	198	132	66	1,693	67
Chatham.....	316	30	341	277	168	109	542	45
Fort William.....	280	0	296	280	124	156	516	545
Guelph.....	100	34	138	136	73	19	1,181	33
Hamilton.....	578	17	1,167	598	327	226	2,638	255
Kingston.....	707	23	696	677	609	68	291	262
Kitchener.....	479	0	616	482	82	396	1,283	62
London.....	1,469	61	1,448	1,545	1,293	122	1,724	237
Niagara Falls.....	297	0	217	309	246	48	1,522	53
North Bay.....	290	0	379	301	270	31	530	104
Oshawa.....	823	0	1,011	818	106	712	1,024	98
Ottawa.....	1,294	4	2,384	1,289	1,128	161	2,202	566
Pembroke.....	653	0	411	346	272	74	30	215
Peterborough.....	119	8	171	123	95	17	303	86
Port Arthur.....	598	0	577	577	560	17	563	734
St. Catharines.....	490	20	407	493	257	236	1,934	116
St. Thomas.....	217	10	219	201	57	144	409	72
Sarnia.....	276	4	286	273	174	99	351	154
Sault Ste. Marie.....	166	2	547	177	129	35	222	167
Stratford.....	104	0	299	103	76	27	178	54
Sudbury.....	269	27	801	207	139	68	377	406
Timmins.....	258	2	551	252	173	79	724	146
Toronto.....	5,781	498	14,839	5,323	992	4,112	19,379	1,290
Windsor.....	605	46	617	580	426	154	3,125	203
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	2,508	22	5,128	2,544	2,042	468	11,442	2,146
Brandon.....	341	10	428	326	291	35	632	181
Winnipeg.....	2,167	12	4,700	2,218	1,751	433	10,810	1,965
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	5,328	280	5,021	4,745	4,235	511	1,359	1,773
Estevan.....	21	3	39	39	39	0	3	91
Melfort.....	242	0	242	242	242	0	0	85
Moose Jaw.....	1,414	75	1,157	1,020	913	108	274	249
North Battleford.....	256	13	259	259	254	5	1	258
Prince Albert.....	217	30	193	165	134	31	34	191
Regina.....	884	33	1,054	990	869	121	633	300
Saskatoon.....	893	36	898	883	817	66	366	413
Swift Current.....	946	76	725	719	652	67	32	44
Weyburn.....	241	3	235	223	169	54	4	41
Yorkton.....	214	11	219	205	146	59	12	101
<b>Alberta</b> .....	3,528	68	4,612	3,432	2,828	595	6,623	2,146
Calgary.....	1,339	27	1,788	1,281	1,157	124	2,462	1,057
Drumheller.....	470	7	601	435	408	27	201	238
Edmonton.....	1,012	3	1,443	1,019	920	90	3,337	594
Lethbridge.....	402	19	498	395	131	264	536	144
Medicine Hat.....	305	12	282	302	212	90	87	113
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	2,957	47	4,407	3,009	1,616	1,328	2,842	1,789
Kamloops.....	138	3	232	133	116	10	87	218
Nanaimo.....	385	0	393	377	309	68	125	434
Nelson.....	174	17	188	178	41	137	11	101
New Westminster.....	201	2	229	200	62	138	132	58
Penticton.....	257	6	284	257	215	34	78	36
Prince Rupert.....	94	0	130	93	32	61	141	68
Vancouver.....	969	17	2,072	1,037	747	240	2,037	739
Victoria.....	739	2	879	734	94	640	231	135
<b>Canada</b> .....	38,410	1,820	60,496	37,901	23,946	11,829	71,016	19,117
Men.....	28,331	1,360	45,959	27,872	18,993	8,720	58,421	14,651
Women.....	10,079	1,460	14,537	10,029	4,953	3,109	12,595	4,466

by a loss in manufacturing, and the changes in other groups were nominal only. During the month 415 placements were made under construction and maintenance and 555 in services. Of the latter, 455 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 389 of men and 96 of women.

#### QUEBEC

During September, employment offices in the province of Quebec received orders for nearly 2 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 2 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase in placements of nearly 9 per cent when compared with August and of less than 1 per cent in comparison with September, 1934. Placements in construction and maintenance and services were considerably higher than during September of last year, while smaller gains were recorded in manufacturing and farming. These increases, however, were almost entirely offset by a large reduction in bush placements. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing, 146; logging, 905; construction and maintenance, 1,273; trade, 131; and services, 2,495, of which 2,292 were of household workers. There were 2,494 men and 1,848 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during September called for nearly 3 per cent less workers than in the preceding month but over 26 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 4 per cent in placements when compared with August, but an increase of over 26 per cent in comparison with September, 1934. The improvement over September of last year was mainly due to increased placements on highway construction, supplemented by gains in farming, manufacturing and services. The only decline of importance was in logging, with smaller losses in mining and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 685; logging, 545; farming, 1,817; transportation, 93; construction and maintenance, 8,496; trade, 258; and services, 3,349, of which 2,278 were of household workers. There were 6,340 men and 1,660 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during September, were 33 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and 10 per cent below the corresponding

month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 32 per cent when compared with August, and over 10 per cent in comparison with September, 1934. A large reduction in placements on highway construction accounted for the decline from September of last year. This decrease, however, was largely offset by a gain in farming. A decrease in bush placements and a gain in services were the only changes of importance in other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming, 958; construction and maintenance, 732; trade, 51; and services, 695, of which 542 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,710 of men and 332 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of over 7 per cent in the number of workers required through employment offices in Saskatchewan in September when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 105 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 12 per cent less than in August, but over 88 per cent higher than in September, 1934. A substantial increase in farm placements accounted for the large gain over September of last year. This increase was slightly offset by declines in construction and maintenance, mining, and services. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 3,745; construction and maintenance 207; trade 54; and services 661, of which 491 were of household workers. There were 3,939 men and 296 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September, were nearly 15 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 26 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 15 per cent when compared with August and of 22 per cent in comparison with September, 1934. Farm placements were considerably higher than during September of last year and accounted for the increase under this comparison. Services and trade also showed improvement. The only decline of importance was in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 2,221; mining 98; construction and maintenance 454; trade 57; and services 526, of which



416 were of household workers. During the month 2,483 men and 345 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of September, positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were 8 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 12 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 8 per cent when compared with August and of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with September, 1934. Placements under construction and maintenance showed a decided decline from September of last year, due chiefly to the curtailment of work in the highway division of this group. This decrease was partly offset by a gain in farming. Smaller increases in logging and services were offset by declines in mining and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 67; farming 393; construction and maintenance 1,761; and services 627, of which 415 were of household workers. There were 1,334 men and 282 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,946 placements in regular employment, 14,388 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 773 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 577 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 196 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The Quebec labour movement during September originated at Hull and comprised the transfer of 177 persons, all to situations outside the province. These were entirely of bushmen, 144 of whom went to the Pembroke zone and 33 to the Sudbury zone. Benefiting by the reduced rate in Ontario during September 370 persons journeyed to various centres throughout the province. At Port Arthur, 217 bushmen, 81 highway construction workmen, 3 mine workers and one saw-mill worker secured certificates for points within the same zone. The Fort William office was instrumental in the despatch of 25

bushworkers, 2 cookees, one mine engineer and one hotel waitress, and Sudbury of 24 bushworkers to employment within their respective zones. Travelling to the Sudbury zone also, were 10 highway construction labourers sent from Toronto and one highway construction foreman from North Bay, while the Port Arthur zone, in addition, received 2 highway construction labourers from Pembroke. The balance of this provincial movement was from Hamilton, from which centre 2 moulders were conveyed to Windsor. Reduced rate certificates were issued in Manitoba during September to 21 persons, 3 of whom were bound for employment within the province and 18 for points outside. All of these received their certificates at the Winnipeg office, included among whom were one farm hand going to Brandon, one hotel cook and one farm housekeeper within the Winnipeg zone and 11 bush workers, 5 cooks and 2 hotel workers to situations in the Port Arthur zone. Saskatchewan transfers at the reduced rate during September numbered 14, of which 13 were within the province and one outside. The latter was of a mine labourer despatched from Regina to Winnipeg. Provincially from Yorkton 11 bushmen journeyed to employment within the same zone, while from Saskatoon one farm hand was conveyed to a point within the North Battleford zone and from Regina one teacher within the district covered by that city office. Business transacted by Alberta offices involved the issue of 184 reduced rate certificates, all to points within the province. For employment within its own zone the Edmonton office transferred 109 farm workers, one farm housekeeper, 46 highway construction workers, 7 mine workers, 4 carpenters, 2 hotel employees and one housemaid. Carried at the reduced rate from Calgary 14 mine teamsters were destined to Drumheller. Vouchers for transportation were granted in British Columbia during September to 7 persons, these proceeding to employment within the province. From Vancouver 5 cannery workers were transported to Kamloops, one housekeeper to Penticton, one mine engineer to Nelson and one farm hand within the Vancouver zone. To the Penticton zone also, one fruit packer was shipped from New Westminster.

Of the 773 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September 378 were carried by the Canadian National Railway, 392 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During September, 1935

The value of the building authorized in 58\* cities during September stood at \$3,322,026; this was a seasonal decrease of \$971,032 or 22.6 per cent from the total of \$4,293,058 in August, 1935, but an increase of \$1,040,152 or 45.6 per cent in the more significant comparison with September of last year, when the permits granted represented building valued at \$2,281,874.

The value of the building authorized in each month of the present year has been higher than in the same month of 1934, while since January, the aggregate for each month has also exceeded that for the corresponding month in 1933. The cumulative total for the first nine months of 1935 is higher than in any of the last three years, standing at \$36,510,379, as compared with \$19,715,146 in the months January-September, 1934, \$16,394,014 in 1933 and \$35,026,199 in 1932. Although the improvement indicated in the present year is partly due to the granting of construction permits for public buildings in several centres as an unemployment relief measure, the movement in general building operations has also been distinctly more favourable than in the last few years. In comparison with earlier years of the record, from 1920 to 1931, however, the value of building authorizations continues low. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials during the elapsed months of 1935, at 82.1 per cent of the 1926 basic average, was lower than in the same period of any preceding year for which building statistics for the 61 cities are on record, with the exception of 1932 and 1933.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued about 235 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$1,000,000, and nearly 1,600 permits for other buildings valued at about \$1,700,000. In addition two cities authorized engineering projects valued at \$23,018. During August, permits were granted for the erection of about 240 dwellings and 1,900 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$1,800,000 and \$2,400,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the estimated value of building as compared with August, 1935, that of \$463,449 in Saskatchewan being most pro-

nounced; this increase was largely due to the granting of a permit for a public building at Regina.

As compared with September, 1934, there was improvement in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The greatest gains of \$450,515 and \$442,267 were reported in Ontario and Saskatchewan, respectively.

Of the larger cities, Toronto and Vancouver registered smaller totals of authorized building than in August, but the value in each case was higher than in September, 1934. Montreal reported a gain in the former, but a loss in the latter comparison, while Winnipeg showed an increase in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Windsor, St. Boniface, Regina, Kamloops, Nanaimo and North Vancouver recorded increases as compared both with August, 1935, and September, 1934.

*Cumulative Record for First Nine Months, 1920-1935.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first nine months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first nine months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (1926 ave. = 100)
1935.....	3,322,026	36,510,379	30.4	82.1
1934.....	2,281,874	19,715,146	16.5	82.8
1933.....	1,986,903	16,394,014	13.6	77.5
1932.....	2,449,735	35,026,199	29.1	77.6
1931.....	10,407,999	88,602,995	73.7	82.7
1930.....	11,093,020	126,361,350	105.2	92.7
1929.....	17,117,017	186,011,017	154.8	99.2
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	137.8	96.7
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	117.5	96.3
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	100.0	100.7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	81.9	103.1
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	80.6	108.2
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	90.1	111.8
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,450	97.2	108.5
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	73.7	126.8
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	80.0	144.2

\* The recent amalgamation of East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville with Windsor reduces the number of reporting cities from 61 to 58, without affecting the areas and population covered in these building permits statistics.



The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was higher by 85.2 per cent than in 1934; it was also substantially higher than in 1933 and somewhat higher than in 1932. With these exceptions, the total was less than in any

other year of the record; as already stated, the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials has been lower in 1935 than in previous years of this record, except 1932 and 1933.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1935, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment between August 26 and September 23.

Employment improved in coal mining, the woollen and worsted industry, hosiery manufacture, the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), steel melting, rolling, etc., and the pottery, tinplate and motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industries. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, building and public works contracting, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, general engineering, certain food industries, linen manufacture and the fishing industry.

Among those workpeople, of ages 16-64, who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at September 23, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15.1,\* as compared with 15.0\* at August 26, 1935, and with 16.1 at September 24, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at September 23, 1935, was 12.7,\* as compared with 12.4\* at August 26, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.4,\* as compared with 2.6.\* For males alone the percentage at September 23, 1935, was 17.2\* and for females, 9.5\*; the corresponding percentages at August 26, 1935, were 17.1\* and 9.6.\*

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at September 23, 1935, was 10,435,000. This was 11,000 more than a month before, and 192,000 more than a year before.

At September 23, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,576,425. Wholly unemployed, 298,845 temporarily stopped, and 83,340 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,958,610. This was 10,646 more than a month before, but 123,377 less than a year before. The total

included 1,553,230 men, 69,205 boys, 280,327 women, and 55,848 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 874,553 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 731,986 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 215,338 insured persons (including 24,882 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances and 136,733 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at September 23, 1935, was 2,032,221.

### United States

Approximately 350,000 workers were returned to employment during September in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is estimated that weekly payrolls in these combined industries were more than \$12,000,000 greater than in August.

The major portion of this gain of over a third of a million workers was in manufacturing industries and retail trade, approximately 150,000 additional workers being employed in each of these fields. In addition to these gains, substantial increases were also shown in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, private building construction, and wholesale trade.

Gains were registered in both the durable and non-durable goods groups, seasonal factors contributing largely to the increase of 3.1 per cent in the non-durable goods group. The durable goods group showed a gain of 1.0 per cent. Comparing the index of employment for the durable goods group in September, 1935, with employment in the index base period (1923-25=100) the September index stands at 71.2, which indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed in 1923-25, 712 were employed in September, 1935, while the September employment index for the non-durable goods group (96.9) shows that for every 1,000 workers employed in the index base period 969 were on factory payrolls in September, 1935.

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment increased 2.2 per cent and payrolls

\* Unrevised percentages.

increased 3.6 per cent from August to September.

A comparison of the preliminary September factory employment index (83.6) with that of September, 1934 (75.9) shows a gain of 10.1 per cent, or approximately 645,000 workers, over the year interval. The preliminary September weekly payroll index (72.1) is 24.3 per cent higher than the corresponding index (58.0) in September, 1934, or an increase of nearly \$28,700,000.

The largest increases in employment were seasonal in character and were shown in the following industries: cotton-seed-oil, cake, and meal (44.5 per cent), confectionery (26.0 per cent), canning and preserving (20.7 per cent), radios (19.2 per cent), fertilizers (18.8 per cent), millinery (16.1 per cent), jewellery (14.4 per cent), and beet sugar (9.7 per cent). Other industries showing substantial seasonal gains in employment were women's clothing (7.2 per cent) stoves (5.2 per cent), men's furnishings (4.5 per cent), furniture (4.0 per cent), cotton goods (3.9 per cent), and shirts and collars (3.4 per cent).

The lighting equipment industry had 9.0 per cent more employees in September than in August, tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) 8.4 per cent, clocks and watches and time-recording devices (8.2 per cent), hardware (6.7 per cent), forgings (5.7 per cent), millwork (5.6 per cent), rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes (5.2 per cent), and shipbuilding (5.1 per cent). The machine-tool industry reported an increase of 4.8 per cent in employment, and gains of 4.2 per cent in employment in the typewriter industry and 3.0 per cent in the cash-register industry indicate an advancing rate of activity. Among the industries of major importance in which relatively smaller gains were reported were blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, foundry and machine-shop products, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, and sawmills.

The most pronounced percentage decline in employment was a seasonal decrease of 14.1 per cent in ice cream. Employment in the automobile industry decreased 11.7 per cent, due primarily to shut-downs for the taking of inventory and for model changes. Other industries showing decreases in employment were marble-granite-slate (6.0 per cent), beverages (4.0 per cent), cane sugar refining (3.8 per cent), cement (3.6 per cent), butter (2.6 per cent), aircraft (2.3 per cent), locomotives (2.2 per cent) and fur-felt hats (2.0 per cent).

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied

by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In September, 1935, reports were received from 23,336 establishments employing 3,902,498 workers whose weekly earnings were \$82,463,073. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 60 per cent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labour Statistics' monthly survey.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Ten of the 17 non-manufacturing industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed gains in employment from August to September and 13 industries showed increases in payrolls. The outstanding percentage gain in employment (19.1 per cent) was in the anthracite mining industry. Less pronounced but substantial gains were shown in metal mining (5.5 per cent), retail trade (5.0 per cent), private building construction (4.5 per cent), bituminous coal mining (4.9 per cent) and dyeing and cleaning (3.4 per cent). Among the 7 industries reporting fewer employees in September than in August, the largest decreases were declines of 2.0 per cent in quarrying and 1.4 per cent in laundries.

Responding to seasonal activity, retail trade added approximately 150,000 workers to their payrolls in September. The gains were particularly pronounced in the general merchandising group, composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, and in the group of retail apparel stores. Other lines of retail trade reporting substantial gains in employment were furniture and household goods, coal-wood-ice, and lumber and building materials. Wholesale trade establishments also reported increased employment, the gain of 1.1 per cent indicating the re-employment of nearly 15,000 workers.

Approximately 27,000 workers were re-employed in the coal mining industry, both anthracite and bituminous coal mines reporting sharply increased operations. In bituminous mines, this reflected increased output in anticipation of the strike which occurred in the last week in the month. Smaller gains in employment were shown in metal mining, power and light, year-round hotels, and dyeing and cleaning.

The declines in non-manufacturing employment were not particularly significant, the largest decreases being 2.0 per cent in quarry-



ing and 1.4 per cent in laundries. Crude petroleum producing firms reported fewer employees and slight declines were also reported in telephone and telegraph, electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, and banks and insurance companies.

*Public Employment.*—There was an increase of more than 200,000 in the number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed from the Emergency Relief Act of 1935. As of September 15 there were nearly 345,000 workers employed on these projects. Their monthly earnings totalled more than \$15,500,000.

*Private Building Construction.*—Employment in the private building construction

industry continued to expand in September marking the 7th consecutive month in which gains have been reported. Based on information supplied by 8,670 contractors employing 65,064 workers in September there was a gain of 4.5 per cent in employment from August to September and an increase of 8.2 per cent in payrolls. The reports covered employees engaged in erecting, altering and repairing buildings, and do not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, regular appropriations of Federal, State and local governments, or by loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out

above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924 provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district; or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE of June, 1930, p. 652. The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all

of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest, to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of repairs to Cold Storage and Fish House, Quebec Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Emile Dube, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 31, 1935. Amount of contract, \$33,621.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 80	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 60	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Roofers, sheet metal.....	0 65	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Drivers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 65	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Supply and installation of a Sprinkler System in the Film Vaults of the Photographic Laboratory, Ottawa Air Station, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Automatic Sprinkler Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 17, 1935. Amount of contract, \$3,490.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	\$0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and application of insulation, roofing and flashing to the roof at the Hangar at Wagaming, Ontario, for \$2,379.00. Name of contractors, Heather & Little, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1935. Amount of contract, \$2,379.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8

Supply and application of insulation, roofing and flashing of the roof at the Hangar at Kapuskasing, Ont. Name of contractors, Heather & Little, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1935. Amount of contract, \$2,149.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8

Erection of a pent-house on the Water Tower at Royal Canadian Air Force Station at Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractors, Mis-Can-Ada Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, October 26, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,890.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 35	8
Roofers, sheet metal.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 80	8
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Truck drivers and truck.....	1 40	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Re-roofing the Prince of Wales Armoury at Edmonton, Alberta. Name of contractors, Western Steel Products Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 12, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,662.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 75	8
Bricklayers.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Shinglers—composition or asphalt shingles.....	0 75	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 50	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 75	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of structural steel for the Inspection Building, Ammunition Plant at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Eastern Canada Steel & Iron Works Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.. Date of contract, October 29, 1935. Amount of contract, \$7,370.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 40	8
Hoist operators, gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators, steam.....	0 60	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Steel welders, on erection.....	0 65	8
Painters.....	0 55	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

#### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of October, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Woollen socks.....	George E. Hanson, Hull, P.Q.
Woollen socks.....	Burritts Rapids Woollen Mills, Burritts Rapids, Ont.
Castile soap.....	Royal Crown Soaps Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Cotton bandoliers.....	Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Canvas shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Ltd., Elmira, Ont.
Leather mitts.....	W. H. Gurney & Son, Wingham, Ont.
Aircraft skis.....	Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q.
Lumbermen's rubber boots...	Canadian Goodrich Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Winter drawers and shirts...	Zimmerkmit Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Winter drawers and shirts...	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Winter drawers and shirts...	Galt Knitting Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Cloth.....	Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S.
Winter caps.....	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

#### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of October, 1935, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Needlecraft Mills, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Tayside Textiles, Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Wilfrid Rousseau, Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings.....	F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings.....	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	United-Carr Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping Machines, etc.....	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Scales.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

#### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of a tunnel under western entrance to Harbour, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Construction Corporation Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 7, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$976,264.60. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 70	8
Boatmen.....	0 50	8
Bricklayers and masons and hol-		
low tile setters.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Compressor operators—gas.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 60	8
Divers.....	1 10	8
Diver's helper.....	0 55	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 65	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 75	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 55	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Powdermen.....	0 60	8
Quarrymen.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 50	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 10	8
Steam shovel cranimen.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 65	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 60	8
Ornamental tile setters.....	1 07½	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.



Reconstruction of the west pier at Kingsville, Ontario. Name of contractors, Industrial Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, September 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$56,177.02. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 45	8
Divers.....	1 10	8
Fireman, stationary.....	0 40	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 50	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as axe, cross-cut saw, adze, hammer, etc.).....	0 42	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 80	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8

Reconstruction of a section of the north wall at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henry & Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,999.12. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—steam.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist engineer—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Timberman or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, adze, auger, X-cut saw).....	0 42	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

NB.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater at Thessalon, Ont. Name of contractors, L. R. Brown & Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,020.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Divers.....	1 10	8
Drill runner (machine).....	0 45	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 40	8
Hoist operators (gas).....	0 50	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck drivers and 1½-2 ton truck.....	1 40	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Driver (horse and cart).....	0 50	8
Teamster (team and wagon).....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Timberman or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 42	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of the outer end of the east pier at Rondeau, Ont. Name of contractors, Hadley-McHaffie Construction Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,905.86. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Fireman (stationary).....	0 40	8
Hoist operator (gas).....	0 50	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 65	8
Driver (horse and cart).....	0 50	8
Teamster (team and wagon).....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver and 1½-2 ton truck.....	1 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf and approach at Penetanguishene, Ontario. Name of contractors, Burke-Towing & Salvage Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,445.64. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	1 10	8
Diver.....	0 40	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 40	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 42	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Barracks Building for "N" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, at Rockliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, Doran Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 17, 1935. Amount of contract, \$130,050, and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	1 00	8
Tile setters.....	1 00	8
Mastic floor spreaders, rubbers and finishers.....	0 75	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers, helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 80	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver and 1½ ton truck.....	1 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of part of the superstructure of the Langevin Pier at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 16, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,971.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenter and joiner.....	0 60	8
Compressor operator.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger, broad-axe).....	0 42	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 in the week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Fort Frances, Ont. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 8, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,583.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver runners.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist operators, steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist operators, gasoline.....	0 50	8
Truck driver.....	0 40	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, cross cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 42	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Quarrymen.....	0 40	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8

Construction of an addition to the Armouries at Belleville, Ont. Name of contractors, Patterson Construction Co., Belleville, Ont. Date of contract, October 10, 1935. Amount of contract, \$9,997 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator—Gas or electric.....	\$0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters.....	0 75	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the harbour wall and dredging at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, the Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 10, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$29,354.73. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 50	8
Pile driver operator.....	0 65	8
Fireman.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 50	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the Armoury at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Tope Construction Company, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, October 8, 1935. Amount of contract, \$34,769 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator—Gas or electric.....	\$0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 67½	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters.....	0 87½	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 90	8
Mastic Floor Layers—Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Finishers, rubbers and spreaders.....	0 75	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 87½	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 54	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 90	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 49½	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of reinforced concrete roadway slabs on a highway bridge across the South Saskatchewan River, at Outlook, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, September 23, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,161. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 40	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 65	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8

Construction of a public building at St. Andrews, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. John E. Forbes, Fredericton, N.B., and Mr. C. Roy Forbes, South Devon, N.B. Date of contract,

October 12, 1935. Amount of contract, \$36,240 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Reefers, felt and gravel.....	0 35	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Drivers, one horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver with 1½ to 2 ton truck.....	1 35	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Cochrane, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred Levesque, Sudbury, Ont. Date of contract, October 5, 1935. Amount of contract, \$50,690 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 55	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Blind River, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. Robert J. Harten, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, October 9, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,996.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Divers.....	1 10	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 45	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 40	8
Hoist operators (gas).....	0 50	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 65	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Driver (horse and cart).....	0 50	8
Teamster (team and wagon).....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger.....	0 42	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers is less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Bridgetown, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Santo F. Walters, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 21, 1935. Amount of contract, \$18,900 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 35	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8

Construction of a Tailing Disposal Building at the Fuel Testing Plant, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa.



Date of contract October 11, 1935. Amount of contract, \$24,389 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 80	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver and 14-2 ton truck.....	1 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Rivers, Manitoba. Name of contractor, Mr. Alfred E. White, Brandon, Man. Date of contract, September 20, 1935. Amount of contract, \$11,986 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 42½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Saint George, N.B. Name of contractors, R. A. Corbett & Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date

of contract, October 19, 1935. Amount of contract, \$34,300 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stonecutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 35	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building, Huntingdon, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. William A. Coulson, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 12, 1935. Amount of contract, \$6,933.70 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Stonemasons.....	1 10	8
Stonecutters.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 10	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Lathers, metal.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a reinforced concrete bridge at Ceepee, Sask. Name of contractors, The R. J. Arrand Construction Co., Ltd., Sas-

katoon, Sask. Date of contract, October 12, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately, \$285,750. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Concrete mixer operator—gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 40	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 50	8
Hoist operator—steam—1 and 2 drums.....	0 65	8
Hoist operator—steam—3 drums.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 75	8
Teamster—team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer or auger).....	0 50	8
Welders.....	0 65	8
Reinforcing steel workers.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repairing, altering and painting the public building at Arcola, Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. A. Maranda & Sons, Arcola, Sask. Date of contract, September 30, 1935. Amount of contract, \$2,176.67. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stone masons.....	0 90	8
Bricklayers.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 42½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of alterations and additions to the Armoury at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, the Acme Construction Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, October 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$16,247. A

fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building, Saint Stephen, N.B. Name of contractors, R. A. Corbett & Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, October 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$29,612 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 35	8
Tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Stone cutters.....	0 60	8

Construction of a public building at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Foundation Maritime Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 8, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,012,588 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator—Gas. or electric.....	\$0 45	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers—wall.....	0 70	8
Cement finishers—floor.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 97½	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 97½	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Stone cutters.....	0 70	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 97½	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Insulation workers.....	0 75	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Derrick and hoist engineers—gas.....	0 60	8
Derrick and hoist engineers—steam.....	0 65	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Riggers.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel crane-men.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 45	8
Mastic floor layers:		
Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Finishers, rubbers and spreaders.....	0 70	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater at North West Cove (Scatari Island), Cape Breton Co., N.S. Name of contractor, John N. MacDonald, Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, October 3, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,483. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor boat operators.....	0 35	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Windsor, N.S. Name of contractors, Gates Contracting Co., Ltd., Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, October 10, 1935. Amount of contract, \$13,379 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 35	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Teams'er.....	0 30	8

Construction of a wharf at Black Cape (Howatson's Point), Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Dumont & Dumont, Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, September 20, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$39,505.18. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Fireman.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8

Construction of an extension to the protection wall at Baie St. Paul, P.Q. Name of contractor, Ulysse Ste-Marie, Beauport, P.Q. Date of contract, September 21, 1935. Amount

of contract, approximately \$5,327.90. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8

Construction of enlargement of wharf at Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Name of contractors, Labrador Fisheries, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 26, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$103,331.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Drill runner—machine.....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck and driver.....	1 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 55	8
Powderman.....	0 40	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to breastworks at Anse à Beauvils, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. William Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 24, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$35,199.93. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

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Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Acetylene or electric welders.....	0 50	8
Riveters.....	0 60	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as: broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

Wharf rebuilding and reinforcing at Grand Rivière, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 24, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$29,833.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinists.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powder men.....	0 40	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Acetylene or electric welders.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8

Construction of wharf repairs at Beauport, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Ulysse Ste-Marie, Beauport, P.Q. Date of contract, October 21, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,897.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Compressor operator.....	0 45	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Drivers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Powderman.....	0 45	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, axe, adze, auger).....	0 45	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Marble and tile setters.....	\$0 60	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of improvements to the ferry landing wharf at Cross Point, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, J. J. LeBlanc and J. R. Allard, Carleton, P.Q. Date of contract, October 18, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,626.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Fireman.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator—gas, or electric.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Construction of a public building at Brownsburg, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Lalonde & Lepine, Brownsburg, P.Q. Date of contract, October 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$17,430 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 60	8
Stonecutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 60	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 35	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 50	8

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Manicougan, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Lemieux & Roberge, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 17, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$202,400.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, adze, X-cut saw, auger).....	0 37½	8

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Notre-Dame du Lac, Témiscouata Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Jos. Cloutier & Omer Bouchard, Notre-Dame du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, October 5, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,078. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 20	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as: X-cut saw, broad-axe, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8

Reconstruction of wharf at New Carlisle, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Japhet T. Langlois, Jos. M. Babin and André E. Michele, Port Daniel Centre, P.Q. Date of contract, October 12, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$45,491.58. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Acetylene or electric welders.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze, etc.).....	0 37½	8

Construction of an addition to the Laboratory of Hygiene, Hull, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Ed. Brunet & Son, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, October 19, 1935. Amount of contract, \$12,457 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 65	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 5	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Mastic floor layers:—		
Finishers, rubbers and spreaders...	0 70	8
Kettlemen.....	0 60	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Bagotville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Santo F. Walters, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 4, 1935. Amount of contract, \$13,385 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stone masons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 35	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of the wharf at Anse du Cap, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Lewis Mahoney, Barachois West, P.Q. Date of contract, September 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$48,530.67. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runner (machine).....	0 40	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powder men.....	0 40	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Drivers (horses and cart).....	0 45	8
Teamster (team and wagon).....	0 55	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 37½	8
Acetylene or electrical welders.....	0 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 35	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.



Reconstruction of the wharf at Cap aux Meules, Magdalen Islands, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 3, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$71,022.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners .....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 55	8
Hoist operator—gas or electric.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Acetylene or electric welders.....	0 45	8
Rivetters.....	0 65	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

Construction of a public building at Dolbeau, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Armand Levesque, Roberval, P.Q. Date of contract, October 2, 1935. Amount of contract, \$18,950 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 55	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 35	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 50	8
Marble setters.....	0 70	8
Tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

. Widening and strengthening the wharf at Havre Aubert, M.I. Name of contractor, Mr. Henri Lemieux, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 9, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$29,783.97. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Acetylene or electric welders.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, adze, auger, X-cut saw, auger).....	0 37½	8

Extension to the pile wharf and reconstruction of breastwork, Grande Entree, Magdalen Islands, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Lewis Mahoney, Barachois West, P.Q. Date of contract, October 7, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,301.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, adze, auger, X-cut saw).....	0 37½	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Fireman.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Back-filling an area behind the Harbour Commission wharf at Belleville, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Harry Smith, Belleville, Ont.

Date of contract, September 24, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,255.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 40	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck operators.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a steel hopper scow of 150 yard capacity, at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Manseau Shipyards Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, October 4, 1935. Amount of contract, \$21,300.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Platers.....	\$0 55	8
Riveters.....	0 50	8
Rivet holders.....	0 40	8
Iron caulkers.....	0 50	8
Ship fitters.....	0 55	8
Machinists.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 35	8
Iron moulders.....	0 50	8
Pattern makers.....	0 55	8
Ships' carpenters.....	0 50	8
Loftsmen.....	0 55	8
Painters.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Brick veneering the public building at Ashcraft, B.C. Name of contractors, J. Hodgson & Son, Ashcroft, B.C. Date of contract, August 26, 1935. Amount of contract, \$4,650.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Engineer, hoist—3 drum.....	0 75	8
Engineer, hoist—1 and 2 drum.....	0 65	8
Engineer, hoist—gas or electric.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers—wood.....	0 65	8
Lathers—metal.....	0 70	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Marble setters.....	0 95	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 65	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 42½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 75	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 67½	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Renewal of Smithery roof at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. A. Lockley, Esquimalt, B.C. Date of contract, September 13, 1935. Amount of contractors \$3,700.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Engineer, hoist—steam.....	0 75	8
Engineer, hoist—gas or electric.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Lathers—wood.....	0 65	8
Lathers—metal.....	0 70	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Marble setters.....	0 95	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8
Structural iron workers.....	1 00	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 85	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 67½	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.



Interior repairs to the public building at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Knott & Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$8,100.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Engineer, hoist—steam.....	0 75	8
Engineer, hoist—gas and electric.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Lathers—wood.....	0 65	8
Lathers—metal.....	0 70	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Marble setters.....	0 95	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 65	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 42½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Stonecutters.....	0 80	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 90	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 67½	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Interior painting and repairs to public building at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. J. Ross & Sons, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,500.00. The abovementioned fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Repairs, renewals and painting at the Quarantine Station at Williams Head, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. L. G. Scott, Williams Head, B.C. Date of contract, August 21, 1935. Amount of contract, \$3,970.00. The abovementioned fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Dredging work at Louisburg, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 2, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,112.00. The General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned was inserted in this contract.

Dredging work at Port Severn, Ont. Name of contractors, Burke Towing & Salvage Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 27, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,118.50. The General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned was inserted in this contract.

Dredging work at Sheet Harbour (West), N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging

Co., Ltd. Date of contract, September 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,072.50. The General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned was inserted in this contract.

Dredging work at Havre au Bouche, Antigonish Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,194.00. The General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned was inserted in this contract.

Dredging work in East River, Pictou Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 20, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$28,175.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Kingsville, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Adolphe Peltier, Riverside, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,020.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in the Richelieu River, P.Q. Name of contractors, General Dredging Contractors, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$133,446.69. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Baie Lavalliere, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur Lachapelle, St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. (St. Francis Dredging Co.). Date of contract, September 5, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,164.75. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Mahone Bay, N.S. Name of contractors, Southern Salvage Co., Ltd., Liverpool, N.S. Date of contract, September 21, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,356.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in Fraser River, New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractors, Gilley Bros., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, September 18, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,406.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at McGregor Bay, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, October 11, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,450.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Berthierville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 11, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,480.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at (1) Point Edward and (2) Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractors, The Wallaceburg Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont. Date of contract, September 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,102.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Gagetown, N.B. Name of contractors, Murray & Gregory Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, October 15, 1935. Amount of contract, \$758. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Amqui, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Cyrice Belanger, Amqui, P.Q. Date of contract, October 14, 1935. Amount of contract, \$645. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Cannington, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Thos. A. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,200. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Westport, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 21, 1935. Amount of contract, \$1,175. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Joseph d'Alma, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 8, 1935. Amount of contract, \$988. The "B" Labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the months of September and October, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Felt hats.....	John B. Stetson Co. (Canada), Ltd., Brockville, Ont.
Blue beaver cloth.....	Rossmond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Black ankle boots.....	Scott & McHale, Ltd., London, Ont.
Blue serge.....	Paton Mig. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Bedsteads.....	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Uniform caps, chevrons and badges.....	Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Dunnage bags.....	Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue cloth caps.....	Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sam Brown equipment.....	The Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Brown leather gloves.....	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Woollen socks.....	Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Underclothing.....	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Re-modelling, etc.)*

Reconstruction of a portion of the discharge channel from Waste Weir No. 1 of the Lachine Canal, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Atlas Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 9, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$25,850. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Compressor air operator.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator—gas.....	0 45	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Diver's helper.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Fireman.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Powderman.....	0 45	8
Steam shovel engineer.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel crane-man.....	0 65	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8

Construction of relieving platforms and filling at Government Elevator, Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, George Mills, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 9, 1935. Amount of contract, \$186,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Pile driving crew.....	0 40	8
Firemen.....	0 40	8
Pile driving engineer.....	0 65	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Hoist runners—steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist runners—gas.....	0 50	8
Locomotive crane operators.....	0 65	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel operators.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 55	8
per month		
Dredge captain.....	190 00	
Dredge operator.....	150 00	
Dredge cranesmen.....	150 00	
Dredge fireman.....	60 00	With board.
Dredge deckhands.....	45 00	
Tug captain.....	150 00	
Tug mate.....	140 00	
Tug engineer.....	140 00	
Tug firemen.....	60 00	
Tug deckhands.....	45 00	

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Removal and replacement of disintegrated concrete in Dam No. 1 of Trent Canal, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Concrete Repairs of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$22,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Acetylene torch operator.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Cement mixer operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Cement mixer operator—gas, or electric.....	0 45	8
Cement gun operator.....	0 55	8
Concrete finisher.....	0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Electrician.....	0 65	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Drill runner—machine.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Pump operator.....	0 45	8
Sand blast operator.....	0 45	8

Replacement of disintegrated concrete in the centre pier of the swing span of Dundas Street Bridge, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Concrete Repairs of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately

\$3,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Acetylene torch operator.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Cement mixer operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Cement mixer operator—gas, or electric.....	0 45	8
Cement gun operator.....	0 55	8
Concrete finisher.....	0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Electrician.....	0 65	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Drill runner—machine.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Pump operator.....	0 45	8
Sand blast operator.....	0 45	8

#### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)*

During the month of October, 1935, the Department of Finance awarded the following contracts covering the equipment requirements of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, pursuant to The Supplementary Public Works Construction Act 1935, all of which were subject to the "B" Labour Conditions above referred to:—

(a) Contract for construction and delivery of five 4-4-4 type Locomotives, awarded on October 30th to the Montreal Locomotive Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

(b) Contract for the construction and delivery of one 500-600 B.H.P. Diesel Electric Switching Locomotive, awarded on October 30th to Stone Franklin of Canada, Ltd.

(c) Contract for the construction and delivery of four Steel Baggage and Buffet Coach Frames, awarded on October 30th to National Steel Car Corporation, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

(d) Contract for the construction and delivery of four Steel Mail and Express Cars, awarded on October 30th to National Steel Car Corporation, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

(e) Contract for construction and delivery of eight steel coach frames, awarded on October 30th to National Steel Car Corporation, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

The Alberta Gazette of October announces the appointment of Dr. Victor Wallace Wright as chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Dr. Wright replaces Mr. Alex Ross who resigned recently from the Board Chairmanship.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Wood Products

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—A SAW MILL PROPRIETOR AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 2558 (SAWMILL WORKERS).

Agreement reached following the strike reported on page 1002 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from October 9, 1935, to May 1, 1936, unless other arrangements are made just prior to the opening of the sawmill in the spring of 1936. Negotiations for a new agreement to commence 15 days before May 1, 1936.

The jurisdiction of the union includes the sawmills, sorting chain, planing mill, lath yard, lumber yard, barn, sorting cap, boom, machine and blacksmith shops.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of membership in this union.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week. Should exemptions be considered from the 8-hour day, the union will confer with the management and Government representatives, and the union agrees to abide by any decision so made.

Overtime: time and one quarter.

Minimum wages: 30 cents per hour.

Any grievances are to be reported to the management for adjustment.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 129.

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1935, to May 26, 1937, except for the wage scale which may be opened up by either party on 30 days' notice before May 26, 1936. If negotiations for a new agreement to follow this one fail, the matter will be referred to arbitration.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1933, page 649 with the following exceptions:

Hours: not to exceed 6 hours on Saturday, although the weekly hours remain at 45 per week.

Extra pay for being called back to work is 50 cents.

Wage rates are unchanged at 85 cents per hour for journeymen stereotypers for day work.

### Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE SHOE AND SLIPPER MANUFACTURERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND THE SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement reached following the strike reported on page 1000 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from October, 1935, to August 15, 1936. Negotiations for a new agreement to commence 30 days before expiration date.

Only union members to be employed, if available, and any others employed are to join the union. The shop chairman and shop committee as well as union officers to represent the workers in all negotiations with the Association or firm.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: after January 1, 1936, all overtime to be paid at time and one-quarter.

Minimum wages in effect after January 1, 1936: in all factories producing shoes below \$2, skilled workers 55 cents per hour semi-skilled workers 40 cents; female workers, \$12.50 per week; young unskilled male workers if employed in the place of female help must receive the minimum wage as provided by the Minimum Wage Law for female workers.

Minor adjustments in wages of under-paid workers to be made immediately on the signing of the agreement. The wages of workers receiving more than the minimum rates not to be reduced.

Not more than 10 per cent of the employees of any firm may be apprentices.

Provision is made for the division of work during slack periods.

Provision is also made for the adjustment of disputes through the union and employers, and if necessary through an impartial board. No strike or lockout pending negotiations.

The agreement is subject to the introduction of any improved working conditions, the result of new legislation.

Should the union sign any agreements with any other firm doing similar work, which provide for a lower standard of conditions, such conditions will also apply to firms covered by this agreement.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG LADIES' GARMENT MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

The agreement covers the manufacture of cloaks, suits and garments.

Agreement to be in effect from October 3, 1935 to June 15, 1937.

Only union members to be employed. A shop chairman to be elected in each shop to deal with the manufacturer. The shop chairman



may collect dues. An authorized union representative to have access to the manufacturers to negotiate for employees. No discrimination to be shown by manufacturers against any union member on account of union activity or any previous strike activity. No discrimination to be shown by the union against any manufacturer on account of past attitude to union matters.

Hours: until June 15, 1936, 44 per week; during the next year, 42 per week.

Wages of employees working at the time the agreement came into effect to be raised as follows: from October 3, 1935 to June 15, 1936, those receiving \$10 per week and less an increase of 15 per cent, those receiving over \$10 and less than \$20 an increase of 10 per cent, those receiving over \$20 and \$30 or less an increase of \$1 per week. During the next year, adjustment in wages to be agreed upon between the union and the manufacturer. All employment to be on a weekly basis. Wages of any new employees to be agreed upon between the union and the manufacturer.

Overtime: straight time for the first eight hours overtime in any week, and time and one-quarter for any additional overtime.

No further apprentices to be employed until all unemployed members of the union are absorbed in the industry.

During the slack season, work to be divided as equally as possible in the shop.

No individual contracts to be made between a manufacturer and an employee.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the employer and the union to be referred to a chairman who is to be appointed jointly by the parties to act during the existence of the agreement. The decision of this chairman to be final and binding. For any violation of the agreement, the chairman may impose a fine. The manufacturers will not directly or indirectly give work to a contractor or sub-manufacturer nor purchase any cloaks or suits from a manufacturer against whom the union is conducting a strike.

### Service: Recreational

VANCOUVER AND OTHER CENTRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A CERTAIN FILM CORPORATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES, LOCAL NO. 348 (PROJECTIONISTS).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1935 to September 1, 1937.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 1063, with wage rates (which in most cases show increases of from 8 to 11 per cent) as in the following paragraph.

The figure for wages is the amount paid per week to all the operators in each theatre, the number of operators reported being shown in brackets. In three theatres \$208 (4 men), in one theatre \$202 (4 men), in another theatre \$160 (4 men), in another theatre \$101 (2 men), in suburban theatres \$75.80 (2 men), in all "Mountain" houses including Chilliwack, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert \$63 (2 men).

Overtime: \$1.45 per man per hour in three theatres, \$1.40 per man per hour in all other theatres except "Mountain" houses where overtime rate is \$1.20 per man per hour.

### Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreements and amendments to agreements in the Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are summarized in the article beginning on page 1063 of this issue:—

Barbers, Rouyn and Noranda.  
Printing Trades, Quebec.  
Furniture Workers, Province of Quebec.  
Men's, Boys', Girls' and Children's Clothing, Province of Quebec (Amendment).  
Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers (Amendment).  
Glove Makers, Province of Quebec (Amendment).  
Building Trades, Montreal (Amendment).  
Barbers and Hairdressers, Shawinigan and Grand'Mère (Amendment).  
Bakers, Quebec (Amendment).

### Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedule has been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in this issue in the article beginning on page 1065.

Electricians, Windsor.

The New Brunswick Gazette of October 9, announces the proclamation of the Act to provide old age pensions, effective from September 20, 1935. The Act was passed in 1930 and was to come into effect upon proclamation. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1153).

Canada's coal production in September totalled 1,123,453 tons as compared with 975,932 tons in August and 1,305,798 tons in September, 1934. The September, 1930-1934 average output was 1,129,305 tons. Production during September, 1935, consisted of 799,416 tons of bituminous coal, 50,539 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 273,498 tons of lignite coal.

Imports of coal into Canada in September were recorded at 1,427,277 tons; a year ago, 1,593,859 tons were imported, while the average for the month during the past five years was 1,581,662 tons. The September anthracite coal importations were drawn from the following sources; Great Britain, 209,362 tons; the United States, 122,316 tons; Germany, 32,067 tons; and French Indo-China, 8,727 tons. The Canadian imports of bituminous coal included 996,398 tons from the United States, 57,865 tons from Great Britain, 55 tons from Esthonia and 1 ton from Alaska. Four hundred and eighty-six tons of lignite coal were imported from the United States during September.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and in the same district, by Orders in Council, of three agreements which are summarized below and amendments to six other Orders in Council which are also noted below. Notices of application for changes in agreements already in effect under Orders in Council have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: barbers at Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère in the issue of October 5; barbers at Quebec, shoe workers throughout the Province, building trades at Drummondville, plumbers and electricians at Quebec and ornamental iron and bronze workers at Quebec in the issue of October 19; barbers at Montreal, painters at Quebec, and bakers at Three Rivers in the issue of October 26; bakers at Montreal in the issue of November 2. A correction to the application for a change in the Order in Council for barbers at Montreal was made in the issue of November 2. Notices of application for the extension of an agreement affecting barbers and hairdressers at St. Johns and Iberville appeared in the issue of October 5, and for the extension of an agreement affecting barbers and hairdressers at Valleyfield in the issue of October 19.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreement Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be

passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

**BARBERS, ROUYN AND NORANDA.**—An Order in Council, approved October 3 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* October 5, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Union des Maîtres-Barbiers de Rouyn et Noranda (The Master Barbers' Union of Rouyn and Noranda) and Le Syndicat des Compagnons-Barbiers de Rouyn et Noranda (The Journeymen Barbers' Union of Rouyn and Noranda).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the towns of Rouyn and Noranda and the township of Rouyn.

The agreement is in effect from October 5, 1935, to October 4, 1938 and after that date until a new agreement comes into force. With the consent of both parties, the Joint Committee may however make any amendment in the interest of the trade.

Hours: 57 per week.

Minimum wage rates for journeymen barbers: from May 1 to October 31, \$15 per week plus a commission of 50 per cent on receipts over \$25 per week taken in by the journeyman during the week; from November 1 to April 30, \$12 per week plus a commission of 65 per cent on all receipts over \$20. Minimum daily rates are also specified for extra employees and minimum piece rates for work done by the job. If employer boards an employee, not more than \$2 per week for lodging or \$4 per week for board may be charged. No object of any value which might serve to lower the minimum rates is to be given to a customer. A master barber or hairdresser may not lease one or more chairs to a journeyman barber or male or female hairdresser or to another master barber, male or female hairdresser. Journeymen, who due to advanced age or infirmity cannot give ordinary service, may have their case referred



to the Joint Committee who may revise the wage scale for such worker.

Wages for female hairdressers to be in accordance with the Minimum Wage Board regulation.

The Joint Committee to be comprised of three master barbers, including one from Noranda, and of two journeymen, this Committee to be chosen by the interested parties at a general meeting.

No strike or lockout to be declared unless all conciliation measures have been exhausted.

**PRINTING TRADES, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved October 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* October 5, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement (as amended following objections) between L'Association des Maîtres—Imprimeurs et Editeurs de la cité et du district de Québec, Inc. (The Association of Master Printers and Publishers of the city and district of Quebec) and L'Union Typographique de Québec No. 302 (The Typographical Union of Québec No. 302), L'Union des Pressiers et Clicheurs de Québec No. 152 (The Union of Pressmen and Stereotypers of Québec No. 152), L'Union Catholique des Imprimeurs et Relieurs de Québec (The Catholic Union of Printers and Bookbinders of Québec), International Brotherhood of Bookbinders (Québec No. 152).

The territorial jurisdiction includes the judicial districts of Québec, Beauce and Montmagny.

The agreement is to be in effect from October 5, 1935, to August 15, 1936 and for another year unless cancelled by either party.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in force under Order in Council which was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1934, page 911, with correction in the issue of November, 1934, page 1005, with the following changes:

A journeyman's certificate of competency may now be obtained from a labour union which is a party to the agreement or from the Board of Examiners approved by the Joint Committee.

Minor changes are made in the calculation of the number of apprentices allowed.

For work on non-automatic platen presses, the proportion allowed is three apprentices per journeyman. The wage rates for journeymen pressmen on these presses is \$18 per week for day work and \$20 for night work.

(The wage rates for all other journeymen typographers, pressmen, stereotypers or bookbinders are unchanged at \$25 per week for day work and \$27 for night work.)

Women workers are governed by this agreement, but must in no case be paid lower wage rates than those specified by the Minimum Wage Board.

The printing service of a manufacturing establishment not belonging to the printing industry proper, is governed by this Order with the exception of the clauses relating to the proportion between apprentices and journeymen.

**FURNITURE WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved October 31, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* November 2, makes obligatory the terms of

an agreement (as amended following objections) between L'Association des Manufacturiers de Meubles de la Province de Québec (The Association of Furniture Manufacturers of the Province of Québec) representing six named manufacturers, and Le Syndicat Catholique National des Travailleurs de Meubles de Victoriaville, Que. (The National Catholic Union of Furniture Workers of Victoriaville, Québec) and L'Association des Employés de J. W. Kilgour and Brothers Limited de Beauharnois, Que. (The Association of Employees of J. W. Kilgour and Brothers, Limited, of Beauharnois, Québec).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Province of Québec and is divided into three zones: Zone I is the Island of Montreal, Zone II is the province with the exceptions of Zones I and III; Zone III is the County of Chicoutimi and the municipalities whose population is less than 3,000, but not including establishments which employ more than 50 workers.

The industrial jurisdiction comprises the manufacture of specified dining room furniture, bedroom furniture, living room furniture, kitchen and breakfast room furniture, office furniture, school furniture, restaurant and tavern room furniture, lawn and porch chairs and tables made of wood, and other specified wooden articles.

The agreement is in effect from November 2, 1935 until August 31, 1936.

Minimum wages per hour for labourers over 21 years: 25 cents per hour in Zone I, 22 cents in Zone II and 20 cents in Zone III; but higher wages being paid workmen at the time the agreement was made must not be reduced during the existence of the agreement. Wages for boys of 16 years and over are: 12 cents per hour during first year, 14 cents second year, 16 cents third year, 18 cents fourth year and 20 cents fifth year. Minimum wages for female employees: 16 cents per hour. The number of employees under 21 years of age must never exceed 25 per cent of the whole staff in establishments employing an average of 50 workmen, or 50 per cent of the whole staff in establishments employing less than 50 workmen. Workmen suffering from any infirmity or whose working capacity is reduced must receive a wage of at least 80 per cent of the rate fixed for men over 21 years, but the number of such employees must never exceed 5 per cent of the whole staff.

A Joint Committee to be formed and to be charged with enforcement of the agreement under the provision of the Act. This committee to be formed of four representatives of the association of employees and four representatives of employers.

**MEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved October 3 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* October 5 amends the original Order in Council for this industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, page 238, with amendments in *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, page 323, and August, page 733) by including girls' clothing up to the size for the age of 14 years in the section dealing with wage rates and

hours in children's clothing manufacturing (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 733), providing that such girls' clothing is made entirely by the same method of production as clothing for the two sexes, is not made by an employer principally engaged in the women's cloak, suit and skirt industry and provided such girls' clothing is not made directly or indirectly for the purpose of evading the agreement in the cloak and suit industry.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS.**—An Order in Council approved October 10 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* October 19; amends the original Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 631) by changing one of the piece rates.

**GLOVE MAKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved October 17 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* October 19, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 421) by the addition of piece rates for certain further operations.

**BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.**—An Order in Council, approved October 25 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* October 26 amends the Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 424, with changes noted in June, page 582, and September, page 869) by the inclusion of structural iron

work. This includes fabrication work of any description done in the field, and such work is to be done under the following conditions:

Hours: 8 per day, 40 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: Steel erectors on structural and plate and tank works, including assemblers, riveting gangs (heaters, stickers-in, holders-on and riveters) burners, caulkers, welders, signallers and drillers, locomotive crane and derrick car operators, hoist runners, 65 cents; compressor men 60 cents; men employed in swinging derricks, plumbing (lining up) bolting, structural steel painting and bull gang, 50 cents.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SHAWINIGAN AND GRANDMÈRE.**—An Order in Council approved October 31 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 2, amends the original Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 732) by including in the territorial jurisdiction, in addition to the town of the Shawinigan and Grandmère, the territory lying five miles outside the limits of these towns, as well.

**BAKERS, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved October 31 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 2, amends the Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 148 and June, page 531) by the addition of one bakery to the names of the firms who were parties to the agreement.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Agreements Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve

months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

**ELECTRICIANS, WINDSOR.**—An Order in Council, dated October 17, and published in the *Ontario Gazette*, October 19, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged in the electrical repair and construction industry in a zone which includes the City of Windsor and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council. The schedule does not apply to electricians working on assembling, testing, inspecting, re-building and repairing of any electrical



motors or household appliances when done in licensed electrical repair shops.

The schedule is in effect from October 29, 1935, until October 3, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 40 per week. When two or three shifts per day are worked and when the overtime shifts equal at least 66⅔ per cent of the regular shift, 8 hours pay will be given for 7 hours' work. No work on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays except in emergencies.

Overtime and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Emergency work on Saturday morning may be done at straight time.

Wages for journeymen electricians: \$1 per hour. All work contracted for and accepted prior to October 3, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before November 5, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the Board. The Board may set a lower wage rate for aged or handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. One apprentice to be allowed to every three journeymen in the shop.

## AGREEMENTS RESPECTING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN COAL MINES IN CANADA

During September and October a number of coal mining operators in the district about Drumheller, Alberta, signed amendments to previous agreements with the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1935, p. 888) following a report by a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, p. 804). The Board had recommended a five per cent increase in wages, whereas the miners had proposed the restoration of the 1932 wage scale with an increase of twelve and one-half per cent. The wage scale had been reduced in 1933 by twelve and one-half per cent for contract miners and by ten per cent for men on day wages (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1933, p. 549). The new agreements are to be in effect until terminated by one month's notice given prior to March 31 in any year. A strike occurred in three of the mines involved in the dispute dealt with by the Board, commencing on September 4, but the operator of one mine agreed to the increase by September 13 and that of the others by October 4. A number of other mine operators in the district, not parties to the dispute before the Board, signed similar agreements from time to time so that the new wage scale has been adopted generally throughout the district. This scale provides for surface labourers a rate of \$4.20 per day, for underground labourers \$4.41 and a minimum day rate for miners of \$5.25, as compared with \$4.00, \$4.20 and \$5.00 in effect since April, 1933.

During September wage rates in coal mines in the neighbouring district of East Coulee were increased by five per cent.

In the Edmonton district the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, had applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the operators having refused an increase in wages proposed by the miners when the agreement with the union, in effect since 1933, expired on March 31, 1935. As a result

of conferences with the western representative of the Department from time to time it was agreed in July that further conferences would be held when the Board dealing with the dispute in the Drumheller district had made its report (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, p. 719). During September as a result of such conferences an agreement was reached, to be in effect from October 15, 1935, to March 31, 1937, providing for a five per cent increase in wages. The rate for surface labourers is \$3.20 per day, underground labourers \$3.36, and the minimum day rate for miners of \$4.20, as compared with \$3.13, \$3.49 and \$4.00 respectively since 1933.

In the coal mining districts in southern and western Alberta and in south eastern British Columbia, where bituminous or steam coal chiefly is mined, the agreements between the operators and the local unions or committees of employees have been renewed from time to time with little change since 1926.

In Vancouver Island, on the coast of British Columbia, the agreements between the operators and committees of employees also have been renewed from time to time with little change since 1925 except that the agreement with one operator was terminated by a dispute involving a cessation of work from August 7 to August 12, 1935. Work was resumed under the same wages and working conditions as before (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, p. 819). A Board of Conciliation and Investigation has been appointed to deal with a dispute arising out of conditions following the cessation of work.

In British Columbia and Alberta all coal mines are operated on the eight hour day.

In Nova Scotia the agreements between the principal coal mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America were renewed during February and March, until January 31, 1936, with a five per cent increase in wages. The rate for surface and underground labourers was increased from \$3.25 per day to \$3.40 and the minimum rate for miners from

\$3.74 to \$3.93. The hours of work for such surface employees as were not already on the eight hour day were reduced from eight and one-half hours to eight hours per day. For the collieries at Stellarton and Thorburn,

(in receivership), the rate for labourers is \$3.00 and for miners \$3.45. For the collieries at Sydney Mines (also in receivership), a schedule of wages was put into effect providing for a rate of \$3.15 for labourers and \$3.52 for miners.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Number,

THE movement in prices during the month was slightly upward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being higher, the former mainly because of the higher cost of foods though fuel and rent also showed slight increases, and the latter due in large part to higher prices for eggs, butter, non-ferrous metals, raw cotton and raw silk, raw rubber and milled products.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.93 at the beginning of October as compared with \$7.74 for September; \$7.54 for October, 1934; \$11.68 for October, 1929; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The greatest advances during the month occurred in the cost of eggs, butter and potatoes with smaller increases in lard, flour, veal, salt pork, cheese and rolled oats. Slight declines were recorded in the cost of beef, mutton, fresh pork, evaporated apples and sugar. In fuel, both anthracite and bituminous coal showed small increases, while wood was practically unchanged. Rent was upward, there being increases in several localities. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$16.42 at the beginning of October as compared with \$16.16 for September; \$15.96 for October, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 has been upward during the last three months, the increase in this period being 2½ per cent. The index for October was 73.1 as compared with 72.3 for September; 71.4 for October, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96.8 for October, 1929; 98.1 for October, 1926; 99.6 for October, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.8 for October, 1914.

In the grouping according to origin five of the eight main groups advanced, the greatest gains occurring in the Vegetable Products group, mainly because of higher prices for flour and milled products, vegetable oils and in vegetables; the Animals and their Products group, because of increases in hides and skins, leather, butter and eggs; and in the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of increases in antimony, copper and in lead and zinc products. In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods and producers' goods both advanced, the former because of increases in foods and the latter because of higher prices for certain manufacturers' materials, chiefly those for the furs and leather goods' industries and for the metal working industries.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemploy-



ment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
April 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935....	102	141	131	113	155	123
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
July 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Aug. 1935....	105	139	131	113	154	124
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Oct. 1935....	108	140	132	115	154	126

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again lower, sirloin being down from an average price of 24·6 cents per pound in September to 23·7 cents in October, and rib roast from 18·1 cents per pound to 17·3 cents. Veal advanced from an average price of 12·8 cents per pound to 13·2 cents. Fresh pork was down in many localities, particularly in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. The Dominion average price fell from 23·1 cents per pound to 22·7 cents. The price of lard was higher in most cities, the Dominion average being 18 cents per pound as compared with 17·2 cents in September and 14·5 cents in October, 1934.

Prices for eggs were again generally higher, fresh being up in the average from 31·2

(Continued on page 1076)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1931	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1934	Sept. 1935	Oct. 1935
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	50.2	76.2	80.2	60.8	58.2	59.0	71.8	72.8	68.0	54.6	41.8	42.4	49.2	47.4
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	35.0	54.2	50.4	33.4	31.8	31.8	43.4	45.4	40.4	27.4	22.0	22.2	25.6	25.4
Mutton, roast.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	18.1	28.0	29.0	19.7	18.7	19.9	23.9	24.9	22.8	16.4	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.2
Pork, leg.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.4	36.4	36.3	26.3	27.2	29.3	31.0	31.0	28.2	23.0	17.9	18.5	21.1	20.8
Pork, salt.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.4	38.0	42.3	31.5	30.0	30.8	31.0	31.4	29.8	20.0	17.2	20.5	23.1	22.7
Pork, fat.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	38.0	70.0	74.4	57.2	53.8	56.6	55.0	55.4	54.2	40.4	31.6	38.6	40.2	41.0
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.9	51.1	60.1	46.1	41.6	44.4	42.5	40.9	39.8	26.0	21.3	36.2	31.8	31.8
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	74.2	74.4	48.2	45.4	49.0	45.8	43.4	42.2	26.6	26.2	29.0	34.4	36.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	35.3	60.7	75.0	50.7	41.7	49.8	51.0	51.3	42.7	32.4	29.2	32.6	31.2	35.8
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	31.5	55.0	68.3	46.6	37.4	44.3	45.6	45.1	38.0	27.5	22.7	27.3	26.4	30.1
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	54.0	75.6	92.4	80.4	69.6	69.6	72.6	74.4	72.0	63.6	57.0	60.0	60.6	61.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	24.5	27.4	32.0	33.0	35.0	101.2	125.8	81.2	76.8	75.4	85.6	85.2	69.6	46.6	42.2	43.4	43.6	47.0
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.2	29.9	31.0	33.9	34.7	55.7	69.1	46.8	43.8	41.2	46.9	38.7	26.8	24.2	24.2	24.6	25.4	27.1
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.0	33.3	41.2	35.4	32.7	30.6	33.8	33.0	32.0	22.9	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.3	31.4	38.6	32.0	27.8	28.0	33.0	33.0	32.0	22.9	17.9	19.8	19.6	19.9
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	67.5	118.5	144.0	118.5	102.0	114.0	115.5	120.0	106.5	91.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	69.0	80.0	58.0	45.0	55.0	55.0	54.0	54.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Rollod Oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	25.0	40.5	42.5	30.5	28.0	29.0	31.5	32.0	29.5	24.0	25.5	25.5	26.0	26.5
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	24.6	33.2	18.6	21.2	22.0	20.8	20.6	20.2	18.0	16.2	16.2	15.8	15.8
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.6	33.2	23.4	17.4	17.4	15.6	19.0	23.6	18.4	11.2	9.0	9.4	10.4	10.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.7	23.1	29.2	21.6	23.9	20.4	21.5	21.3	20.6	17.0	15.1	15.4	15.9	15.6
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.2	18.8	27.4	18.2	19.6	15.7	13.6	14.6	14.8	11.9	12.1	12.9	12.1	12.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	31.2	48.8	86.4	41.2	34.8	31.6	31.2	28.8	25.6	24.8	32.0	26.4	25.6	25.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.0	22.4	40.8	19.6	16.4	15.0	14.6	13.8	12.4	11.8	15.4	13.0	12.6	12.2
Tea, black.....	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.9	15.5	16.4	13.6	14.6	18.0	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.4	10.6	13.3	13.1	13.0
Tea, green.....	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	14.8	17.0	15.1	14.6	18.0	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.4	10.6	13.3	13.1	13.0
Coffee.....	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.0	11.5	15.1	13.5	13.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	13.8	11.9	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.3
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	35.3	71.3	69.4	64.4	40.4	61.9	42.8	73.8	49.3	26.7	41.1	29.2	33.1	36.6
Vinegar.....	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 5.48</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.99</b>	<b>\$ 13.54</b>	<b>\$ 15.83</b>	<b>\$ 11.48</b>	<b>\$ 10.23</b>	<b>\$ 10.93</b>	<b>\$ 11.28</b>	<b>\$ 11.68</b>	<b>\$ 10.32</b>	<b>\$ 7.84</b>	<b>\$ 7.24</b>	<b>\$ 7.54</b>	<b>\$ 7.74</b>	<b>\$ 7.93</b>
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.9	78.8	125.3	110.1	116.4	105.4	101.3	100.9	100.6	100.0	93.7	94.3	90.0	91.1
Coal, bituminous.....	"	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.8	62.6	90.7	73.5	77.0	63.3	62.9	63.1	62.7	60.7	57.6	58.3	58.0	58.4
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.6	76.9	83.7	83.6	80.5	75.5	75.0	76.2	76.0	70.9	59.6	59.9	60.8	60.8
Wood, soft.....	"	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.5	58.8	66.1	61.1	59.4	55.9	55.4	54.4	54.3	52.9	45.7	45.8	45.3	45.1
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.1	27.4	39.8	31.9	31.0	31.5	31.1	31.1	30.8	27.7	27.4	27.6	27.0	27.3
<b>Fuel and light.....</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.90</b>	<b>\$ 3.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.06</b>	<b>\$ 3.60</b>	<b>\$ 3.32</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.24</b>	<b>\$ 3.12</b>	<b>\$ 2.84</b>	<b>\$ 2.86</b>	<b>\$ 2.81</b>	<b>\$ 2.83</b>	
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.55</b>	<b>\$ 4.85</b>	<b>\$ 6.52</b>	<b>\$ 6.89</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.85</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 6.98</b>	<b>\$ 7.07</b>	<b>\$ 6.87</b>	<b>\$ 5.66</b>	<b>\$ 5.52</b>	<b>\$ 5.57</b>	<b>\$ 5.63</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.48</b>	<b>\$ 21.48</b>	<b>\$ 26.46</b>	<b>\$ 22.01</b>	<b>\$ 20.87</b>	<b>\$ 21.14</b>	<b>\$ 21.52</b>	<b>\$ 21.96</b>	<b>\$ 20.68</b>	<b>\$ 17.86</b>	<b>\$ 15.78</b>	<b>\$ 15.96</b>	<b>\$ 16.16</b>	<b>\$ 16.42</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.70	13.78	16.21	11.75	10.42	10.99	11.16	11.68	10.60	8.30	7.38	7.76	7.91	8.07	
Prince Ed. Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.74	11.90	14.05	10.46	9.11	10.27	9.92	10.24	9.84	7.93	6.92	7.20	7.49	7.56	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.66	13.26	15.51	11.59	10.14	10.96	10.99	11.60	10.57	8.15	7.46	7.64	7.99	8.06	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.41	13.19	14.96	10.81	9.75	10.09	10.47	10.63	9.63	7.30	6.54	6.87	7.02	7.27	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.78	13.58	15.75	11.48	10.14	11.00	11.31	11.65	10.34	7.78	7.29	7.64	7.79	8.05	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.36	12.84	16.34	10.79	9.72	10.29	10.92	11.51	9.66	7.33	6.75	7.16	7.54	7.48	
Saskatchewan.....	6.88	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.63	13.51	16.09	11.21	9.95	10.84	11.45	12.02	10.66	7.39	6.84	7.27	7.28	7.43	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.38	13.27	15.70	11.09	9.77	10.77	11.48	12.00	10.08	7.46	7.00	7.28	7.41	7.53	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.35	14.39	16.83	12.50	11.61	11.89	12.35	12.88	11.30	8.84	8.17	8.33	8.66	8.72	

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meats, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	23.7	19.4	17.3	12.7	10.2	13.2	20.8	22.7	20.5	31.8	35.2	53.6
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	24.8	19.6	16.7	13.1	10.8	11.3	17.2	21.7	21.1	29.8	32.8	50.4
1—Sydney.....	25.6	21.7	17.2	16	12.6	11	16.3	23.4	20.2	30.2	31.8	46.8
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	17.5	13.5	10	10		22.5	20.8	29.7	33.1	51.2
3—Amherst.....		20	15	13	11				19.7	30	33.2	47.5
4—Halifax.....	24.5	18.1	18.8	12.2	11.3	10.5	18	24	20.3	29.6	33.1	52.6
5—Windsor.....	25	18	15	12	10	15		20	22	28.6	31.4	49.5
6—Truro.....	24	20	16.5	12	10	10		20	24	30.7	34	54.7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	22.7	19.7	17.8	14.2	11.8	11.0		20.0	20.5	30.2	32.7	52.0
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	26.1	19.3	18.3	13.2	10.5	10.8	20.2	22.8	21.2	30.5	34.0	54.4
8—Moncton.....	23.3	18	15.5	12.5	10.2	11.5		21.7	19.9	31.3	35.4	51
9—Saint John.....	26.8	18.5	18.1	13	10.6	9	21	22.5	20.6	28.4	32.8	54.5
10—Fredericton.....	29.4	20.6	20.5	13.2	11.2	12	17.5	24.2	20.7	32.7	35.3	55.6
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	21.8	14	10	22		23.4	30	32.6	36.3	56.3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	21.9	18.1	17.8	11.9	8.0	10.7	21.9	18.5	18.9	30.3	33.9	55.2
12—Quebec.....	22.7	18.2	15.9	12.2	7.6	11.6	21.5	17.4	18.3	29.8	34.1	47.7
13—Three Rivers.....	19.9	18.1	18.9	12.2	7.6	10.5	21	18.1	16.6	32.2	35	54.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	26	20	21.8	14.5	9.2	10.8	22.5	18.6	19.7	29	30.7	54.8
15—Sorel.....		17.5	17.5	11.5	8.7	7	24	17.5	18	32.5	40	60
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.4	14.7	14.2	10.2	6.9	13.9	18.8	15.5	16.8	31.8	33.9	54.1
17—St. Johns.....	22	21.7	17.7	12	8	14.3	25	20	17.5	28.3	32.2	56.2
18—Theford Mines.....		15	12	10	6	10		16	22.5			
19—Montreal.....	23.8	18.5	21.3	11.1	8.6	9.1	20.2	20.5	19.9	28.6	32.2	56.4
20—Hull.....	23.6	19.3	20.7	13.3	9.4	9.3	22	22.9	21.2	30.5	32.8	57.1
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	24.9	20.8	18.2	13.9	11.3	15.7	21.4	24.1	21.0	31.8	34.8	54.5
21—Ottawa.....	25.1	19.3	20.3	14	9.7	14	21.1	22.3	20.1	31.8	34.2	56.1
22—Brookville.....	27.5	23.1	20	13.3	10.4	12.8	22	22.2	19.7	29.9	32.2	53.9
23—Kingston.....	25	20	19.3	14	9.9	12.5	18.5	24	19.7	30.1	33.8	52.9
24—Belleville.....	20.2	16.3	17.5	12.2	10.7	16	20	22.9	19.3	32.2	33.3	53.3
25—Peterborough.....	24.2	20	17.7	13.2	10.1	14.8	18.3	24	20	31.1	33.1	52.1
26—Oshawa.....		21	19.5	14.5	12.3		20	23	19.5	31	34.2	54.8
27—Orillia.....	22.7	19.7	17.2	13.2	11.3	17.7	20	25.7	23.3	31.2	33.8	53.6
28—Toronto.....	27.2	22.1	20.7	13.8	12.7	15.4	19.6	23.8	22.7	33.4	37.9	56.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	26.5	21.7	17.5	15.2	12	17.7		25	18.7	32.7	36.3	54.8
30—St. Catharines.....	24	20.6	16.8	13.9	10.1	16.9		26.3	19	30.5	33.2	54.3
31—Hamilton.....	25.2	21.1	20.5	14.9	12.7	16.7	21.8	24.6	23.3	30.2	33.5	54.9
32—Brantford.....	25.6	21.8	18.1	14.5	10.4	16.3	23.7	23.8	22.5	31.5	34.4	54.5
33—Galt.....	27.2	23.5	20.7	16.3	13.4	18.4	24.2	26.5	21.5	33.4	36	54.4
34—Guelph.....	24	20.5	19	13.9	11.5	16.7	21	21.1	20.4	30.6	34.4	54.3
35—Kitchener.....	23.9	21.1	17.3	13.8	12.4	16.6	23.2	22.1	20	28.9	32.7	52.7
36—Woodstock.....	27.8	23.8	17.3	14.3	10.3	15	21	23.3	21.7	32	33.7	54
37—Stratford.....	26.2	22.5	15.5	15	13.5	16.5	23	25.5		31.2	33.7	54.5
38—London.....	25.6	21.9	19	13.7	10.6	16	19.8	24.7	22.8	31.2	33.8	55.2
39—St. Thomas.....	25	22	18.8	14.2	11.1	15.5	23.7	25.4	22.5	32.2	34.8	56.2
40—Chatham.....	25.1	21.2	18.2	13.9	10.9	17.1	21.5	22.3	19.6	32.4	34.7	56.1
41—Windsor.....	24.2	20.4	16.6	14	11.7	15.5	22.7	24.1	19.6	29.8	32.3	56.6
42—Sarnia.....	23.6	18	16.6	14.4	11.6	17.2	21.7	23.3	22.6	31.5	36.4	53.1
43—Owen Sound.....	24.6	20.2	16.6	14	11.2	15.7		22.3	20	31	33	51.7
44—North Bay.....	23.3	19	16.7	11.3	10	15		21.5	21.4	31	34.6	51.8
45—Sudbury.....	23.2	20	16.5	13	10.5	14.7	22	24.2	19.2	32	35.8	54.2
46—Cobalt.....	25	20	14	13	12			24.5	24	32.3	35.4	51.2
47—Timmins.....	30.3	26	22	18	12.7	16.3		27.7	22	33.9	37.4	56.9
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	22.4	20.2	16.8	11.9	9.6	14.5	21	24.4	21	33.2	36	55.7
49—Port Arthur.....	22	17.7	17.6	12	10	12.8	22.7	26.4	20.5	35.9	38.5	57.3
50—Fort William.....	26.3	20.3	17.9	13.9	12.5	15.1	21	27.5	23.2	37.1	40.9	58.9
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	18.9	14.5	14.5	10.0	8.7	11.8	18.7	23.3	20.3	34.4	38.1	53.7
51—Winnipeg.....	20.2	15.2	15	9.9	8.4	11.1	16.4	24.5	20.3	33.8	37.5	54.6
52—Brandon.....	17.5	13.7	14	10	9	12.5	21	20		35	38.7	52.8
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	20.5	15.9	14.1	9.8	8.3	10.7	16.9	22.5	18.0	35.5	37	52.4
53—Regina.....	21.2	16.2	15.4	10.4	9.5	10.5	15.5	22.8		37	40.3	56.1
54—Prince Albert.....	19	15	11.7	8.2	7.2	10	16.5	25	17.5	36.2	42	56.1
55—Saskatoon.....	19.1	15.2	13.2	8.2	7.9	10.6	18.4	20.4	18.5	34.6	38.3	49.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.5	17.3	16.1	10.9	8.5	11.5	17	21.8		34.3	37.1	56.5
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	19.3	15.8	13.4	9.9	7.4	10.7	16.9	19.9	15.0	29.9	34.2	50.1
57—Medicine Hat.....	19	15.7	14.3	10.8	8.5	11.5	16.3	20.3	17.7	32	36.9	51.4
58—Drumheller.....	19	16.5	13.5	10.5	6	11.5	17.5	20.5	17.5	29.2	33.2	50
59—Edmonton.....	17.8	14.5	12.9	8.8	7.1	10.5	17.2	18.7	17.1	29	32.7	48.2
60—Calgary.....	20.6	16.3	14.3	9.7	8.9	10.6	16.5	22	17.6	32.3	36.2	50.7
61—Lethbridge.....	20	15.9	12.2	9.7	6.7	9.3		18	20	27.2	32.1	50.4
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	24.7	20.3	18.0	12.1	11.4	13.6	23.3	25.0	21.8	34.5	38.6	53.0
62—Fernie.....	22	19.5	16	11.1	10.2	12.5	22	24.5	22	34.3	42.5	53.3
63—Nelson.....	23.5	19	19	11	11.2	11	25	26.5	22.2	33.1	37.3	54.2
64—Trail.....	26	22.7	19.7	14.3	11.5	14.7	25.3	27	20	37.2	41.2	55.8
65—New Westminster.....	25.5	21.3	18	12.7	12.8	14	22.4	24	23	33.8	37.2	54.4
66—Vancouver.....	25.2	20.7	18	12.4	12.2	14.4	22.4	24.6	22.5	34.1	37.4	52.4
67—Victoria.....	27.3	21.7	19.3	13.2	12.7	15.3	22.9	26.3	22	36.8	39.5	52.9
68—Nanaimo.....	23.1	19.5	17.5	11.6	11.2	14.9	22.5	24.2	22	31.8	36.7	51.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	17.7	16.5	10.6	9	11.8	23.5	22.5	20.9	34.6	36.7	49.2

a. Price per single quart higher.

b. Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1935

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
16-8	22-9	15-3	12-4	49-4	17-7	17-0	22-0	18-0	35-8	30-1	10-2	23-5	27-1
8-9	24-4			40-4	12-6	14-9	16-2	18-7	39-8	33-5	9-9	25-2	30-6
7-7	21-2			44-1	12-1	14-2	15-6	17-8	42-1	35	10-12	25	29-4
					13	15	18-4	18-6	37-5	35-2	10-11	25-5	30
					13-5	15	15-6	18-7	36-2	32	8c	26-8	31-4
10	27-5			37-5	11-7	12	14-8	17-4	41-8	32	11-8a	21-5	29-7
				40	12-4	18-3	15-1	19-4	40-7	30	10c	26-8	31-6
				40	12-8	15	17-5	20	40-6	36-5	8c	25-5	31-2
15-0			5-0	45-0	12-5	18-0	16-7	16-8	28-3	22-0	8-9	23-3	27-9
11-5	19-0	12-5		50-6	13-0	15-4	19-3	18-1	32-4	27-7	10-5	25-5	28-8
12-3	23-6			45	13-8	14-2	17-3	18-9	37-3	30-8	10	27-3	29-2
10-6	25	12-5		50	12-4	13-4	25-5	18-6	38-2	29-5	12	26-2	30-1
	27-5			56-7	14-4	18-5	19-4	19	31-8	29-4	10	26-7	29-5
					11-3		15	16	22-4	21	10	21-6	26-3
11-5	25-7		7-7	65-0	17-2	15-3	15-7	16-7	36-6	30-2	8-4	23-3	25-8
	25					12-7	16-5	17-3	35-8	27-9	10	23	25-5
10	27-5					17	17-6	16-8	36-7	31-6	8c	24-3	26-7
			8-3		19		17-5	15-6	38-5	32	9b	22-5	25-5
							12-3	16-3	32	28-7	7c		25-3
						17-5	14-2	14-9	36-7	31-6	7b		26-6
					15	15	13-3	17-7	37-5	30-4	7c		25-7
12-9	24-6		7	65	17-7	17-1	19-8	16-9	41-7	31	10-11	25-6	27-2
					15	15-9	17-7	17-7	36-4	29-7	9	22-1	25
15-0	24-3	17-4		60-0	16-5	16-6	25-1	18-0	36-4	31-4	10-6	24-1	26-7
	26-3	15			18-1	16-3	25-2	17-9	38-7	33-1	10	24	26-3
	25	15			20	15	25-2	18-1	33-7	30	9		26-1
	20	16-5			16-5	15-2	22-6	16-5	36-7	31-5	10	21-4	25-8
					15	15	19	17-2	31-4	27-9	9	25-9	26-1
15						16-5	22-8	18-5	31-9	27-9	10	23-5	25-9
15	25	17				19	23-8	18-1	38-3	33-7	11b	25	26-7
		22					29-4	18-3	29-6	26-1	10	24	27-6
							30-4	17-7	39-5	32-3	12	23	27-28
					15	15	26-7	17-4	39-6	33	11	25	27-29
					15-5	18	26-7	17-5	38	33	11	24-7	26-5
					15-5	20	27-1	17-1	38-2	30-8	11-5a	24	26-9
					15		25-9	17-4	35-3	30-5	11	25-5	26-2
						15	27-1	17-9	35	29-8	11	23-3	26-9
					18	15	26-2	17-6	36-6	32-4	10	23-7	27-1
							20-1	16-6	33-8	29-9	11	23-1	26-3
					15		26-6	17-7	32-6	27-7	10		26-7
		20			18	15	26-5	17-6	34-9	29-1	10		25-8
							30	17-4	35-5	30-6	10	25-3	26-3
					15-2	18	30-4	17-9	34-5	30-3	10	26-2	27-4
					15	17	24	18-1	31-1	28-2	10	24-6	26-6
					18	17-5	24-3	17-1	36-4	31-2	12	25	25-2
					15		28-5	17-2	37-2	32-6	10	26	26-1
					15		21-6	15-7	30	26-4	10	21	27-3
					13	17	27-3	17-2	41-4	37	11		25-8
					20		16	19-2	39-2	35-4	12	22	26-9
					18		23-3	17-6	42-4	37-7	10b		27-4
					19-5		18	22	41-8	32-6	12-5a		27-8
					14		23	19-2	37-6	33-8	11	22-5	26-8
	16-4				20	15	30-2	20-8	41-4	33-4	11		27
	14				15	17-5	27-4	21-1	41-1	35-1	11	25-5	27-9
	17-7				21-0	16-4	22-3	19-3	33-8	25-0	9-1	19-9	25-8
	22-7	16-3			19	16-2	23-7	19-2	35-7	25-9	10	19-3	26-1
	22-4	14-5			23	16-5	20-8	19-4	31-8	24	7-1-9-1	20-5	25-5
	23	18			22-9	19-0	19-4	18-7	27-8	23-6	9-8	19-5	26-1
22-5	23-0	12-2	10-1		25	18-2	23-3	18-3	29-2	25	10	18-8	26-1
22-1	22-9	11			20	18	14-2	19-8	27-6	22-5	9	18-8	26-8
23-7	23-7	10-7	10-1		21-7	17-2	19-8	18-4	29-3	24-4	10	19-8	25-4
21-5	20-9	12			25	22-5	20-2	18-4	25-1	22-4	10	20-7	26-2
22-5	24-4	15			23-5	19-1	22-1	17-4	30-5	24-2	10-0	20-4	25-8
21-1	21-8	12-9	18-0		25	18	17-8	18-3	22-8	17-8	10	18-7	25-9
					25	20-3	21	18-7	30	25-3	10	20-8	26-6
					22-6	18-9	22	17-5	32-1	24-9	10	20-9	25-3
21-7	22-5	14-8			25	20	25-8	17-5	35-3	26-7	10	20-5	26-1
21-5	23-4	12-5			20	18-5	24	15-1	32-5	26-4	10	21-3	25-2
20	19-5	11-3	18		22-9	19-2	24-8	18-6	40-0	32-6	11-3	24-9	28-5
18-1	22-9	17-0	60-0		25	22	27-5		37-5	29-4	10	23	27-9
22-5	25				23-4	20-7	22	20-6	40-7	32-1	12-5a	21-7	28-9
21	22	15			24-3	21	33-5	21	43-3	34-5	12-5a	24	29-3
21	23-7	17				16-5	25-9	17-5	38-8	33-3	10	26-5	28-1
16-5				60		18-1	23	16-6	39-4	34-2	10	25	27-1
14-9	20-7					18-4	24-9	18-2	41-4	35-4	10-12-5a	27-6	27-8
12-4							21-6	18-2	38-1	30	10a	26-3	29-3
						18	20-2	18-4	41	31-7	14-3a		29-2



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	19.9	5.9a	14.9	3.4	5.3	7.9	11.0	10.8	12.1	11.6
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	18.6	6.5	14.6	3.8	5.1	7.6	12.8	10.6	12.1	11.2
1—Sydney.....	18.4	7.3	15.2	3.6	5	7	13.4	10.3	12.2	10.8
2—New Glasgow.....	13	6-6.7	15.7	3.8	5.1	7.9	12.9	10.8	11.6	10.7
3—Amherst.....	17.8	6.7	13.5	3.8	5.2	7.4	12.2	10.2	12	10.7
4—Halifax.....	19	4-6.7	15.5	3.8	5.1	7.3	12.3	10.1	11.6	10.9
5—Windsor.....	19	6.7	14.5	3.8	5	7.8	13	11.7	12.3	12.4
6—Truro.....	19.2	6.7	13	3.8	5	8.1	13	10.4	12.8	11.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.9	6.7	15.7	3.7	5.0	7.5	13.8	10.6	11.9	12.0
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	19.5	6.9	15.7	3.7	5.0	7.7	12.9	10.5	12.1	10.8
8—Moncton.....	19.4	7.3	16.6	3.7	5	8.7	13.5	11.1	12	11.3
9—Saint John.....	19.8	6-6.7	16.9	3.7	5.2	7.1	11.7	10.6	11.3	10.3
10—Fredericton.....	19.2	6.7	15.3	3.7	5	7.7	14	10	12.6	10.4
11—Bathurst.....	19.4	6.7-7.3	13.8	3.7	4.9	7.4	12.5	10.4	12.3	11.3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	17.8	4.8	13.4	3.5	5.1	6.8	10.6	9.4	11.7	10.9
12—Quebec.....	19.3	4-7.5	14.2	3.6	5.1	7.2	11.1	9.6	11	10.5
13—Three Rivers.....	18.9	4.7-5.3	12.9	3.5	5	6.4	11.4	9.5	13.5	10
14—Sherbrooke.....	17.4	4.7	13.7	3.3	5.1	6.9	11.4	9.8	10.7	11.2
15—Sorel.....	17.6		14.2	3.4	5	8.4	10	8.8	12.7	10.8
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.2	4.7	12	3.3	5.3		9.8	10	11	13.5
17—St. Johns.....	16.6	4	13.7	3.3	5	7	10.8	9.4	11.6	10.8
18—Therford Mines.....	19	4	12.7	3.9	5	5.6	10.2	9.4	11	10.6
19—Montreal.....	18.6	4.7-6	14.6	3.6	5	6.7	10.2	9.2	10.9	10.2
20—Hull.....	16.3	4.7-5.3	12.9	3.5	5	6.7	10.7	9.2	10.9	10.2
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	19.3	5.7	14.3	3.0	5.1	8.6	11.1	10.0	11.5	10.8
21—Ottawa.....	17.7	6-7.3	13.7	3.7	5.1	9	11.4	9.5	11.1	10.9
22—Brockville.....	16.3	5.3	13.5	3.4	5	6.5	11.2	9.1	10.7	10.1
23—Kingston.....	17.1	5.3	13.6	3.2	4.8	8.3	10.6	9.6	11	9.9
24—Belleville.....	18.7	4.7	12.5	2.8	4.9	7.9	10.2	9.8	11.1	10.3
25—Peterborough.....	18.2	5.3-6.7	14.4	2.8	4.9	8.6	10.7	9.4	10.4	10.2
26—Oshawa.....	20	5.3-6.7	13.5	2.7	5	8.6	10.8	9.8	11.3	10.7
27—Orillia.....	20.3	5.3b	15.5	3	4.7	8.3	11.6	10.3	11.9	10.9
28—Toronto.....	22.2	5.3-6.7	15.6	3	5	8.7	10.2	9.9	11.1	10.4
29—Niagara Falls.....	18.4	5.3-6.7	16.3	2.8	4.8	8.2	10.5	10	11.3	11.2
30—St. Catharines.....	20.1	5.3-6.7	15	2.8	5	8.5	11.6	9.6	10.9	10.4
31—Hamilton.....	23	5.3-6.7	14.3	2.7	5	8	10	10.1	10.7	10.6
32—Brantford.....	19.5	6-6.7	15.4	2.6	4.8	9.8	10.1	10.2	11	10.4
33—Galt.....	22.6	5.3-6	15.4	2.7	4.9	8.3	11.1	10.8	11.4	10.8
34—Guelph.....	20.1	5.3-6	14.4	2.6	5	9.5	11	10.3	11.3	10.9
35—Kitchener.....	20.4	5.3-6	13.9	2.6	5	8.6	10.8	9.9	11	10.2
36—Woodstock.....	19.2	4.7-5.3	14	2.5	4.7	8.9	10.1	10.3	11.2	10.7
37—Stratford.....	17.6	5.3-6	15	2.5	5	9.4	11.3	10	11.3	10.6
38—London.....	19.1	5.3-6	16	2.7	5	8.6	10.8	10.2	12	10.6
39—St. Thomas.....	19.3	4.7-5.3	14.6	2.7	5.2	9.4	12.5	10.3	11.6	11.1
40—Chatham.....	18.4	4.7	15.6	3	5	9.7	10.7	10.5	12.1	11.1
41—Windsor.....	18.7	5.3-6.7	14	2.7	5	7.2	9.7	9.8	11	10.6
42—Sarnia.....	20.5	4.7-5.3	16.7	2.5	5	7.7	11.6	10.3	12.2	10.7
43—Owen Sound.....	17.4	5.3	14.6	2.3	4.8	8.2	11.3	9.5	10.9	10.5
44—North Bay.....	21	5.3	13.6	3.6	5.3	8.8	12	10.6	11.9	11.6
45—Sudbury.....	18	6	12.5	3.9	5.8	8.4	12.4	10	13	11.4
46—Cobalt.....	19.7	6.7	12	3.9	5.2	8.4	12	10.3	12.3	12.3
47—Timmins.....	18.4	5.6	12.1	3.7	5.8	8.8	12.5	10.4	12.3	11.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.9	5.3-6.7	12.5	3.4	6.1	9	13.7	10.4	12.3	11.5
49—Fort Arthur.....	18.9	4.7-6	15	3.5	5.5	8.7	11.1	9.7	11.5	10.5
50—Fort William.....	19.8	4.7-6	15.2	3.7	5.4	8.2	10.4	10.5	12.7	11.1
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	21.4	6.1	14.3	3.6	5.3	9.2	10.5	11.9	13.5	12.8
51—Winnipeg.....	22	5.6-7	15	3.6	5.2	8.9	9.9	11.5	12.7	12.2
52—Brandon.....	20.7	5.3-6.2	13.5	3.6	5.3	9.4	11.1	12.3	14.2	13.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	20.9	5.4	15.9	3.5	5.4	9.0	10.9	13.3	13.9	13.9
53—Regina.....	21.3	5.6-6.4	16.7	3.5	5.6	8.8	10.4	13.4	14.1	13.4
54—Prince Albert.....	22.1	4.8	15	3.6	5.4	8.5	11.6	13.6	14.2	14.7
55—Saskatoon.....	19.6	5.3		3.5	5.2	9.5	10.6	12.7	13.5	13.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	20.7	5.6		3.5	5.2	9	10.9	13.4	13.8	14.1
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	23.0	6.1	16.9	3.5	5.6	7.9	11.0	12.8	13.2	13.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.3		15	3.6	5.5	7.3	11	12.9	13	14
58—Drumheller.....	24	6	16	3.6	5.6	7.5	12	12.6	13	14.2
59—Edmonton.....	20.7	5.3-6.7	17.6	3.4	5.6	7.4	10.6	12.5	13.3	13.9
60—Calgary.....	24	5.6	19	3.2	5.5	8.7	10	12.9	13.4	13.2
61—Lethbridge.....	23	6.7		3.5	6	8.7	11.2	13.2	13.2	13.4
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	23.2	7.5	17.3	3.9	6.2	6.5	8.1	12.4	12.8	12.9
62—Fernie.....	24.2			4	6.6	8	8	13	14.2	14.2
63—Nelson.....	22.7	8.3		4.4	6	7.5	9.2	13	14.5	13.9
64—Trail.....	21.6	8	16.7	3.7	6	7.1	8.6	12.2	13.4	13.5
65—New Westminster.....	23.7	6.7-5	20.6	3.8	6	5.6	8.8	12.2	13	12.1
66—Vancouver.....	23.2	6.7-5	17.5	3.7	6	6.2	7.6	11.6	11.5	11.4
67—Victoria.....	22.5	7.5	18.2	3.9	6.3	5.9	7.2	12.5	11.8	12
68—Nanaimo.....	22.8	7.5	15	3.8	6.2	5.8	8	11.5	11.4	12.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	24.9	7.5-8.3	15	4.1	6.2	6	7.5	13.5	12.3	13.3

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1935

Beans dry, common, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, clover, per pkt. (16 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
5.3	3.5	1.099	22.1	18.9	15.6	12.1	16.4	15.5	59.6	20.9	55.4	42.9
5.4	3.3	1.054	20.9	16.3	14.7	12.0	15.7	15.0	56.7	20.5	56.9	44.6
4.9	3.5	1.12	21.2	20	15.4	10.6	15.5	14.9	50	20.2		1
5.4	3	1.03	19.7	20		14.2	14.9	14.2		19.5		2
5.3	3.2	.817	17.2	12.5		12.3	15.5	13.7		21.3		3
5.6	3.7	1.27	23.5	19.7	18.5	11.2	16.6	16.1		20.3		4
6	3.1	1.13	24.1	13.7	12.5	11.8	16.3	15.8	60	21.4	53.7	45.7
5.2	3.2	.956	19.7	15.7	12.3	11.8	15.6	15.1	60	20.4	60	45.3
5.1	3.1	.86	16.9	13.1		13.0	15.2	15.0	59.0	21.2		7
5.4	3.6	.918	20.4	18.7	14.9	12.5	15.3	14.8	50.4	19.6	56.4	46.8
5.2	3.4	.895	18.6	19.3	14	12.7	15.6	15.1		21.5	55	49
5.6	3.7	.965	20.9	25	14	12.3	14.7	14.1		19.3	55	45
5.9	3.3	.981	24.4	15.5	16.5	13.1	15.8	14.8	49	19	55.7	45.7
4.8	4	.829	17.8	15	15	12	15	15	51.7	18.6	60	47.5
5.2	4.7	.842	16.8	20.8	13.7	12.1	16.0	14.9	58.0	20.7	61.1	42.3
5	4.8	.881	17.7	18.7	12.4	12.7	16.2	15.9	53.2	23.7	68.2	42.5
5.5	5.3	.835	16.1	23.3	14.6	12.5	16.2	14.4		21.7	55.5	45
5	5.1	.979	18.5	28.8	15	12.7	16.5	15.2	49	21.6	59	42.6
5	5	.712	15.6		14.3	12	14.7	13.2		18.2		40
6.1	5	.68	13.7	13	14.3	12.7	16	14		19.3	58.5	42
5	4	.845	15.6		13.7	12.7	17	16	51.7	20.4	65	42.5
4.7	4.4	.915	20.6	20	13.6	10.2	16.5	14.6	56.3	20.8		45.7
5.5	4.1	.815	15.2	23.3	12.5	11.7	15.8	13.9	80	20.6	59.7	39.9
4.3	4.5	.915	18.2	18.5	13	11.5	15.1	16.5		20.4	61.7	40.8
5.0	3.3	1.227	24.3	19.2	16.0	12.4	16.6	15.9	59.6	20.5	56.2	41.0
5	4.9	.905	19.5	20.6	14.6	11.6	16.3	15.9		20.5	57.7	41
5	4	.93	19.7	23.3		10.6	16	15	55	22.3	64.7	42.6
4.9	4	1.217	23.1	22.7		12.1	15.7	15.2	66	20.1	53	41.6
5.1	3.5	1.272	25.7	19.3		13.3	16.3	15.6	49	19.2	49	39.7
5.3	2.7	1.25	24.8	19.1		12.7	16.1	15.5	57	20.1	58	40.1
4.9	3.1	1.41	27.5	20		13.4	16.3	16.2	67	20.7	63.5	41.5
4.9	3.2	1.15	23.6	16.1	15	12.2	16.7	15	61	22.3	59	41.3
5	3.3	1.28	25.3	17		12.7	16.1	15.9	64.2	19.8	58.9	40.4
5.2	2.9	1.44	27.1	16.7			16.4	15.7		19.2		41.7
5.1	3	1.40	27.8	18.3		12.5	16.5	15.8	65	20.1	48.3	39
4.9	3.5	1.26	26.2	18.2		11.1	16.6	15.2		18.6	65	41
4.7	2.8	1.403	25.5	16.9		13	14	15.4	55	19.8	52.5	39
4.4	3.1	1.38	28.1	16.6		13	16.3	15.7		21.3	60	39.5
4.8	3	1.34	27.6	17.1		12.4	17.6	16.1		21.3	53	39.7
4.5	2.8	1.32	26.3	15.5		12.4	16.7	15.4		20.9	64	39.8
5	2.7	1.30	24.8	13.2		12.6	15.5	14.4		18.8		40.5
5	2.8	1.36	26.8	15.2		13.1	17	15.5	50	19.7	59.5	40.6
4.7	2.5	1.26	24.4	16.2	15	12	15.8	14.9		20.2	55.7	39.7
5.1	2.9	1.22	23.2	13.6		13.8	16.9	15.3	49	21.2		40.3
4.6	2.5	1.31	24.1	18.8		12.6	17.2	15.2		20.3		39.1
4.7	2.6	1.21	22.1	13.9		11.2	16.1	14.8		19.6		40.2
5	3.7	1.15	21.4	16		13	16.7	16.8		21		38.6
4.5	2.7	1.14	21.7	13.5		11	16.5	14.7		20		39
5.1	3.6	1.14	23.6	23.7	18	12.5	17.6	17.1	61.6	21	53	43.1
4.8	3.7	1.14	22.4	36.5	16.3	12.4	17.7	17.8	63.8	20	56.8	42.6
5.5	4.4	1.13	25	16		13.1	18.2	16	64.4	20.8	49	46.4
5.7	4.4	1.22	25	17.6		13.5	17.4	17.4	65	21.4	49.8	45.8
5.1	4	1.29	26.3	22.5	19	11.9	17.7	17.7	62.5	21	55	45.5
5	3.2	.983	20.5	26.2	15	11.7	16	17.3	57.5	22.5	51.2	41.2
5.2	3.5	.981	19.8		13.9	12.5	17.2	17.6	59.2	21.2	50.5	42.0
5.7	2.8	.567	13.3		13.4	11.2	17.0	16.2	63.9	21.5	61.2	43.4
5.5	2.8	.492	12.3		12.5	10.9	16.5	16.2	61.1	19.6	49.9	43.1
5.8	2.8	.642	14.2		14.3	11.4	17.4	16.1	66.6	23.3	52.4	43.7
5.8	3.6	.843	18.2		16.7	13.1	16.7	16.5	63.1	22.1	54.7	47.8
6.1	3.4	.794	18		20	12.8	18	16.6	63.6	21.8	52.3	47.7
5.4	4.1	.85	15.8		15.2	12.2	18	16.7	63.6	23	57.2	48.8
6.1	3.3	.877	18.6		15	11.3	15.7	15.6	65.3	20.7	55	47.3
5.5	3.4	.85	20.4			12	15	17.1	60	22.8	54.4	47.4
5.8	3.3	1.028	21.7		15.8	11.8	17.4	16.4	64.8	23.5	53.3	45.5
5.6	2.2	1.05	21.1		16.7	11.7	17.9	16.9	64.1	24.1	56.1	45.2
5.7	3.8	1.14	23.3		15	11.2	16.9	15.9	66	24	55	46.6
6.2	3.6	.923	18.8		17.6	12.5	17.1	16.2	62.9	22.3	51.4	45.4
5.8	4.2	1.10	25.2			11.4	17	16	65	22.7	50.4	45
5.6	2.9	.928	20		14	12.2	18	17	66	24.2	53.7	45.2
6.1	3.6	1.369	26.7		19.7	11.0	16.3	14.7	59.4	21.4	50.0	43.1
6	4	1.20	25			11.5	17.5	16.2	62.5	21	57.5	45
6.5	4.4	1.52	26.7		22.5	11.9	15.6	14.5	63.7	23.2	53.7	49.7
7.1	3.6	1.38	30		20	11.8	18	15	61.7	24	53.3	48.7
5.9	3.1	1.15	24.1			10.2	15.3	14.1	57.3	22.5	47.3	39.5
5.6	2.9	1.25	24.1		19.5	10.4	15	14.3	57.3	19.6	45	39.5
5.2	3.3	1.34	28.8		20.5	10.9	15.6	13.3	57.3	19.9	47.1	41.4
6.2	4	1.34	25			10.2	15.1	14.1	52	19.4	47.5	37
6	3.6	1.77	30		16	11	17.9	16.2	63.7	21.7	48.7	43.7



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unweetened, per 4 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal United States', stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b> Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.583</b>
<b> Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>14.500</b>
1—Sydney.....	6.5	6.1	43.2	45.7	21.9	11.5	4.2	42.5	46	12.6	5	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.2	6.2	40.2	47.5	18	8.4	4.1	35.3	35	11.1	5	
3—Amherst.....	6.5	6.1	40	48	17	8.9	3.5	36.2	40	12.4	4.9	
4—Halifax.....	5.8	5.1	37.7	47.4	23.1	9	2.5	40	50	12.4	5	14.50
5—Windsor.....	6.5	6.1	37.7	46.2	19.5	8.7	2.6	40	38.3	11.8	5	
6—Truro.....	6.5	6.3	43.8	47.8	17.3	9.8	3	34.5	33.5	12.1	5	
7—P. E. I. Charlottetown.....	6.0	5.5	42.3	48.2	17.3	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.400</b>
<b> New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>15.000</b>
8—Moncton.....	6.1	5.9	44.2	48.7	19.6	9.9	2.9	45.1	38.7	12.5	4.9	g
9—Saint John.....	6.2	5.9	41.2	45.7	18	9.6	2.9	41.2	37.8	11.6	5	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	6.6	6.2	42.6	47.3	15.7	10	2.7	40	35.3	11.7	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	6.5	6.1	40.5	49.3	16.7	8.7	2.8	41	38.7	11.5	4.9	
<b> Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.768</b>
12—Quebec.....	6	5.7	36.6	57.5	23.2	15	3.1	38.9	53.3	10.7	4.9	13.50
13—Three Rivers.....	5.9	5.4	41.7	56.1	21.9	14.1	3.2	47	50	11	4.7	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.8	5.8	34.2	51.2	20.2	12.2	2.9	38.4	47	10.8	5.2	14.25-14.75
15—Sorel.....	5.8	5.6	39.2	56	22.2	10	2.6	37.5		10	5	12.50-13.00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.8	5.7	44.7	49	21.7	13.7	2.5	45	56.7	10	5	12.75
17—St. Johns.....	6.2	6	37	44.2	22	13.2	2.9	46.7	50	10	5	
18—Theftord Mines.....	5.9	5.7	39.3	47.7	21.2	13.3	2.7	40.8	46.2	10	4.4	
19—Montreal.....	5.8	5.6	39	55.4	21.9	13.1	2.6	45.4	52.8	10	4.6	13.50-13.75
<b> 20—Hull.....</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>15.00-15.50</b>
<b> Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.435</b>
21—Ottawa.....	6	6	36.1	56.3	19.5	12.4	2.5	49.3	51	10.5	4.8	15.00-15.50
22—Brockville.....	5.9	5.9	37.4	54.4	21.1	10	2.8	38.6	45.8	10	4.1	14.00
23—Kingston.....	5.8	5.6	35.7	52.5	19.1	11.3	2.8	36.2	48.6	10	5.2	14.00
24—Belleville.....	6	5.9	34.7	45.8	17.9	10.9	2.4	38.9	50	10.7	5	13.00-13.25
25—Peterborough.....	5.7	5.4	40.2	50	19.5	12.7	2.7	42.1	50	10.8	4.7	15.25-15.50
26—Oshawa.....	6.1	6	44.2	55.3	20.3	11.1	3	38	52	11.2	5.2	14.00
27—Orillia.....	5.5	5.5	36.4	58.7	22	10.1	2.7	40	49.2	10	4.6	14.50
28—Toronto.....	5.8	5.7	39.4	57	15.7	11.2	2.5	46.2	42.1	10	4.8	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.9	5.9	37.8	57.6	21.4	11.7	2.4	37	53.3	10.4	4.8	13.25-13.50
30—St. Catharines.....	6	6	32.4	56.1	22	11.5	2.4	43.3	46.7	10.4	4.7	13.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.6	5.7	36.1	53.6	19	10.4	2.3	38.5	46.2	10	4.7	13.00
32—Brantford.....	6	6	40.4	57.8	19.4	10.7	2.5	39.1	46.4	10	5.1	14.00-14.25
33—Galt.....	6.1	5.9	36.3	50.3	19.7	11.8	2.6	43	56.2	10.7	5.2	13.75-14.00
34—Guelph.....	5.9	5.9	35.3	53.9	18.1	10.8	2.5	40.5	45.7	10.4	4.7	13.75-14.00
35—Kitchener.....	5.9	5.8	31.7	54.7	19.6	10.1	2.6	36.9	42.5	10	4.2	14.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.1	6.1	36.2	54.5	19.3	10	2.9	35.5	49.7	10.5	5	13.50
37—Stratford.....	6.3	6.3	40.3	56.3	20.5	11	2.7	42.8	51.4	11	5.2	13.50
38—London.....	6.1	6	39.1	52.9	19.2	11.1	2.3	36.3	41.7	10.2	4.6	15.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.3	6.3	39.7	58.5	17.4	11.4	2.6	42.7	50.5	10.5	5.1	14.00-14.50
40—Chatham.....	6.1	6.1	39	54.3	18.1	11.7	2.5	37.1	50	10	4.6	14.50
41—Windsor.....	5.9	5.8	31.1	52.4	17.1	11	2.2	37.7	57.8	10	4.4	12.75-14.00
42—Sarnia.....	6.3	6.2	39	58	19	11.1	2.6	37.5		10.5	5.3	14.75
43—Owen Sound.....	5.8	5.7	40	49.1	20.8	10	2.5	40	50	9.6	4.1	14.00-14.25
44—North Bay.....	6.4	6.3	39.2	57.9	20.7	15	2.6	40.8	50	13.1	4.6	16.00
45—Sudbury.....	6.6	6.4	33.7	62.8	22	15.2	2.8	40	60	12.8	4.6	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7	6.9	40	59	23	15	2.7	34.8	45	11.7	5	
47—Timmins.....	6.8	6.5	33.9	61.1	20.7	15	3.3	39.3	60	13	4.6	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.5	6.1	33	53.7	18.3	14.4	2.6	38.7	49.3	13.7	4.8	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.3	6.5	35.8	58.3	23	15.8	2.8	40	55	11.3	5	14.75-15.00
50—Fort William.....	6.7	6.6	36.7	53.6	22.8	14.8	2.6	42.8	53.7	11.7	5.1	14.75-15.00
<b> Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>20.000</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	6.8	6.9	34.1	48.7	20.5	14.1	2.8	37.5	50.7	12.9	5.2	18.50
52—Brandon.....	6.7	6.5	33.3	50	22.1	15.1	2.7	35.7	55	12.3	5.5	21.50
<b> Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>.....</b>
53—Regina.....	6.4	7.9	34.7	51	19.6	18a	3	40	60	15	4.7	
54—Prince Albert.....	7.1	6.9	33	49.2	21.7	19.5a	3.3	40	50	14	5	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.8	7.1	33.4	52.1	19.8	19.6a	2.8	41.9	60	14	5.8	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.9	7	35.8	53.4	21.9	20.2a	3.8	44		13	5	
<b> Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>.....</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.1	6.8	32.2	49	20.7	20.5a	3.2	42.5	60	12.5	4.7	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.1	6.7	32	49	18.7	18.8a	3.4	39	56.7	15	4.8	
59—Edmonton.....	6.9	6.8	35.9	50.5	22.4	16.7a	3.5	40	51.2	14.8	5.4	g
60—Calgary.....	6.7	6.7	32.8	47.5	18.4	17.5a	3.5	40	50	13.3	4.6	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.7	6.5	32.4	48.6	19	17a	3.3	41.7	50	15	4.3	
<b> British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>.....</b>
62—Fernie.....	8	7.5	35	45	20	20a	3.3	50			4	
63—Nelson.....	7	6.5	36.2	51.2	22.5	22.1a	3.7	41.2	57	13	5.5	
64—Trail.....	7	6.6	37.5	48.7	20.5	23.3a	3.3	47.7	50	14	5	
65—New Westminster.....	5.8	5.6	32.1	43.7	18.6	20.8a	2.9	42.5	60	10.5	4.8	
66—Vancouver.....	5.9	5.6	34.2	45	19.8	20a	2.6	55	56.5	10.4	4.8	
67—Victoria.....	6.4	6	35.4	44.5	21.7	20.3a	2.8	46	55.8	10.9	5.2	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.9	5.6	35	44	20.3	20a	2.8	42.5	50		5	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.2	6	33.7	50	20	22.5a	2.8	55	50.5	12.5	5	

a Vinegar, sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord		Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
9-339	11-889	9-722	11-573	7-214	8-539	7-419	27-3	9-7	22-515	16-262	
7-850	9-875	7-000	8-000	5-500	6-500	6-500	30-4	9-7	21-667	14-533	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-8	9-8	16-00-26-00	12-00-16-00	
5-75-6-50	9-00	5-00	6-00	4-00	5-00	6-00c	30	10	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	
6-75-9-50	10-50						28-6	9-8	15-00-18-00	10-00	
8-00-10-25	10-50	9-00-11-00	10-00-12-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	33-7	9-6	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
							30	9-6	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	
9-00							30	9-6	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	
8-50-9-40	10-800	9-000	10-500	6-500	7-500	9-000c	28-2	9-7	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	
10-281	11-500	7-000	8-500	5-500	6-500	7-500	29-3	9-6	22-125	17-125	
9-50-11-50g	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	g	32-5	9-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00c	27-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	
9-00-11-00	11-00-11-50						27-5	9-5	25-00	18-00	
9-25							29-3	9-7	18-00	15-00	
9-150	11-500	10-399	11-734	7-868	8-868	8-250	23-8	9-3	19-833	13-688	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-3	9-8	20-00-28-00		
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00c	7-00c	8-00c	26	9-6	16-00-25-00	10-00-18-00	
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	25	9-8	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	
							21-2	8-6	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
	11-50	10-33c	11-67c	8-67c	10-67c	6-50c	21-3	10	16-00-22-00	12-00-16-00	
							22	9-1	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	
8-00-8-50	11-00	12-00-	13-33-14-67c	8-00c	9-00c	12-00c	25-9	9-3	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	
		13-33c						8-7	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	
10-25	11-576	10-406	12-352	8-203	9-903	8-896	25-2	9-3	23-714	17-446	
10-017	12-25-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	5-00	25-4	9-2	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	
7-50-8-50	12-50						23-8	8-5	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	
8-50-11-50g	11-50g	10-00	11-00	7-50	8-50	10-00c	25-3	9-6	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	
9-50	12-50	9-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-6	8-7	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	
10-50	11-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00	23	9-6	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	
9-50	12-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00		24-8	9-2	20-00-32-00	12-00-18-00	
10-50	11-00	14-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	11-00	25-3	9	25-00-24-00	18-00-25-00	
7-50-8-00g	10-50-11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	9-4	20-00-28-00	16-00-22-00	
7-50-8-50g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	9-5	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	
9-00	8-75	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	24-3	9-1	23-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	
11-00	11-25		15-00		13-00	8-25c	25-4	9-5	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	
10-00	11-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	24-5	8-8	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	
9-00-10-00	11-00	10-00	11-00	8-00	9-00		25	9-3	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	
10-00-11-50	11-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		24-6	9-2	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-11-00	11-00						23-5	9-1	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	
8-50-11-00	11-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	14-00		24-3	10	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	
11-50	10-50-11-50		12-00c		9-75c		24-6	9-2	22-00-32-00	16-00-24-00	
10-00-12-00	10-25-12-00		15-00-16-00c		12-00c	8-00c	24-8	9-5	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	
8-00	10-50						23-2	9-5	17-00-25-00	14-00-17-00	
8-00	10-00-10-50		16-00-18-00c		12-00-14-00c	12-00-16-00c	22	9-3	22-00-32-00	17-00-22-00	
7-50-8-00							25	9-6	20-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
8-50	11-00						24-2	9-4	18-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	
12-75	14-00						30	9-3			
9-00-13-50	13-50		13-50c		9-00c	9-00c	28	10	23-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
13-50			10-50c		8-25-10-50c		31	9	20-00	14-00	
14-00	16-00	8-50	9-50	6-50	7-50		35	9-8			
7-50-11-00	9-50	6-25	9-00	5-00	6-50	6-50c	26-7	8-9	17-00-24-00	12-00-17-00	
10-50-12-50	12-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-50c		25-8	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	
10-50-12-50	11-75	7-00	7-75	6-00	6-75		25-8	8-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	
10-250	14-625			6-938	7-688	6-500	26-8	9-7	23-250	15-750	
9-75-12-25	14-00-15-50		5-25-8-75	6-00-9-50	6-50	6-50	26	10-1	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50		5-75-8-00	6-25-9-00	6-50	6-50	27-6	9-3	18-00-23-00	12-00-16-00	
8-281	16-938		5-250		7-719	8-500	31	10-2	23-500	16-750	
9-00-10-50h	15-751			6-50-9-00	6-50		25	9-7	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
8-00-9-00h	19-00			5-00-6-00	5-00		29-3	11-2	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
7-00-8-75h	17-50		3-50-4-50	6-25-6-75	6-75-9-50		29-4	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	
5-00-9-00h	15-50				9-00-10-00c	10-00c	28-5	9-8	20-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	
5-156	10-000		5-500	6-000	6-000	4-000	29-6	10-4	22-375	15-875	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32-5g	10-8	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	
6-00h							30	10			
2-75-4-25h	g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	6-00g	30-6g	10-4	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	
6-00-6-50h	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	6-00g	27-7g	10	18-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	
4-00-5-75h							4-00	27-7	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	
9-386	11-340		6-313	6-768		4-887	33-9	10-8	21-688	16-063	
							37-5		16-00	14-00	
9-00-10-50	12-70		6-25-7-25	7-50-8-25	5-50	40	12-3	9-5	20-00-28-00	16-00-20-00	
8-50-9-50	13-50		6-00	7-00-7-50	6-50c		10	9-5	25-00-30-00	18-00-25-00	
9-50-10-50	10-75			5-00	3-50	30	10	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00		
9-50-10-50	10-75			6-00	4-25	32-5	10	16-00-22-00	13-00-18-00		
8-75-10-75	9-00		4-50-5-50	6-20-7-30c	4-77c	31-1	11-2	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00		
7-70-8-20s				5-00		33-7	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00		
12-00-13-50			5-00-10-00c	7-00-12-00c	4-80c	32-5	12-5	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00		

birch. p Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50, according to condition and conveniences. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1931	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1934	Sept. 1935	Oct. 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.1	95.2	96.8	81.0	69.9	67.9	71.3	72.3	73.1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	96.9	88.0	96.3	66.7	54.4	59.2	66.6	67.2	68.5
II. Animals and their Products	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	98.3	111.5	109.9	95.3	68.2	60.8	67.8	73.0	73.5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	96.6	92.9	90.4	77.5	71.9	71.4	71.4	68.8	69.2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.9	98.5	93.0	85.6	77.2	64.4	65.2	65.0	64.8
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.7	92.5	93.5	90.0	87.3	85.7	86.7	87.1	87.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	98.3	93.0	97.5	70.5	63.0	65.5	62.2	71.1	73.6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.2	92.6	92.3	90.9	86.7	85.2	86.1	85.2	85.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.7	94.6	95.4	91.3	85.6	81.0	80.5	76.9	77.4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	98.0	95.7	95.5	86.0	73.8	72.1	73.6	73.3	74.2
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.5	100.3	103.7	87.0	65.6	64.7	69.3	70.7	72.5
Other Consumers' Goods.....	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	98.3	92.6	90.1	85.4	79.3	77.1	76.4	75.0	75.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	403	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.9	93.7	97.1	74.6	66.3	63.4	67.7	70.2	70.6
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.4	92.8	94.3	91.2	89.3	85.4	89.5	89.8	89.7
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.9	93.8	97.4	72.8	63.7	60.9	65.3	68.0	68.5
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	98.1	98.0	98.5	85.6	79.9	81.0	82.4	82.5	82.2
Manufacturers' materials.....	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	97.9	92.9	97.1	70.0	60.1	57.5	62.4	65.5	66.2
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	96.7	87.3	94.0	66.7	55.7	59.6	64.8	65.0	66.1
B. Animal.....	105	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.9	108.2	106.3	91.7	68.4	62.6	68.5	72.0	73.4
Farm (Canadian).....	70	82.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	98.6	96.5	105.9	70.4	53.2	51.2	60.9	64.7	65.8
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	102.6	107.3	110.4	95.8	75.3	68.5	77.1	68.7	67.6
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.9	98.5	92.9	85.4	77.2	64.7	65.3	65.1	64.8
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.5	91.5	92.1	86.5	81.7	81.5	81.9	82.8	83.1
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	98.3	94.9	100.5	73.3	59.7	57.5	64.7	67.2	68.0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	98.1	94.6	93.7	83.9	72.2	71.2	72.8	72.4	73.4

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 1068)

cents per dozen to 35.8 cents, and cooking from 26.4 cents per dozen to 30.1 cents. Milk was fractionally higher at 10.2 cents per quart, increases being reported from several cities in the province of Quebec. Butter prices were seasonally higher in most cities, the average price for dairy being up from 21.8 cents per pound in September to 24.5 cents in October, and for creamery from 25.4 cents per pound to 27.1 cents. Cheese averaged 19.9 cents per pound in October and 19.6 cents in September. The Dominion average price for bread has been unchanged at 5.9 cents per pound since April although an upward tendency was noted in several localities in October. Flour was fractionally higher at 3.4 cents per pound. Onions have declined steadily since July when the average price was 7.6 cents per pound to 3.5 cents in October. Potatoes averaged substantially higher in price in Ontario and Quebec, reflecting the smaller yield for 1935, but were lower in other provinces. The Dominion average price was \$1.10 per ninety pounds as com-

pared with 99 cents in September. Granulated sugar was slightly lower in many cities and the average price was down from 6.4 cents per pound to 6.3 cents. Anthracite coal was up in the average from \$14.40 per ton to \$14.58, seasonal increases being reported from many cities.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$15; Windsor, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$13.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13.50; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$13.25; Montreal, \$14.25; Ottawa, \$16.25; Kingston, \$14.50; Belleville, \$14.50; Peterborough, \$16.50; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$14.75; St. Catharines, \$14.50; Hamilton, \$14; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$18.50; Port Arthur, \$17; Fort William, \$17; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The price of wheat averaged slightly higher for October at 90.8 cents per bushel as compared with 90.3 cents in September. The high price for the month was 96 cents reached near the beginning and the low 85 cents toward the end. In coarse grains western oats were down from 36 cents per bushel to 34 cents and barley from 35.8 cents per bushel to 33.9 cents, while flax advanced from \$1.364 per bushel to \$1.412. In milled products flour at Montreal advanced 10 cents per barrel to \$5.80, while rolled oats and oat meal at Toronto were unchanged. Raw sugar at Montreal advanced from \$1.85 per cwt. to \$1.97. The estimated production of raw rubber was considerably lower than consumption and prices advanced considerably, a grade of Ceylon being up at New York from 11.7 cents per pound to 12.9 cents. In live stock, choice steers at Toronto declined from \$6.80 per hundred pounds to \$6.01 and at Winnipeg from \$4.76 per hundred pounds to \$4.44. Hogs also were lower, the price at Toronto for bacon hogs being down

from \$9.38 per hundred pounds to \$8.94 and at Winnipeg from \$8.46 to \$7.92. Calves and lambs were somewhat higher, the price of the former at Toronto being up from \$8.45 per hundred pounds to \$8.56 and of the latter from \$6.88 per hundred pounds to \$7.06. Storage holdings of butter at the beginning of October were slightly higher than the previous month and higher also than October 1, 1934. The average price for creamery prints at Montreal for October was 26.3 cents per pound as compared with 24.7 cents for September and 21.4 cents for October, 1934. The price of eggs was also substantially higher, fresh at Toronto being up from 34.4 cents per dozen in September to 39.4 cents in October. In textiles, raw cotton and raw silk advanced, the former being up at New York from 10.9 cents per pound to 11.3 cents and the latter from \$1.86 per pound to \$2.15. Electrolytic copper at Montreal averaged \$9.54 per hundred pounds in October, \$9.13 in September and \$7.13 in October, 1934.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 89.6 for September, a rise of 1.4 per cent for the month. Food and tobacco increased 2.6 per cent due principally to an increase of nearly 7 per cent in the cereals group and to a smaller increase in the "meat, fish and eggs" group. Except for a slight decrease in cotton prices and except for no change in the miscellaneous commodities group, all of the industrial materials and manufactures groups advanced.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 85.1 at the end of September, an advance of 1.2 per cent for the month. Both foodstuffs and industrial materials advanced and showed higher levels in all groups except animal food and textiles which were lower than for the previous month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour on the base July 1914=100, was 145 at the beginning of October, an advance of 1.4 per cent for the month. Food

was 2.4 per cent higher for the month due to higher prices for milk, butter and bread and certain other foods. The fuel and light group showed a slight advance.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 102.3 for September, a decrease of 0.1 per cent for the month. Small decreases in prices of agricultural products, colonial products and manufactured goods were partly offset by a slight advance in industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 123.4 for September, a decrease of 0.9 per cent for the month. This was due to lower food prices, while other groups advanced slightly except rent which was unchanged.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Provincial Council of Corporate Economy, on the base 1913=100, was 329.21 for August, an advance of 3.1 per cent for the month. The advance was general, including all of the eight groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The national index number of the cost of living in Italy, on the base 1927=100, was 71.63 for August, a decrease of 0.5 per cent for the month.



### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—Bradstreet's index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$10.1762 at October 1, a rise of 1.7 per cent for the month, showing advances in all groups except livestock and building materials which decreased and chemicals and drugs which were unchanged. The level reached on October is the highest point since October 1, 1930.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, incorporated) which is based on

the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets was \$177.514 at October 1, an advance of 3.9 per cent for the month. All of the seven groups contributed to the increase, the greatest change occurring in the breadstuffs group.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 139.7 for September, a decrease of 0.7 per cent for the month. Increases were noted in the food, clothing and fuel and light groups, while shelter and sundries were unchanged.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1935

**T**HE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1935, was 262, there being 95 in July, 82 in August and 85 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1935, showing 212 fatalities, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1935, page 789. In the third quarter of 1934, 260 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1934, page 1075). The supplementary lists of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 11 fatalities for the first half of 1935, and 2 fatalities for 1934.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1935 were as follows: agriculture, 46; logging, 26; fishing and trapping, 13; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 30; manufacturing, 34; construction, 29; electric light and power, 13; transportation and public utilities, 52; trade, 7; service, 12.

Of the mining accidents, 24 were in "metal-liferous mining," 5 in "coal mining," and 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 2 in "animal foods," 7 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 5 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 7 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," 6 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 3 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 9 fatalities in "building and structures," 1 in "shipbuilding," 17 in "highway and bridge," and 2 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 26 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 15 in "water transportation," 2 in "air transportation," and 7 in "local transportation."

In trade there were 4 fatalities in "wholesale," and 3 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 5 were in "public administration," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 1 in "custom and repair," 4 in "personal, domestic and business," and 1 in "professional establishments."

The most serious accident occurring during the period under review was in water transportation when a motor vessel foundered and sank in a storm, off Judique, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on September 22 and five members of the crew, including the captain, perished.

Four fishermen were drowned near Half Moon Bay, British Columbia, July 2, when an explosion occurred while syphoning gasoline into the tanks and their boat was destroyed by fire.

While attempting to remove a public danger at an abandoned magazine at Waverley, Nova Scotia, on July 25, an explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred, causing the deaths of an explosives engineer, a district manager and a works manager of an explosives company.

. FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1935  
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.).....				1	1	2					1		5
B.—Working machines.....	1			1	2			1					5
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.).....			1	1	3	1			1				6
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.).....	8		5	9	12	2	11	3	1		5		56
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects.....					2								2
F.—Falling objects.....	1	13		10	1	1		2					28
G.—Handling of objects.....		4			2								6
H.—Tools.....		1				1		1					4
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.....	6	3	7	3	1	6	1	37			2		70
J.—Animals.....	12	1											13
K.—Falls of persons.....	6	4	1	3	8	12	1	8			1		44
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.).....	12			2	2	4			1		2		23
Total.....	46	26	13	30	34	29	13	52	7		12		262

On July 23, a farmer and labourer were struck by lightning near Acton, Ontario. Two farmer's sons were also killed by lightning near Hanover, Ontario, on August 12.

On July 18 two fishermen were drowned while pulling in nets at Smith's Inlet, British Columbia, and on September 27, two trappers were drowned in Lake Brereton, Manitoba, when their motorboat was swamped in a storm.

Two oil refinery workers lost their lives in a fire following an explosion of oil tanks at Morris, Manitoba, on July 24.

When a train collided with a gasoline laden truck, near Fort William, Ontario, on September 1, an engineer, a fireman and truck driver were killed when caught in the spray of flaming gasoline.

### Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1935 has been compiled which contains 11 fatalities, of which 1 was in logging, 1 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 2 in construction, 1 in transportation and public utilities, 2 in trade and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in February, 1 in March, 1 in May, and 8 in June.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1934 has been made. This includes 2 fatalities of which 1 was in manufac-

turing and 1 in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in March and 1 in October.

The Superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec has recently published his report for the school year 1933-34. The report shows that there are 26,848 teachers employed in the province; of these 11,807 are religious teachers and 15,041 are lay teachers. The average salaries for religious teachers in 1932-33 were \$584 for males and \$379 for females; while the average salaries for lay teachers were \$1,792 for males and \$517 for females.

Company unions in the United States existed in 593, or 4 per cent, of the 14,725 establishments which reported to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in a survey conducted in April, 1935. In 97 of these establishments regular trade unions were also functioning. Of a total of 1,935,556 workers employed in the 14,725 establishments covered, 385,954 workers, or approximately 20 per cent, were employed in establishments which had company unions only, and 144,434, or 7.5 per cent, in establishments dealing with both company unions and trade unions. Almost 15 per cent of the company unions covered in the study were established during the war period, and 64 per cent were established during the period of the N.R.A.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Claim for Wages

A worker employed on sewer construction in Montreal claimed arrears of wages to the amount of \$710.50 for 2,030 hours of work as a cement finisher. While employed he was paid and accepted a rate of 40 cents per hour, which was 35 cents per hour less than the rate set by the wage schedule of the city of Montreal for cement finishers.

He instituted action in the Superior Court for recovery of the difference and the trial judge considered it was sufficiently established that the workman was doing the work of a cement finisher and as such was entitled to a wage of 75 cents per hour, but his right to take action was limited to one year by Art. 2262 of the Civil Code. Accordingly, he gave judgment for only \$77.18.

On appeal to the Court of King's Bench the judgment of the lower court was affirmed by the majority of the court as to the limitation of action, and the appeal was dismissed with costs. Further, the Court considered that the employee was not doing the work of a cement finisher.

*Fournier v. Loranger* (1935) 59, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du banc du roi* 134.

### Workman Without Scope of Compensation Act can claim Damages at Civil Law

The Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec refused to entertain the claim of an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment on the ground that the case was not one of those governed by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The workman then instituted action against his employer in the Superior Court for \$9,500 damages for injuries which he attributed to the fault and negligence of the defendant, and moved to amend his declaration to the effect that while reserving his right to raise the question of the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act, if necessary, he had not been able and could not take advantage of the provisions of that statute.

It was contended by the employer that the case was governed solely by the Workmen's Compensation Act and that there was no other recourse in law. The claim of negligence was also denied.

The Superior Court upheld the defendant company.

On appeal to the Court of King's Bench, the judgment of the Superior Court was reversed, the plaintiff's motion being granted, and the defendant's inscription-in-law dismissed with costs.

In giving judgment, Mr. Justice McDougall brought out the points at issue as follows:—

"It is well to recall, at the outset, that the Legislation enacted by the Workmen's Compensation Act is exceptional in character, and was introduced into our system of law, for the first time in 1909, based upon and finding its source in the theory of professional risk. Its provisions were then administered and applied by the ordinary Courts. The original enactment has been frequently amended, the operation of its provisions has been greatly changed since its inception; a Commission has been set up, with exclusive jurisdiction to deal with cases arising thereunder, but the Act still constitutes a distinct derogation from the principles of law of the Code, chiefly in declaring that an accident causing injury to an employee engenders responsibility irrespective of fault.

"Being thus exceptional in character, such enactment must be closely confined within the specific limits laid down by the Legislature and is subject to a strict construction. . . .

"The Commission which examined the plaintiff's case, placed him outside the scope of its application, but they did not, nor could they declare that the plaintiff was destitute of all his civil rights in the circumstances. . . .

"The plaintiff is not claiming the compensation which the Board has denied him. His case is in no sense an appeal from that decision. He claims damages—not the restrictive compensation which the Act contemplates—but the broad general compensation which the law accords upon proof of negligence.

"The Act itself makes it apparent that its provisions are not all inclusive as to the relations which may exist between an employer and his employee. By Section 13 thereof, it is declared that no action will lie before the Courts to recover the compensation contemplated by the Act. But the damages sought by the plaintiff are not the compensation provided by the Act—he has been denied the right to recover same by the only authority competent to so determine. The Act then proceeds to recognize the plaintiff's right as existing beyond and outside the four corners of its provisions, in the second paragraph of Art. 13, which provides specifically that the Act does not deprive a person, who cannot take advantage of its provisions, from the common law resources open to him. Nor can the defendant rely upon Sections 15 or 59 of the Act in bar of the plaintiff's right of action. The Commission has jurisdiction only in respect of cases within the purview

of the Act. Its jurisdiction does not extend into the broader, general field of negligence engendering responsibility outside its particular activities."

*Martel v. Southern Canada Power Company Limited* (1935) 59. *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du banc du roi*, 372.

#### Liability for Wages

A manager for a creamery company obtained judgment in the First Division Court against the firm for \$150 salary due and \$25 costs of action. The defendants were the directors of the company, and the plaintiff (the creamery manager) sued under the provisions of the Companies Act, R.S.O. 1927, c. 218, s. 100 (1) which reads:—

"100 (1). The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the labourers, servants and apprentices thereof for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed for the company while they are such directors respectively."

Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff and the defendants appealed.

In the Ontario Court of Appeal the decision of the lower court was reversed. In delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Riddell stated that the statute relied upon "was clearly passed to protect what might be called the labouring class, the class hired by another and working for wages." He further contended that the word "servants" is coupled with the words "labourers" and "apprentices" which indicate classes of persons quite different from managers.

Accordingly, it was held that the liability of directors of a corporation under the Companies Act for wages due to "labourers, servants and apprentices" is inapplicable to the wages of a manager, not being within the category protected by the statute.

The appeal was allowed with costs—\$25 counsel fee as in the lower Court.

*Domanski v. Wilson*, Ontario Court of Appeal (1935) 4, *Dominion Law Reports*, 17.





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

CONTARY to the movement indicated in industrial employment on the average during the last fourteen years, there was a further and marked improvement in the general employment situation at the beginning of November, when the 9,482 firms furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,012,103 employees, as compared with 997,300 on October 1. Each of these firms ordinarily employs a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting the advance, the index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), increased from 106.1 in the preceding month to 107.7 on the date under review, as compared with 100.2 on November 1, 1934. On that date in the preceding thirteen years, the index was as follows: 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0, and 1921, 91.3.

At the beginning of November, 1935, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 13.3, as compared with percentages of 13.0 at the beginning of October, 1935, and 16.2 at the beginning of November, 1934. The percentage for November was based on the reports furnished by 1,777 labour organizations, with a total of 169,839 members.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1935, indicated a decline of about 1 per cent in the average daily placements effected, when the figures were compared with those recorded during the corresponding month a year ago. This decline was largely due to fewer placements in logging, as the majority of other industrial divisions registered gains. Vacancies in October, 1935, numbered 35,464, applications 65,300, and placements in regular and casual employment 33,737.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was \$16.54 at the beginning of November as compared with \$16.42 for

October; \$16.03 for November, 1934; \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. The increase was due mainly to the higher cost of foods, increased prices for eggs, butter, bread and flour more than offsetting decreases in the cost of meats. Fuel showed a slight advance, due chiefly to the higher cost of anthracite coal. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was lower at 72.7 for November as compared with 73.1 for October. Comparative figures for earlier dates are 71.1 for November, 1934; 95.7 for November, 1929; 97.7 for November, 1926; 98.3 for November, 1921; 164.3 for May 1920 (the post war peak); and 67.2 for November, 1914.

The latest available information reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 1084. The index of the physical volume of business in October was 107.2 as compared with 101.9 in the preceding month and 95.9 in October, 1934. In the former comparison all of the principal factors except exports and trade employment were higher, the greatest increases occurring in mineral production, electric power output and manufacturing. Comparing October, 1935, with October, 1934, all the principal factors indicate advances. Information available for November shows decreases in wholesale prices, Canadian National earnings and in revenue car loadings as compared with the preceding month but all these items show increases as compared with the figures for November, 1934. There was a substantial gain in building contracts awarded, both as compared with the preceding month and with November, 1934.

During November there were on record thirteen strikes and lockouts, involving 2,133 workers and resulting in a time loss of 24,733 man working days, as compared with nineteen disputes, involving 3,566 workers and a time loss of 35,279 working days in October. The



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1935			1934		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	141,274,755	138,500,300	110,841,605	115,561,069	115,541,687	101,022,305
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	55,958,033	52,751,020	44,689,463	49,884,153	47,228,804	42,207,602
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	84,114,990	84,952,580	64,564,915	65,124,512	67,747,809	58,135,136
Customs duty collected..... \$	7,951,499	6,839,075	7,124,253	7,124,253	7,167,473	6,444,619
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$	2,907,516,367	2,425,895,084	3,092,212,151	3,409,875,845	2,580,850,389	2,580,850,389
Bank notes in circulation..... \$	126,468,158	131,747,122	139,995,879	139,843,608	148,239,227	148,239,227
Bank deposits, savings..... \$	1,465,301,708	1,444,330,569	1,411,317,113	1,370,178,568	1,376,959,756	1,376,959,756
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$	855,599,556	839,277,861	871,892,870	895,728,990	879,761,929	879,761,929
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	105.8	96.1	93.6	86.0	85.2	83.8
Preferred stocks.....	72.5	69.5	69.2	70.6	69.5	67.4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	80.8	85.4	88.3	81.0	82.9	82.0
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.7	73.1	72.3	71.2	71.4	72.0
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.54	16.42	16.16	16.03	15.96	15.87
Business failures, number.....				119	130	113
Business failures, liabilities..... \$				2,104,778	2,261,500	1,628,000
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	107.7	106.1	102.7	100.2	100.0	98.8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	13.3	13.0	14.2	16.2	16.4	16.5
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	196,700	219,757	210,857	194,755	215,802	203,400
Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	15,253,708	17,825,909	15,901,121	13,782,020	15,803,292	14,940,269
Operating expenses..... \$			11,718,407	10,436,857	11,234,484	11,215,400
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		14,198,209	13,445,654	11,184,506	12,752,350	12,042,793
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,948,866	10,155,436	7,742,678	8,651,670	9,009,213
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,711,927,572	2,225,567,281	2,560,993,420	2,365,565,699
Building permits..... \$		4,020,308	3,322,026	2,606,868	2,598,024	2,281,874
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	15,562,000	14,873,600	14,743,100	10,451,500	11,152,700	12,494,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	64,562	45,521	54,360	38,968	46,573	43,019
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	94,074	95,016	90,952	57,050	57,975	57,489
Ferro-alloys..... tons	4,693	9,653	4,513	8,778	2,442	1,147
Lead..... lbs.			26,322,577	31,630,995	29,181,232	32,330,204
Zinc..... lbs.			27,038,147	27,210,960	27,001,018	27,104,302
Copper..... lbs.			33,941,168	34,280,777	32,888,933	27,551,889
Nickel..... lbs.			12,896,865	12,147,283	8,893,458	8,764,513
Gold..... ounces		301,712	280,362	250,596	265,709	244,777
Silver..... ounces			1,311,911	1,535,268	1,302,645	1,322,132
Coal..... tons		1,536,178	1,123,453	1,409,346	1,551,379	1,293,867
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		133,730,000	127,020,000	124,040,000	110,640,000	118,210,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		1,819,000	3,594,000	3,512,000	6,817,000	6,206,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		10,770,000	5,857,000	18,479,000	9,179,000	7,669,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		1,636,000	1,053,000	872,000	850,000	613,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		264,727,232	241,351,243	195,358,670	202,270,694	200,680,567
Flour production..... brls.		1,824,754	1,535,189	1,703,821	1,654,189	1,383,205
(4) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	129,825,202	74,056,391	71,183,208	126,421,593	86,934,082	88,679,472
Footwear production..... pairs		1,911,713	1,982,451	1,316,118	1,782,172	1,704,677
Output of central electric stations..... k.w.h.		69,761,000	63,974,000	65,115,000	59,782,000	54,243,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		30,184,000	26,442,000	35,530,000	31,074,000	25,833,000
Newspaper production..... tons			223,890	240,870	235,020	196,170
Automobiles, passenger production.....		7,128	3,819	1,052	2,125	4,211
Index of Physical Volume of Business.....		107.2	101.9	96.5	95.9	97.1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		109.5	102.5	97.0	95.5	97.5
Mineral production.....		169.6	144.7	137.5	143.5	132.9
Manufacturing.....		105.4	100.0	96.0	94.8	99.5
Construction.....		53.6	52.1	42.2	37.2	40.4
Electric power.....		198.9	191.9	181.4	170.4	162.7
DISTRIBUTION.....		100.7	100.1	95.2	97.2	96.2
Trade employment.....		122.8	123.6	119.3	119.5	119.8
Carloadings.....		71.0	69.6	65.9	68.7	67.0
Imports.....		85.4	77.6	85.3	78.2	73.5
Exports.....		88.6	92.7	60.6	85.3	82.8

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending November 30, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 2, October 5, and September 7, 1935; November 3, October 6, and September 8, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

greater part of the time loss during November was due to strikes of longshoremen and other water transport workers at Vancouver and other Pacific ports which began in June. A dispute involving 114 optical workers at Toronto, resulting in a time loss of 1,500 working days was the most important reported during the month. In November, 1934, there were fifteen disputes involving 1,896 workers and a time loss of 17,415 working days, most of the time loss being due to a strike of loggers in northern Ontario and a strike of coal miners at Cumberland, B.C. Of the thirteen disputes in November, seven were recorded as terminated, three resulting in favour of the workers involved while compromise settlements were reached in four cases. The disputes untermiated at the end of the month numbered six and involved approximately 1,500 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa**

Covering a wide range of major subjects, the Dominion-Provincial conference convened by the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, held its sessions at Ottawa

from December 9-13. In active participation were the ministers of the federal departments together with the premiers of the various provinces. The problems upon which the Conference concentrated are those which vitally affect the economic and social structure of the Dominion and, in broad outline, included:

- (1) Questions relating to the procedure to be followed in amending the British North America Act.
- (2) Questions respecting the financial relations between the Dominion and the Provinces and taxation.
- (3) Questions relating to unemployment and relief.
- (4) Questions relating to responsibility for, and co-ordination of, social services.
- (5) Questions relating to mining development and taxation.
- (6) Questions relating to agriculture and marketing.
- (7) Questions relating to tourist traffic development.

The plenary session met in the Railway Committee Room following which the agenda was allocated among panel groups: A report of the proceedings of the conference will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### **Plenary Session opened by Prime Minister**

In welcoming the provincial premiers and delegates at the opening plenary session, the Dominion Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, expressed appreciation of the co-operation

and readiness of the governments of the provinces to meet the various contingencies which have arisen in the selection of the date of the Conference.

Declaring that the conference was assembling "at a difficult time in our history," the Prime Minister emphasized that "unemployment, taxation, social services, constitutional questions, and other of our problems, are all formidable in themselves. Involving, as each of them does, questions of jurisdiction between the Dominion and the Provinces, they are made all the more baffling and difficult of solution; but upon their solution depends, in large measure, the recovery and happiness of the Canadian people."

He made it clear that "this meeting is a conference to which each government is expected to bring its full share of experience, comment and suggestion, and out of which we hope to secure something lasting and valuable; because it is the result of collective discussion and collective decision."

Continuing, he pointed out that "some of our problems bring us to the foundations of Confederation, and to the bedrock of fundamental principles," and can "be dealt with only in a broad co-operative effort between governments of good-will."

Dealing with the specific objects of the Conference, the Prime Minister stated:

"In the structure of our federal state, each of the Governments represented here this morning is sovereign within the field of its own jurisdiction. No administration could be more disposed to defend that principle than the one at present in office at Ottawa. Yet we should not lose sight of the fact that governments are only institutions created by men to serve human needs. After all, the citizens of the provinces are the citizens of the Dominion. The individuals whose interests the provinces seek to serve are the same individuals for whom the Dominion is concerned. The problem of Dominion-Provincial relations as it presents itself to this conference, in its simplest form can, I believe, be stated in two propositions: first, to mark the boundary of the field where having regard to the change in conditions which have come since the British North America Act was drafted, provincial responsibility should begin and federal responsibility should cease; and, that having been done, to leave the field to whichever government may be responsible; second, where.



for various reasons, clear demarcation is not possible, to reach with respect to each problem, a formula for co-operation between the Dominion and the Provinces.

"It is our hope that we may be able to set up some machinery for the study of the problems on which, in their very nature, no final solution can be reached at the present time. We can confidently expect to reach a satisfactory settlement of the urgent questions which require immediate action. In respect to other questions, for various reasons we cannot attempt to dispose of every aspect of the problems. At the present Conference we can examine the basic principles underlying the questions, and provide machinery for their continued study and treatment. In this manner their final, satisfactory disposition can be insured at subsequent conferences.

"This arrangement of continuity and permanence is necessary, because co-operation between the Dominion and Provinces is too vital a matter to be left entirely for intermittent conferences and to correspondence between Governments."

To the address, the premiers of the provinces each replied, reiterating the Dominion prime minister's conditions of good-will and co-operation as the basis for success. Several of the provincial government leaders stated the particular problems relative to their own provinces, but all recognized the major issues confronting the Dominion as a whole. Those who spoke in reply were: Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, Ontario; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Quebec; Hon. Angus Macdonald, Nova Scotia; Hon. A. A. Dysart, New Brunswick; Hon. John Bracken, Manitoba; Hon. T. D. Pattullo, British Columbia; Hon. W. M. Lea, Prince Edward Island; Hon. W. J. Patterson, Saskatchewan; Hon. William Aberhart, Alberta.

#### **Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians**

Elsewhere in this issue is published a report of that section of the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians dealing with labour statistics (an outline of the agenda of the Conference appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, page 797, and October, page 886). The complete report of the Conference, which has been issued recently, includes in its scope the compilation and presentation of statistics on a wide variety of inter-related subjects. The objective of the Conference was to secure as great a degree of uniformity as is practicable at the present time while also indicating the lines along which further progress might be made in the future.

#### **Meeting of Dominion Council of Health**

Under the chairmanship of Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, deputy minister of Pensions and National Health, the Dominion Council of Health held its thirty-first meeting in Ottawa from December 2-4. In attendance were the chief medical officers of the various provinces, together with representatives of labour, agriculture, industry, and of women's organizations, rural and urban. Participating also was Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald, director of the School of Hygiene, Toronto University, who acts as scientific adviser to the Council.

Prominent among the discussions was that led by Dr. C. R. Eskey, director of plague control, United States Public Health Service. During the present year ground squirrels in Montana have been found to be infested with plague, and as the same species of squirrel exists in the contiguous province of Alberta, this country was desirous of obtaining information respecting methods used for control of plague among squirrels in the United States.

Among the other subjects on the agenda were those concerning health hazards from grasshopper poison bait; the use of cyanogen gas as a fumigant; health insurance in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba; medical relief; survey of illness among unemployed in Greater Winnipeg; tuberculosis; spray painting; sand blasting operations; and uniform plumbing regulations.

#### **Committee to investigate relief camps**

With respect to the transference of the relief camps from the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence to the Department of Labour, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, has announced recently the appointment of a special committee to investigate and report on the problems incidental to their administration. In his announcement, the Minister of Labour emphasized that the major objective of the government was the placing of camp workers in regular employment. The minister's statement was as follows:

"It is the hope of the Government that it may be possible to close the relief camps within the coming year. That, at least, will be the aim in view. In the meantime it will be our object to see that the men in these camps are engaged in useful work under satisfactory conditions and with improved opportunities for re-employment in the normal industrial life of the country.

"In connection with the transfer of relief camps from the Department of National De-

fence to the Department of Labour and in order to bring about a proper co-ordination of relief camp policy with other measures of unemployment relief, I have authorized R. A. Rigg, chief of the Dominion Employment Service, Humphrey Mitchell, of Hamilton, and E. W. Bradwin, president of the Frontier College, to make personal investigations and reports on certain problems raised by the pending transfer of these camps to this department.

"The information thus obtained will be of material assistance in determining the policy of the Department of Labour toward relief camps while they are still in existence, and in effecting a proper relationship between this and other forms of unemployment relief."

### **Municipalities seek increased Dominion assistance**

On November 13, a representative delegation of mayors of Ontario municipalities headed by the Hon. David A. Croll, Ontario Minister of Public

Welfare, discussed the problem of unemployment relief in a conference with Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, the Minister of the Dominion Department of Labour. The delegation, while not making any specific demands upon the Federal government, urged that the Dominion extend increased financial assistance in coping with the relief situation. In assuring the delegation that unemployment relief would form one of the subjects on the agenda of the Dominion-provincial conference (commencing December 9), the Hon. Mr. Rogers also pointed out that the responsibility of the Dominion government was directly to the tax-payers of the country. He emphasized that the municipalities were in a position to appeal to the provinces and that the provinces could turn to the Dominion, but that the Dominion's only recourse was to the taxpayer. "Our only responsibility is to the taxpayer of Canada, and we will do our utmost to interpret that responsibility," stated the Minister of Labour.

### **Farmers' co-operatives business in Canada**

Statistics concerning the membership and business activities of farmers' co-operative societies in Canada are presented annually by the Dominion

Department of Agriculture (Division of Marketing, Agricultural Economics Branch). A review of the volume of business for the year 1933-34 (prepared by A. E. Richards, Agricultural Economist) is given in a bulletin now in course of publication. The available statistics show 690 farmers' co-operative associations actively engaged in business in

1933-34 compared with 686 reporting in 1932-33. These 690 associations have 2,533 branches which combined make a total of 3,223 places of business engaged in the marketing of farm products and the purchase of supplies for farmers. The shareholders and members financially interested numbered 345,024 and patrons reported totalled 379,740. Comparable figures for 1932 were 342,369 and 382,325, respectively. Combined assets totalled \$104,350,702 with plant and equipment valued at \$40,432,859. The total actual investment of member shareholders in capital stock amounted to \$8,722,451 and reserves and surplus totalled \$39,590,050. Sales of farm products for the year under review amounted to \$128,909,035. The sales value of supplies handled totalled \$7,389,034 which combined with other receipts gave a total business of \$136,411,483. Total business reported by the 686 associations for the year previous amounted to \$115,849,894.

Information with respect to consumers' co-operatives in Canada is published from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### **The British Immigrant in Canada**

The Social Research Council of McGill University has recently published the second volume in its social

research series under the title "The British Immigrant—His Economic and Social Adjustment in Canada" (Oxford University Press, Toronto). This comprehensive study of the immigration problem as it affects both Great Britain and Canada is the work of Lloyd G. Reynolds, M.A., formerly research assistant at McGill University, and the volume was edited by Carl A. Dawson, Ph.D., professor of sociology, McGill, and Leonard C. Marsh, M.A., director of social research, McGill. Mr. Reynolds has dealt with the subject under four main sections—(1) Selective and distributive factors in British Immigration to Canada; (2) the occupational and residential segregation of British immigrants in Montreal; (3) the adjustment experience of British immigrant groups; and (4) the maladjusted immigrant.

Under the first section, the author discusses the nature of British immigration to Canada, its character and causes, and the expansion of the settled area. In part three, he deals with the process of occupational adjustment (affecting the artisan, the labourer, the domestic and the clerk), immigrant modes of living, and the assimilation process in an artisan area. Part four (the maladjusted immigrant) analyses unemployment and social dependency in immigrant groups, as well as typical "dependency" situations.



In his conclusions (Part Five) the author goes into questions of future immigration policy, and makes specific recommendations with respect to the urban and the rural settler.

**John L. Lewis, heads committee to promote industrial unionism** On November 23, Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, resigned from the vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labour, a position to which he had been elected at the 1934 (San Francisco) convention of that body.

Following the resignation of Mr. Lewis, the chief officers of eight international unions constituted a Committee for Industrial Organization, its objective and purposes being announced in its first official statement as follows:

"Because of the urgency of organizing the unorganized in the basic industries of America, the Committee for Industrial Organization has been formed. Its purpose is that outlined in the Minority Report of the Resolutions Committee submitted to the convention of the American Federation of Labour in Atlantic City. That is, it has been formed for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the organization of the unorganized workers in mass production and other industries upon an industrial basis. Its aim is to foster recognition and acceptance of collective bargaining in such basic industries; to counsel and advise unorganized and newly organized groups of workers; to bring them under the banner and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour as industrial organizations."

The Committee for Industrial Organization is headed by John L. Lewis as president, and Chas. P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, as secretary. In addition to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Howard, members of the committee selected to direct the work of the new body are: Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Thomas F. McMahon, president, United Textile Workers of America; Harvey C. Freming, president, International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America; Max Zaritsky, of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union; and Thomas H. Brown, president, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Industrial unionism was debated at length at the 1935 (Atlantic City) convention of the

American Federation of Labour, and the move to adopt this form of union organization was defeated on a roll call vote (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 1015).

### Family allowances in Europe

References have been made in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to systems of family allowances in Belgium and France (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1271, May, 1932, page 542 and November, 1933, page 1099).

The International Labour Office at Geneva has recently published an article by Claire Hoffner who makes a comprehensive survey of the present systems of family allowances in Belgium, France and Italy.

In Belgium there has been a marked extension of the system during the period 1929 to 1933. During those four years the number of undertakings affiliated to the equalization funds increased from 3,852 to 96,497; the number of workers in these undertakings from 581,600 to 1,277,673; the number of children receiving allowances from 331,000 to 885,030; and the total cost from 92,630,000 francs to 249,369,071 francs.

The growth of the system in France during the period 1929 to 1934 (May) is reflected by the following increases: number of affiliated undertakings—from 25,000 to 100,000; number of workers employed in such undertakings—from 1,740,000 to 3,400,000; total cost of allowances—from 292,000,000 francs to 565,000,000 francs.

In Italy, where the system has been recently established, the Governing Body of the National Family Allowance Fund fixed January 15, 1935, as the date from which family allowances should be paid. It is estimated that the number of workers who will benefit by the allowances will vary between 360,000 and 540,000 while the number of children for whom allowances will be due will be between 500,000 and 740,000.

Family allowances have been advocated in Canada by Rev. Father J. Lebel, S.J. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 598 and June, 1929, page 605.) The subject was among the social problems investigated by the Quebec Social Insurance Commission appointed by the Legislature in 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1236).

The commission reported broadly on the whole field of social insurance and its recommendations with respect to family allowances were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE of August, 1932, page 861.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**T**WO applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour at the close of November as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the Dominion Transport Company, Limited, at Toronto, Ontario, being members of Local Union No. 670, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions, 60 men being directly affected and 20 indirectly.

(2) From the Lakeside Coals, Limited, concerning a dispute with certain of its employees, 80 in number, at Robb, Alberta, being members of the United Mine Workers of America. The employees' request for a wage increase of 5 per cent is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

Advice was received in the Department of Labour early in December that agreements had been reached between the Canadian National Telegraphs and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, System Division No. 43, disposing of the matters in dispute which had been the subject of inquiry by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation during August and September of the present year. The text of the findings of the Conciliation Board appeared in the October issue

of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at page 889. The settlement, which is the result of direct negotiations between the parties, provides for the inclusion of Radio and Repeater Attendants in the Schedule of Rules and Wages for Telegraphers, Clerks and Installers, dated October 1, 1927, and for the re-establishment of seven offices on a commission basis from January 1, 1936.

Early in September an informal request by letter was received from Local Unit No. 29, Mine Workers' Union of Canada, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute concerning wages and working conditions involving certain coal operators in the East Coulee district in Alberta, namely, the Empire Collieries, Limited, the Atlas Coal Company, Limited, the Murray Collieries, Limited, and the Aetna Coal Company. A Conciliation Officer of the Department proceeded to Alberta and arranged conferences between the interested parties. The Department was subsequently advised that agreements were reached on September 18 between the Murray Collieries, Limited, and the Atlas Coal Company, Limited, and their employees, providing for a wage increase of 5 per cent in conformity with the wage increase in the Drumheller coal field. It has been ascertained that the same wage rates have been made effective by the other coal mining companies concerned in the East Coulee district.

### Order Governing Lumbering Industry in New Brunswick

The Forest Operations Commission has recently gazetted the following wage scale for the lumbering industry throughout the province:—

"For cutting, yarding and hauling, the average rate of wages paid by the employer to his employees shall be not less than Twenty-seven Dollars (\$27) per month and board net, or its equivalent in the case of piece work, provided, however, that no employer who at the present time owing to favourable conditions is paying his employees a greater sum on the average than Twenty-seven Dollars (\$27) per month and board net or its equivalent in the case of piece work, shall be allowed to reduce such wages or earnings of any of his employees except on showing good cause to the Commission; this wage scale to be effective as of October first, 1935."

During November there were 5,162 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 5,596 during

October, and 4,849 during November a year ago.

The fatal cases numbered 21, as against 28 in October, and 30 last November.

The benefits awarded amounted to \$385,435.38, of which \$297,103.46 was for compensation and \$88,331.92 for medical aid. In October \$517,878.61 was awarded in benefits, and \$412,309.59 during last November.

Regulations pertaining to food and drink were published in the *Alberta Gazette* of November 15, 1935. These orders cancel those previously issued covering these items. The new regulations have sections relating to food handlers; adulterated or impure food offered for sale; inspection of food supplies; onus of proof; food stuffs displayed for sale; ice-cream vendors, soda fountains; beer parlours and food vendors generally; and facilities for cleansing utensils used in the serving of food or drink.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1935

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for November, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Nov., 1935.....	12	2,133	24,733
*Oct., 1935.....	19	3,566	35,279
Nov., 1934.....	15	1,896	17,415

\*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for November was substantially lower than in October, but owing to the continuance of the disputes of longshoremen and other water transport workers at Vancouver and other Pacific ports, the figures for numbers of workers involved and time loss incurred showed a less marked decline. The only dispute of importance commencing during November involved upwards of one hundred optical workers at Toronto, Ont., and caused 1,500 days' time loss. While there was also a decrease in the number of strikes as compared with November last year, there was an increase in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred, due to the disputes of water transport workers mentioned above. The only important disputes during November, 1934, were those of five hundred loggers in the Sault Ste. Marie district of Ontario which resulted in a time loss of 5,000 working days and coal miners at Cumberland, B.C., where approximately four hundred workers lost 6,000 working days.

Five disputes, involving 1,513 workers, were carried over from October (a sixth dispute, namely, that involving longshoremen, Powell

River, B.C., recorded as unterminated in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, having been declared by the Royal Commissioner appointed to investigate the matter not to have been a strike or lockout) and eight disputes commenced during November. Of these thirteen disputes, seven terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the workers involved while compromise settlements were reached in four cases. At the end of November, therefore, there were on record six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., water transport workers, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C., shoe factory workers, Valley Junction, P.Q., optical workers, Toronto, Ont., and hotel employees, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., September 1, 1935, two employers; and composers, Winnipeg, Man., April 7, 1935, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

In connection with the dispute involving pulpwood cutters in the district around Chicoutimi, P.Q., noted in the November LABOUR GAZETTE as being reported in the press about the middle of October, later information indicates that no strike or lockout occurred.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute, which commenced on October 21 owing to a disagreement between the employer and the United Hatters', Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union as to the application of the wage scale in an agreement signed during the previous month and as to the employment of two workers who re-

fused to join the union, was settled as a result of conciliation by the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour and work was resumed on November 4. A ten per cent increase in wages was given to certain workers and the employees complained of are understood to have joined the union in accordance with the "closed shop" provision in the agreement, which is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**MOULDERS, OSHAWA, ONT.**—As stated in the November issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, this dispute was settled early in November, the employee dismissed for alleged misconduct being reinstated on making an apology. Work was resumed on November 5.

**LONGSHOREMEN, POWELL RIVER, B.C.**—This dispute, included in the record of strikes and lockouts since May 17, 1935, was declared not to be a strike or a lockout in the report of the Royal Commissioner, *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1935, pp. 990, 991 and 994. The Commissioner found that only two men ceased work and three others did not proceed to work, and that no demands on the company had been made by the newly organized Powell River District Waterfront Workers' Association, or any of its fifty-two members who had been given work from time to time in loading ships during the period of unemployment since 1931 instead of having the work done by the mill employees as before. During November two men were sentenced to three months imprisonment, being convicted on charges of unlawful assembly at Powell River on June 28. Four others convicted of unlawful assembly were released on suspended sentence. The men convicted were reported to have led fifty men in attempting to reach the waterfront in connection with picketing and clashed with the police.

**LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Negotiations for the settlement of the dispute at the end of October not being successful, the strike continued throughout the month but early in December it was reported that the union had called it off for December 9. During November a number of men convicted on charges of unlawful assembly, rioting, etc., in connection with picketing on June 18 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from three months to one year. The President of the Longshoremen and Water Transport Workers of Canada was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, being convicted of inciting to unlawful assembly but was acquitted on a charge of inciting to riot.

**COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER, ALTA.**—Employees in one mine ceased work on November 14, negotiations with the employer as to piece rates not being successful. The man-

agement and the United Mine Workers of America had signed the same agreement as other mining companies in the district on August 28, 1935, but with a provision that contract rates for machine mining and loading were to be negotiated. As scales have not yet been installed the contract rates are by the yard instead of the ton and as the rates proposed by the company were not acceptable to the miners they ceased work on November 14. On November 21 the western representative of the Department of Labour met the representatives of both parties in conference and an agreement was reached, a slight improvement in rates being made by the company.

**BAKERS & BAKERY DRIVERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees in fifteen or sixteen establishments ceased work on November 19 demanding agreements with the Bakers' and Drivers' Section of the Food Workers' Industrial Union providing for a standard scale of wages for bakers and a sliding scale for drivers. Work was resumed on November 21 when thirteen employers signed agreements with the union. The agreements are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, VALLEY JUNCTION, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 11, the foreman, an officer of the Protective Union of Shoe Workers, having been discharged. At the request of the strikers a representative of the provincial Department of Labour attempted for several days to secure a settlement but on November 21 returned to Quebec and at the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**MOULDERS, ETC., GUELPH, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 5 when their demands for increases in wages and recognition of the union or of a shop committee were refused. As a result of conciliation by the county crown attorney these demands were conceded and work was resumed on November 12. Certain improvements in working conditions were also made.

**MOULDERS, ETC., WOODSTOCK, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 18 when their demands for an increase in wages of twenty-five per cent and union recognition were refused, a ten per cent increase being offered. As a result of conciliation by the Mayor a settlement was reached which provided for an increase in wages of ten per cent immediately and five per cent at the end of the year, and for recognition of a shop committee. Work was resumed on November 22.

**OPTICAL WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Opticians and mechanics employed in seven estab-



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1935\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to November, 1935.†</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Textiles, etc.—</i>			
Cap factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	27	54	Commenced Oct. 21, 1935; alleged violation of agreement as to wages and "closed shop"; terminated Nov. 2, 1935; compromise.
Custom tailors, Toronto, Ont.	6	150	Commenced Oct. 29, 1935; for increased wages; unternminated.
<i>Metal Products—</i>			
Moulders, Oshawa, Ont. ....	47	94	Commenced Oct. 31, 1935; against discharge of employee; terminated Nov. 4, 1935; compromise.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Water—</i>			
Longshoremen, Powell River, B.C.	.....	.....	Commenced May 17, 1935; for union recognition and union wage scale; stated in report of Royal Commissioner not to have been a strike or lock-out.
Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.	700	10,000	Commenced June 5, 1935; against cancellation of agreement; unternminated.
Coastal longshoremen, ship's crews, ship liners, boom log workers, etc., Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C.	733	10,000	Commenced June 15, 1935; in sympathy with longshoremen on strike at Vancouver from June 5, 1935; unternminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1935.</b>			
<b>‡MINING, ETC.—</b>			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	74	592	Commenced Nov. 14, 1935; for increase in wages; terminated Nov. 22, 1935; compromise.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers and bakery drivers, Winnipeg, Man.	130	260	Commenced Nov. 19, 1935; for union wages and working conditions; terminated Nov. 20, 1935; in favour of workers.
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Valley Junction, P.Q.	36	648	Commenced Nov. 11, 1935; against discharge of workers; unternminated.
<i>Metal Products—</i>			
Moulders, etc., Guelph, Ont. . .	130	650	Commenced Nov. 5, 1935; for increased wages, improved working conditions and recognition of shop committee; terminated Nov. 9, 1935; in favour of workers.
Moulders, Woodstock, Ont. . . .	87	348	Commenced Nov. 18, 1935; for increase in wages and recognition of union; terminated Nov. 21, compromise.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Optical workers, Toronto, Ont	114	1,500	Commenced Nov. 14, 1935; for increased wages, recognition of union and change in conditions; unternminated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Business, etc.—</i>			
Hotel employees, Toronto, Ont.	25	425	Commenced Nov. 12, 1935; for increased wages and reduced hours; unternminated.
Restaurant employees, Cal- gary, Alta.	24	12	Commenced Nov. 13, 1935; for increase in wages; terminated Nov. 19, 1935; in favour of workers.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

†In the November issue of the Labour Gazette a footnote to this table intended to refer to a strike of longshoremen at Powell River, B.C., was erroneously made to refer to a strike of longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C.

‡For strike of coal miners at Edmonton see page 1098.

lishments ceased work on November 14 when their demands for recognition of the Optical Workers' Federal Union, for increases in wages and for the establishment of an apprenticeship system, were refused. Toward the end of the month the representative of the Department of Labour held conferences with representatives of the parties but a settlement was not reached.

**HOTEL EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—**Cooks, maids, etc., in one hotel in Toronto ceased work on November 12, demanding re-instatement of a worker discharged for union activity and also union recognition and wage in-

creases. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

**RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, CALGARY, ALTA.—**Employees, chiefly waitresses, in four restaurants in Calgary ceased work at various dates between November 13 and November 19 for a few hours in each case, demanding payment of wages in accordance with the provincial minimum wage scales. The provincial officials assisted in the collection of the wages due and work was resumed in a few hours. It is reported that within a few days those who had participated in the dispute were dismissed and replaced.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in October was 58 and 16 were in progress from the previous month, making a total of 74 disputes in progress during the month, involving 90,300 workers with a time loss of 470,000 working days for the month. Of the 58 disputes beginning in the month, 12 were over demands for increases in wages, 5 over proposed wage reductions, 11 over other wage questions, 2 over questions as to working hours, 11 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 13 over other questions respecting working arrangements and 2 over other questions. Two stoppages were due to sympathetic action. During the month, settlements were reached in 52 disputes, of which 18 were settled in favour of workers, 20 in favour of

employers and 14 resulted in a compromise. In 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire was mentioned in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The miners went out on strike in sympathy with small strikes of miners demanding the discharge of non-union workers. The strikers won formal recognition of their union as the representative of the employees. A total of 55,000 miners were involved in these sympathetic stoppages which began on various dates between October 14 and 21, and ended on various dates from October 17 to 25. The demand for a wage increase of two shillings per day was merged with a general demand for this increase throughout the whole country, the miners' union endeavouring to secure a national agreement.

### Irish Free State

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1934 was 99, involving 166 establishments and 9,288 workers with a time loss of 180,080 working days for the year.

The Department of Immigration and Colonization has recently issued figures showing the immigration to Canada for the six months ended September 30, 1935. The total number of immigrants entering the Dominion during that period was 6,579 of whom 1,476 were males, 2,688 females and 2,415 children under eighteen years of age. Those of British origin numbered 1,378; of U.S. origin, 3,049; of Northern European races, 342; and other races, 1,810. In the corresponding period of 1934 immigration totalled 7,472, including 1,448 British, 3,690 of U.S. origin, 367 of Northern European races and 1,967 of other races.



## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM AUGUST 1, 1935, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1935

**C**ONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period from August 1, 1935, to November 30, 1935. (An article covering the period April 1, 1935, to July 31, 1935, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1935, page 718).

### *Ship Freight Handlers, Port of Montreal.—*

In the latter part of July it was brought to the attention of the Department of Labour that a dispute existed between the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, Montreal, and certain of their employees, members of *L'Union des Travailleurs du Port de Montreal*. A conciliation officer of the Department held conferences with the parties directly interested and arrangements were made for further negotiations which resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute.

*Longshoremen, Port of Quebec.—*During the latter part of July a dispute occurred in the Port of Quebec, involving longshoremen, mem-

bers of *L'Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Port de Quebec and District, Inc.*, and the *Vaillancourt Transportation Company* in regard to the hourly rate of wages to be paid to longshoremen and also the employment of non-union labour, which, for a period, interfered with the discharging of cargo of certain vessels. Upon the request of the Chairman of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, a departmental conciliation officer was instructed to proceed to Quebec to render any assistance possible. The conferences arranged by this official between the disputing parties resulted in a settlement of the matters at issue.

### *Street Railway Employees, Windsor, Ont.—*

In the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, at page 722, reference was made to an application received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of their employees, members of Division No. 616 (Windsor), Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Subsequently it became evident from information gathered by the departmental conciliation officer who was assigned to the case that no dispute existed between the company and the employees, but that whatever dispute there might be was one between the union and non-union employees, and therefore the matter was not a proper one to be dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

### *Electric Railway Employees, London, Ont.—*

In the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, at page 722, there was a reference to the application made by certain employees of the London and Port Stanley Railway Commission being clerks, shopmen, sectionmen, agents, despatchers, motormen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen, etc., members of Local No. 262, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute involving increased wages and improved working conditions. It was reported that, following conferences held between the interested parties and a departmental conciliator, a settlement appeared probable. Subsequently the Department was informed that an agreement had been signed, thereby making unnecessary the establishment of a Board in this matter.

*Gas Production Department Employees, Winnipeg, Man.*—Reference was made in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 723, to the efforts of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour to secure a settlement of a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees in the gas production and distribution service, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act having been received from the employees concerned. Early in August the parties directly interested agreed to accept the suggestion of the departmental officer in regard to a settlement of the matter at issue, and the dispute was thereby disposed of without the necessity of Board procedure.

*Linemen, Cablemen, etc., Winnipeg, Man.*—In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 722, reference was made to an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from certain employees of the City of Winnipeg being linemen, cablemen, linemen's helpers, troublemen and groundmen, members of Civic Linemen's Association, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and to negotiations which were instituted by a departmental conciliation officer in an effort to secure a settlement of the dispute without Board procedure. It subsequently developed, however, that further conferences failed to settle the issue, and the Department was urged by the employees' representatives to establish a Board. The matter was again taken up by the Department with the civic authorities and the way was opened for the resumption of negotiations with the prospect that a direct settlement would be reached. At the end of November negotiations were still in progress.

*Street Railway Employees, Winnipeg, Man.*—In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 721, reference was made to a dispute which had arisen between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union, over the dismissal of two members of the Unit, and which was at the end of July still receiving the attention of the Department of Labour. On August 19 an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with this dispute was received in the Department, but under date of

August 22 the application was withdrawn, the Department being advised that a settlement had been reached.

*Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.*—Reference was made in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 722, to a dispute which had arisen between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, and their locomotive, hoisting and stationary engineers and firemen, members of Local Union No. 700, International Brotherhood of Operating Engineers, and the application of the employees for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with the matter. A settlement of the questions at issue had been secured by the departmental conciliation officer, but a misunderstanding had arisen over the wording of the agreement and the matter was still receiving attention at the end of July. Further conferences in which the departmental conciliator participated cleared up the situation and the agreement was signed early in August.

*Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.*—In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 718, reference was made to an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute respecting a new agreement involving increased wages which had arisen between various coal mining companies in the Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne Districts in Alberta and their employees, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. At the joint request of the parties affected a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour interested himself in the matter, but his efforts were not successful and a Board was established. The Board, which reported early in August, recommended an increase in wages of 5 per cent, and the Western Representative of the Department conferred on numerous occasions with officials of the miners' organization and of the mine operators for the purpose of having the disputing parties agree to accept the Board's report, or of finding some other acceptable basis of settlement. Certain of the mine operators intimated that their companies would be agreeable to an agreement in conformity with the recommendations of the Board; others held that it was impossible to grant a wage increase. The miners' representatives, on the other hand, were insistent that a greater increase should be awarded.



However, after prolonged negotiations, a referendum vote of the miners as to the acceptance of the Board's report was taken which proved to be in the affirmative. As a consequence, following further negotiations, several of the mining companies signed new agreements on this basis, and subsequently all the companies involved in this dispute did likewise.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—Reference was made in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 719, to a dispute which had arisen in the Edmonton district involving twelve coal mining companies and their miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18. Application on behalf of the miners for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been made. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour had conferred with the interested parties and in the latter part of July it was verbally agreed that the matter would be allowed to remain in abeyance pending the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation then dealing with a wage dispute between various coal mine operators and their employees in the Drumheller field. Following the report of this Board early in August, conferences were renewed between representatives of the miners and the mine operators in the Edmonton territory. It developed, however, that these negotiations proved unsuccessful, and a joint request was made for the services of the Western Representative of the Department of Labour. Following the arrival of this officer in Edmonton early in September several joint conferences were held and considerable headway made towards reconciling the differences between the disputing parties, but a definite settlement could not be reached at the time. Subsequently the departmental officer suggested to both parties that certain inequalities be adjusted, that a general increase in wages of 5 per cent be made effective in line with the Drumheller Board report, and that negotiations be resumed to this end. This course was followed and as a consequence an agreement on this basis was signed on or about the middle of October. The application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was withdrawn under date of October 22.

*Coal Miners, Comox Mines, Cumberland, B.C.*—Coal miners, numbering approximately 500, said to be members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, employed by the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, ceased work

on August 6, 1935, for the purpose of holding a mass meeting to discuss the action of the management in making effective certain contract rates without the approval of the miners' committee. This action on the part of the employees was held by the management to be in violation of the agreement and the company gave notice that No. 5 mine would be closed until further notice. On August 12 a telegram was received by the Minister of Labour from a representative of the miners requesting that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be established. The miners' representative was asked by telegraph if the miners would be willing to return to work at once if a Board were established and the reply received stated, among other things: "Miners are returning to work on the Company's conditions, under protest, pending granting of Board." When full particulars had been obtained in the Department of Labour respecting the matters in dispute it appeared that they were capable of being dealt with satisfactorily through the conciliation service without the necessity of Board procedure. Both parties were advised to this effect and a conciliation officer was assigned to the case. In the conference which followed there appeared to be very little difficulty in the way of solving certain minor matters which had arisen, but the problem of bringing both parties into agreement as to the method of employment of all the miners formerly employed could not be solved. The company maintained that due to loss of coal orders it was not in a position to employ as many miners as formerly. On the other hand the miners' committee contended that what work was available should be divided on an equitable basis. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was therefore established on October 12.

*Substation and Hydro Plant Employees, Winnipeg, Man.*—An application was received in the Department of Labour on August 2, 1935, for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company, the Manitoba Power Company, the Northwestern Power Company, and the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company, and certain of their employees being members of the Association of Substation and Hydro Plant Employees, relating to wages and working conditions. Ninety-six men were said to be directly affected. This matter received

the attention of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour who was in Winnipeg at the time and who conferred with the interested parties. At a joint conference which was called on his initiative some progress towards a settlement was made, but it was not found possible to dispose of the issue. A Board was therefore established early in September.

*Machinists, Hamilton, Ont.*—In the latter part of August a representative of the International Association of Machinists advised the Department of Labour that his negotiations with an official of the Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, in respect to wage rates, had not proved successful and that the assistance of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour would be appreciated. Accordingly a departmental conciliator proceeded to Hamilton and conferred with officials of the company. It was learned that an investigation relating to working conditions, wages, etc., in the machine shop had been under way for a considerable period which, it was anticipated, would be completed within a comparatively short time, and that as soon as the necessary information had been obtained the whole situation would receive consideration. The departmental officer on subsequent occasions conferred with officials of the company, and early in November an adjustment was made in the hourly wage rate paid to machinists which was quite acceptable to the men concerned. Approximately 30 employees were involved.

*Coal Miners, East Coulee, Alta.*—In the early part of September a request was received in the Department of Labour from Local Unit No. 29, Mine Workers' Union of Canada, East Coulee, Alberta, for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute in respect to wages involving the coal miners employed by four companies, namely, the Atlas Coal Company, the Murray Collieries, the Aetna Coal Company, and the Empire Collieries. Following this request, a departmental conciliation officer proceeded to Alberta and arranged for conferences between the miners' representatives and officials of the mining companies, which in due course resulted in agreements being reached representing a general increase in wages of five per cent in line with the increase made effective in the Drumheller field.

*Cotton Mill Employees, Welland, Ont.*—Word was received in the Department of Labour on October 9 that a strike of the

employees of the Empire Cotton Mills, Limited, Welland, Ontario, appeared imminent as a consequence of the company having reduced the regular working hours without increasing the hourly rate of wages. A conciliation officer of the Department visited Welland and conferred with the manager of the company and with representatives of the employees. The manager of the company took the position that the employees had no real ground for complaint inasmuch as the company was paying wages equal to those in effect in any like industry in the Province of Ontario, but stated that, in view of the employees attitude, and also for other reasons, the former working hours would be reverted to at once. This action on the part of the management appeared to meet with the approval of the employees concerned.

*Tailors, Toronto, Ont.*—On November 1, at the request of a local representative of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union, Toronto, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour, accompanied by the Fair Wage Officer of the City of Toronto, discussed with the manager of Bilton Merchant Tailors, Toronto, matters relating to a strike on October 29 of tailors who had been in the employ of this establishment. The manager stated that his company could not meet the demand made for a wage increase and as a consequence two regular and three temporary tailors had ceased work. The manager was agreeable to re-employing the two regular men but declined to take back the three temporary employees, stating that their work was unsatisfactory.

*Printers, London, Ont.*—Early in November the Minister of Labour was informed that the printers in London now unemployed as a result of a strike involving the *London Free Press* and *London Advertiser*, which occurred in March, 1934, desired the services of a conciliation officer in respect to a misunderstanding which had developed over a subsequent verbal undertaking of the managers of these newspapers in regard to employment. The conciliation officer assigned to this case visited London and discussed thoroughly with the interested parties the matters in dispute. The newspaper managements stated that they had fulfilled the undertaking given as to the re-employment of a specified number of printers and the printers' committee acknowledged this to be the case. The committee contended, however, that the management had verbally agreed to take on additional printers as soon as possible, but the management held that their offer was to reinstate additional printers



"as soon as opportunity offered." It was acknowledged by both parties that the two newspapers have a full staff of workmen, and, in order to absorb more of the strikers, it would be necessary to release some of the employees who had been hired to fill the vacancies created when the former employees ceased work. This the management is not willing to do other than for cause. The managers stated, however, that no discrimination would be shown against any of the strikers, that preference of employment would be given them as vacancies occurred for printers, and, in addition, the printers would also be given the first opportunity of accepting any other positions which might become vacant in the printing offices.

*Jewellers and Watchmakers, Montreal, P.Q.*—Early in November it was made known to the Department of Labour that International Jewellers and Watchmakers' Union, Local No. 43, Montreal, P.Q., desired the assistance of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour for the purpose of arranging a conference between its representatives and their employers respecting wages and conditions of employment. Accordingly a conciliation officer conferred with officials of the union and a number of the employers to this end. It developed, however, that a request had already been made to the Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec to bring the manufacturers into conference with the object of securing a collective agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, which had been granted, and the departmental representative did not proceed further in the matter.

*Coal Miners, Canmore, Alta.*—In November a dispute arose between the Canmore Coal Company, Limited, Canmore, Alberta, and its employees as represented by the Canmore Miners' Union regarding certain conditions under which the miners were frequently required to push the cars up heavy grades. Separate and joint conferences were arranged by a departmental conciliator and, as a consequence, the matter in dispute was adjusted to the satisfaction of the parties directly interested.

*Street Railway Employees, Hamilton, Ont.*—On November 1, 1935, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute respecting wages and hours which had arisen between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain of their employees, members

of Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Approximately 300 employees were stated to be involved. Upon receipt of this application a departmental conciliation officer was instructed to confer with the parties to the dispute with the object of having the matters adjusted without the necessity of Board procedure. Accordingly a conference was held in Toronto on November 7, and all points at issue were thoroughly discussed. It developed, however, that, although it was quite apparent that the most friendly relations existed between the management and the representatives of the employees, neither party would make any concession, but both were agreeable to having the dispute dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The manager of the company stated that the final decision rested with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and accordingly the departmental officer discussed this matter with the Chairman of that Commission. The Chairman took the position that this matter had already been discussed fully by the whole Commission and that the dispute would have to be dealt with through Board procedure. In answer to an enquiry of the departmental officer the Chairman stated that the Commission would be agreeable to being bound by the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, should it be established, provided the employees' representatives would also agree to accept the report. The latter, however, would not consent to this. At the close of the month this matter was still receiving departmental attention.

*Coal Miners, Robb, Alta.*—Representatives of the coal miners employed by Lakeside Coals, Limited, Robb, Alberta, having failed in their conferences with officials of the employing company to bring about a five per cent increase in wages, requested the conciliation service of the Department of Labour. A departmental conciliator conferred with representatives of both parties on November 25 and 26, but the manager positively declined to grant the increase sought and stated that his company would make application to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with the matters in dispute. Sixty-five miners were stated to be employed by this company.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—Approximately fifty coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, employed by the Edina Coal Company, Limited, Ed-

monton, Alberta, ceased work on November 26 due to a dispute with the management over a reduction in the capacity of coal cars. The capacity of the cars upon which the contract was based was 23.5 cubic feet, because of roof conditions, the company made a reduction to 20.3 cubic feet. A strike for one day only had occurred on November 18, but the miners resumed work on the understanding that the matter would be referred to an independent chairman, as provided in their agreement, and it was mutually agreed that the Western Representative of the federal Department of Labour would be requested to act in that capacity. The departmental officer, upon arriving at Edmonton on November 25, conferred with representatives of the miners and with the mine management, and recommended a settlement upon a pro rata basis, notifying both parties accordingly. It developed, however, that there were certain other matters which, in the opinion of the miners, represented grievances, and they failed to report for work on the following morning. Further conferences were arranged immediately, and

on November 26, through the efforts of the departmental representative, the management agreed to raise the price for loading machine mining cars from 29½ cents to 30 cents, and a definite understanding was reached in respect to certain grievances. These concessions were made known to the miners, who held a meeting the same night and, by vote, decided to resume work the following morning, November 27.

*Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.*—Coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, employed by the Elgin Coal Company, Limited, Drumheller, Alberta, ceased work on November 15 due to a dispute over contract rates. Direct negotiations between officials of the Company and representatives of the employees having failed to solve the issue, a joint request was made for the services of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour. Accordingly a conciliator proceeded to Drumheller, an agreement was reached on November 22, and the miners resumed work the following day.

### Contractors for "labour only" considered as workmen for compensation purposes

By a new ruling of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board "all contractors in the building trades who take contracts for labour only, or substantially for labour, and perform the work themselves either alone or in partnership with others, are to be deemed 'workmen' of the principal who lets the contract."

The order which has been circulated to the trade then proceeds:

"This means that you must include the value of the labour on all such contracts in your returns to the Board and pay assessment thereon. In contracts such as excavating, heating, eavestroughing, etc., you will be entitled to make a reasonable deduction from the contract price for the value of team hire or materials furnished under the contract.

"Please note that under section 17 of the Act it will be illegal for you to charge any such 'contractors' with the cost of the coverage of themselves or their partners, as they are deemed to be 'workmen' within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act."

The *Alberta Gazette* of November 15 contains an announcement proclaiming in effect the Natural Products Marketing Act of that province. The legislation was enacted on April 16, 1934 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 442). This enactment enables the prov-

ince to take advantage of federal legislation relating to the marketing of natural products.

As reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1935, page 420, the Manitoba Legislature, at its last session, adopted a resolution for the appointment by the government of a special committee of fifteen members to investigate and report on the question of workmen's compensation in Manitoba. By Order in Council of November 22 the personnel of this committee was named and included five representatives of the employers, five of the employees, and five of the legislature.

The *Canada Gazette* of November 2, 1935, contains an amendment to the bylaws of the pilotage district of New Westminster, B.C. This amendment specifies that the rates for pilotage in the district are to be subject to a reduction of ten per centum during the period of one year from August 15, 1935.

Statistics of employment in the Civil Service of Canada have recently been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A comparison of total employees for March, 1934, with the number shown for March, 1933, shows a decrease of 1,442. The principal decreases occurred in the Department of Agriculture with a reduction of 97; Marine 200; National Revenue 215; Post Office, 268; Public Works 135; Railways and Canals 89 and Trade and Commerce, 164. The salary expenditure showed a concurrent reduction.



## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**R**EPORTS have been received of six cases recently settled by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1935, page 893, and in previous issues; and the fifth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1933.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### Case No. 445.—Canadian National Railway (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

On September 18, 1934, a conductor and crew were ordered in freight service from Edmundston to Monk, a distance of 124 miles; on arrival at Pelletier the engine was taken from their train and returned to Estcourt, a distance of 13 miles, to assist a train from Estcourt to Pelletier, only the engine crew having been used. Claim was made for payment under article 32 of the schedule, or failing this, under article 27, both of which are quoted in the employees' contention.

The railways contended that article 32 relating to trains tied up between terminals had no bearing on services covered by article 27, such as doubling, assisting, etc.

The Board referred the case back to the parties for disposition on the basis of the established practice.

#### Case No. 446.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

This case centered about the claim of an engineer for 50 miles as "run-around" at Midway, April 15, 1934.

This engineer was regularly assigned to trains 11 and 12 and was available in Midway on the date in question when another engineer was run out on train 12.

The employees' contention was that the regular engineer was entitled to be used on this train and not being so used was entitled to the claim for 50 miles run-around.

The contention of the company was that owing to unavoidable interruptions on the line west of Midway, passenger trains were considerably off their schedules and in order to handle them it was necessary for a short period to place a third engineer in this service. The regular engineer suffered no loss either by way of compensation or otherwise, due to the handling of crews at Midway, and the company claimed that as he was enabled to earn the mileage which the run called for as provided in Local Rule "M" in the B.C. schedule, that he was not entitled to payment for this claim.

The representatives of the employees and the railway appeared before the Board and it was shown that in the circumstances which obtained the regular engineer could have picked up his run at Midway.

Accordingly, the claim of the employees was sustained.

#### Case No. 447.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

An engineer was assigned to a way freight run, Nelson to Gerrard and return. A portion of this run is made by the train being loaded on a barge and moved between Proctor and Lardeau and Kaslo and Proctor. During the round trip the train was on barges a total of 12 hours and the engineer claimed way freight rates for the full trip but was allowed through freight rates for time on barges.

The contention of the employees was that the claim should be paid under the provisions of article 32, clause A, which reads:—

"Engineers on regularly assigned way freight or switch trains will receive fifty-two cents per hundred miles, or per day of eight hours, in addition to through freight rates."

The company contended that the practice of handling crews on barge between subdivisions on the Kootenay division has been in effect since 1916, and in that time engineers have been paid at through freight rates for time in transit on the barge.

The decision of the Board was that in the case of assigned way freight crews making movements on barges way freight rates will apply for the entire trip.

The claim of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 448.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers**

This case concerns the claims of engineers at Fort William for extra mileage allowance for yard movements at Raith, which is an intermediate point on the Keministiquia subdivision between Fort William and Ignace. The claim of one engineer for 1½ miles on January 31, 1934, was filed as a specific case.

On January 16, 1935, the following bulletin was issued by the Superintendent.

"When assisted westbound freight trains arrive at Raith, and are not required to take the siding, the train will be pulled to the west end of the yard, the road engine taken through track No. 1 to the standpipe east of the depot for water and then returned to the head end of the train where coal can be taken.

"This will eliminate two stops being made at Raith, one for water and one for coal."

The employees claimed that as a result of the foregoing order the engineer was required to run his engine light a distance of thirty-nine pole lengths one way and thirty-six pole lengths the other way. This movement was not incidental to switching but was necessary by reason of not being permitted to stop at water standpipe (as had previously been done) before pulling to west end of the yard. The distance thus run with light engine is more nearly two miles, but the claim was made for 1½ miles, and in as much as the mileage was run, the employees contended that the engineer should be compensated in the same manner as for other mileage made during the trip.

The contention of the company was that the yard movement of the engine involved was not inconsistent with the usual incidental service and should not be paid as arbitrary mileage allowance.

The claim of the employee was not sustained.

**Case No. 449.—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen**

This case concerns the claim for a new day submitted on December 22, 1934, by an engineer and a fireman and on January 5, 1935, by the same engineer and another fireman on the ground that they were required to leave Broadview for duty after having completed a day in yard service at that point when the yard switch crew had been released. The employees supported the claim for a new day under the provisions of article 2, clause (d), paragraph 3 of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Hostlers' schedule which reads as follows:—

"Should engineer or fireman be used out of initial point after completing a day, a new day will commence."

The company claimed that payment for this service was governed by the provisions of article 25, clause (g) and the company further contends that the incorporation of clause (g) in the schedule was to cover payment for such services; that this practice of using switch engines to assist is followed out on other terminals on western lines and it has not been contended or understood that the method of payment should be in accordance with the provisions of article 2, clause (d).

The Board was of opinion that it was not within the intent of the agreement that yard engine crews should be held on duty in overtime to perform assisting service on the main line even within what are regarded as switching limits, if unaccompanied by a member of the yard crew, and particularly so if such service involves the handling of train orders and the throwing of switches.

It was recommended by the Board that the parties should endeavour to negotiate between themselves an agreed application of the schedule rules as to the conditions affecting engine crews, in switching service assisting trains out of Broadview.

**Case No. 450.—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen**

The mileage which a senior passenger engineer at Regina is permitted to make on his run was the main issue in this case.

According to the *ex-parte* statement of the employees the engineer in question was assigned to trains 32 and 328 running between Regina and Gronlid. The statement adds that there are approximately 6,600 miles per month in this run but the engineer is only permitted



to make nine trips by working three weeks or approximately 4,410 miles. The mileage for passenger engineers on this run as agreed to by the Engineers' Committee is 4,600, with a carryover after 4,700. The engineer, who is the senior passenger engineer at Regina, claims that he is being discriminated against as he is only permitted to make 4,410 miles while other passenger engineers, junior to him, are permitted to build up their own miles to 4,700 per month by taking the miles in excess of 4,410 off his run.

The contention of the employees in supporting the claims of the engineer was signed by the general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of which organization the engineer was a member.

However, the company in its statement indicated that "an agreement, signed by the three local chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who have jurisdiction over the Saskatchewan district, and approved by the general chairman of the B. of L. E. and the Master Mechanic of the company at Moose Jaw, was made whereby the passenger runs out of Regina were re-assigned as between the Saskatoon and Regina Division Engineers."

The company, after detailing its arrangement with the B. of L. E., points out that the engineer in the case "is a member of the B. of L. F. and E. and not of B. of L. E., and is the senior engineer out of Regina. . . ."

"The representatives of the B. of L. E. have refused to agree to any change in the assignments referred to and as this dispute would appear to be one that is entirely between the two brotherhoods, it is not thought that the company should be expected to offer an opinion either way, or be drawn into this dispute.

"The company does not wish to present any oral evidence as this is a dispute between the two organizations in connection with mileage limitation."

The Board in its decision stated:—

"The engineers' assignments out of Regina are in effect in accordance with arrangements between the representatives of the company and of the engineers and are within the terms of the agreement governing such conditions." It adds that the engineer "occupies the assignment in which he is working by his own choice under the conditions provided for in the assignment. Therefore, the claim of the employees is denied."

In a bulletin entitled "Coal Statistics for Canada," the Dominion Bureau of Statistics records that Canadian coal production during 1934 totalled 13,810,193 short tons as compared with 11,903,344 short tons in the preceding year. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia mines produced more coal than in 1933, on the other hand, Saskatchewan's output declined 2 per cent and the Yukon's output, 26 per cent.

Exports of Canadian coal advanced to 306,335 tons from the 1933 total of 259,233 tons, while imports of coal into Canada in 1934 showed the first upward trend since 1930. In 1934, the Canadian imports totalled 13.8 million tons; in the preceding year 11.5 million tons were imported, while in 1930 imports amounted to 17.6 million tons; Canada's anthracite coal supply in 1934 was obtained from the following sources; the United States, 51 per cent; Great Britain, 46.5 per cent; Germany, 2 per cent, and Belgium and Newfoundland, the remainder. The United States supplied 96.76 per cent of the bituminous coal imported into Canada during the year; Great Britain accounted for 3.22 per cent.

The research work done by the Dominion Department of Mines on the coking of Canadian coals from both eastern and western deposits has resulted in an increase in consumption of Canadian coal, for the manu-

facture of coke, at Winnipeg and Montreal. The bulletin also states that continued assistance to the operators in the form of a subvention paid by the Dominion Government was responsible, to a considerable extent, for the increased shipments of Canadian coal. In 1934, approximately 2,369,000 short tons of coal were moved under assisted freight rates.

Under the United States Social Security Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, page 801) provision was made for old age pensions and maternal and child welfare by the following section in the general title of the Act:—

To provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal old-age benefits, and by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare, public health, and the administration of their unemployment-compensation laws; to establish a Social Security Board; to raise revenue; and for other purposes.

With respect to the above section the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has published Bulletin (No. 1) dealing with grants to States for maternal and child welfare under this legislation.

## CONFERENCE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIANS, 1935

### Decisions and Resolutions on Labour Statistics

THE report of the second conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians in Ottawa from September 13, to October 9, 1935, has been issued recently. (The proceedings of the conference and the subjects dealt with were briefly noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September on page 797 and October, page 886.)

The first conference was held in London in 1920 in accordance with recommendations of the Dominions Royal Commission, of 1911-1917, and of the Imperial War Conference of 1918. Recommendations for improvements in and greater co-ordination of statistics throughout the Commonwealth were made at the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926 and the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932 at Ottawa recommended that a second conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians should be held at as early a date as possible.

The meeting at Ottawa was finally agreed upon after consultation with the various countries, the final agenda being as follows:

(i) The examination from an Imperial standpoint of international obligations regarding statistics.

(ii) Uniformity of statistical classification, including (a) the classification of commodities in production, trade and price statistics; (b) the classification of industries in the population census and in production and labour statistics; and (c) the classification of occupations in the population census and in vital and labour statistics.

(iii) The preparation by each Government of the Empire of annual summaries of external trade with Empire and foreign countries, arranged in accordance with the agreed classification.

(iv) A scheme of co-operation in trade statistics whereby the origins and destinations of the more important articles of Empire trade may be satisfactorily ascertained, each part of the Empire to suggest the commodities in which it is specially interested.

(v) A scheme of co-operation in statistics of output of industries of major importance.

(vi) Methods of calculating the "invisible" items of the balance of international payments and collaboration in estimating such items, including capital movements (direct and portfolio investments), the tourist trade, interest payments, freight payments, insurance premiums and remittances, advertising, charitable and missionary contributions and non-commercial remittances.

(vii) Agreement upon a minimum scale of data, and upon basic uniformity of method in the collection, analysis and publication of the statistics of prices of commodities (including export prices), securities, and of services, wages and allied subjects.

(viii) Statistics of road transport.

(ix) Census tabulating machinery.

(x) Such other subjects as may be mutually agreed.

The countries of the Commonwealth represented by government statistical officials were Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, India, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and Canada.

The Government of Canada was represented by Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician (Chairman), Mr. Herbert Marshall (Secretary), and Mr. S. A. Cudmore, all of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The British delegation consisted of Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B., High Commissioner in Canada, Mr. E. C. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., Director of Statistics in the Ministry of Labour, and officials of the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, Transport, and of the Board of Trade. The Imperial Economic Committee also was represented by an observer.

Committees were formed for the drafting of resolutions, after discussion in the Conference, on the following: Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Mining, Industrial Production, Uniformity of Statistical Classification (Commodities, Industries and Occupations), Classification of Commodities in Trade Statistics, Gold Movements in International Trade, Source of Imports and Destination of Exports, Valuation of Imports and Exports, Balance of International Payments, Index Numbers of the Prices and Volume of External Trade, Wholesale Prices, Retail Prices and Cost of Living, Labour, Road Transport, Tabulating Machinery, Empire Broadcasts, Power and also for the report of the Conference. The committees included officials from the various governmental departments of Canada in addition to the members of the Conference. Also participating in the conference were the Deputy Ministers and officers of various Departments. Representing the Department of Labour were Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister, and Mr. C. W. Bolton, Statistician, the latter acting on the committees on Labour and Prices and Cost of Living.

In dealing with each subject the Conference considered the international obligation of the various countries of the Commonwealth re-



garding statistics, and attempted to develop methods and procedure necessary to comply with the various proposals, recommendations and agreements as to statistics resulting from participation in the work of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Institute of Statistics, etc.

On the problem of carrying out its recommendations the Conference reported:

Early in the deliberations of the Conference the very great differences between the conditions existing in the various parts of the British Commonwealth were repeatedly emphasized, and it was clearly recognized that it would be impossible for all members of the Commonwealth to carry out improvements at a uniform rate. To meet this situation it was decided to make it clear in the Report of the Conference that all the resolutions passed by the Conference were necessarily governed by the question of the practicability of their adoption in any particular part of the Commonwealth. With this qualification in mind the Conference has, in general, drafted its resolutions without any reservations as to the extent to which they may, at the present time, be impracticable in some of the countries of the Commonwealth. Although the resolutions have been drafted and accepted on this understanding it is hoped that the approach to the objects which the Conference has in view will not be deferred unduly on that account.

It is the view of the Conference that the improvement of British Commonwealth statistics is a matter primarily of erecting standards, both as to content and method, in each important field of statistics, which each country of the Commonwealth can agree to adopt either immediately or within reasonable compass of time. Changes in the form of established statistics are difficult and expensive to carry out. In no case should they be embodied in statistical comparisons without discussion in which all points of view both of principle and of local conditions have been canvassed, and a reasonable prospect of finality assured. In other words, the concern of the Conference has been with bases of comparison, the successful determination of which should render subsequent analysis and publication of Empire-wide figures comparatively easy.

### Labour Statistics

The section of the report on labour statistics is as follows:

Considerable progress towards the international standardization of methods of compiling labour statistics has been made during recent years, mainly as a result of the activities of the International Labour Office, which was entrusted, under Part XIII of the Treaty of

Versailles, with the duty of collecting and distributing information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour.

In its discharge of this function the International Labour Office, besides undertaking the actual collection and publication of statistics on these subjects, has assiduously endeavoured to promote international co-operation in the formulation and adoption of uniform methods of compiling such statistics, notably by convening, from 1923 onwards, a series of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians, and by collaborating in conferences arranged by other organizations, at which almost the whole field of labour statistics has been reviewed and agreement reached on a wide range of recommendations.\* †The decisions of these Conferences have in no sense been binding on the Governments represented, and have as yet been only partially applied, but they have already exerted a marked influence in securing a fuller measure of international comparability, and it may reasonably be anticipated that, as and when conditions permit, further progress towards their general application will be made in the future. In these circumstances, the major task before the present Conference, so far as labour statistics are concerned, has been to consider how far the practical experience of the statistical officers representing the different countries of the Commonwealth had indicated that the principles embodied in the recommendations of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians had proved suitable for adoption, and to what extent any modifications or extensions of the principles so formulated had been found to be either expedient or necessary. The deliberations of the Conference extended over a wide field. The subjects discussed included statistics of employment and unemployment, wages and hours of labour, retail prices and cost of living, industrial disputes, and industrial accidents. Under each of these headings the discussions revealed general agreement with the broad principles formulated in the resolutions of the various International Confer-

\*A review of the work of these Conferences, and the text of the resolutions adopted, is published in the Report by the International Labour Office on "The International Standardization of Labour Statistics"—Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics) No. 19, Geneva, 1934.

†Statements as to the various conferences of labour statisticians at the International Labour Office, Geneva, have appeared in the Labour Gazette as follows: December, 1923, page 1374; April, 1925, page 602; November, 1926, page 1118; November, 1932, page 1185; March, 1934, page 249; December, 1934, page 1116 (Editor, Labour Gazette).

ences of Labour Statisticians, and appreciation of the work of the International Labour Office in this sphere. As was to be expected, reservations were found to be necessary in some cases, either through inability to endorse particular recommendations (usually on points of detail) included in a series of resolutions, or as the result of practical difficulties involved in the adoption, in existing circumstances, of the whole of the wide range of statistical activity envisaged by the decisions of those Conferences. On the other hand, the Conference found it possible to reach general agreement on certain proposals not comprised within the scope of the resolutions of the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Most of the recommendations appended, however, re-affirm and emphasize principles formulated by those Conferences, in some cases in the actual terms in which they were adopted, and in others with such adaptations or extensions as appeared necessary or desirable in the light either of the experience gained since those Conferences took place or of the particular needs of the countries of the British Commonwealth.

As regards employment and unemployment the Conference, while strongly impressed by the need for the publication of fuller information and statistics, recognized that in present circumstances, and particularly in the absence, in many countries, of statutory systems of insurance against unemployment or of other measures providing for the registration of unemployed persons generally, it is impracticable to obtain comparable statistics measuring the total volume of employment or unemployment in each of the various countries of the Commonwealth. With a view, however, to providing a closer approach to uniformity than has hitherto been attained, a number of recommendations have been adopted indicating the directions in which the existing statistics might, with advantage, be developed as suitable opportunities arise.

On the subject of wages and hours of labour, the recommendations agreed upon have been framed with the object (1) of securing the collection and publication of a wider range of information than is at present available, relating both to rates of wages and normal hours of labour and to actual earnings and hours, and (2) of emphasizing the need for greater uniformity in the compilation of index numbers measuring the general course of wage rates in different countries. As regards retail prices and cost of living, the resolutions adopted by the Statistical Conference of 1920 and those embodied in the Economic Statistics Convention have been re-affirmed, and the Conference has also declared its general adherence to the

principles underlying the recommendations of the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians. While the difficulties encountered in such attempts as have hitherto been made to compile statistics measuring the relative levels of wages, costs of living, and real wages in different countries were fully recognized, the Conference has expressed the hope that the International Labour Office will continue its present efforts to find a solution of these difficulties, and has urged the statistical authorities of the countries of the Commonwealth to co-operate in this work by supplying, as far as practicable, the data required by the Office. A noteworthy feature of the discussions on this subject was the appreciation which was shown of the need for maintaining, on an informal basis, the closer contacts established at the Conference between the statistical officers of the several countries represented. This view has found expression in recommendations for an exchange of data relating to wages and cost of living, for mutual consultation in the assessment of the value and significance of such data as a basis for comparisons between different countries, and for co-operation in an endeavour to secure uniformity of date and method in inquiries into working-class family expenditure.

## Resolutions

### Employment and Unemployment

In those countries of the Commonwealth in which there are statutory systems of insurance against unemployment, statistics should be published showing (a) at annual intervals the total numbers of insured persons, and (b) at monthly intervals the numbers and percentages of such persons unemployed on a specified working day.

Where there are centralized schemes of public assistance under which payments are made to unemployed persons who are not covered by statutory systems of insurance against unemployment, statistics should be published showing the numbers of these persons recorded as unemployed on the specified working day of each month, and estimates should be published, if possible at least once a year, of the total number of persons covered by such schemes.

The total numbers of insured persons should be analysed to show the numbers in each of the principal industries, and separate figures should be given for males and females and for adults and young persons. The total numbers of persons recorded as unemployed should be similarly classified, and separate totals should be given for those qualified to receive unemployment insurance benefit or unemployment assistance, and for other unemployed persons.

Where statistics based on widespread systems of unemployment insurance or unemployment assistance are not available, it is desirable, with a view to providing information showing the general trend of unemployment, that particulars should be regularly collected and published showing the numbers and percentages unemployed on a specified working day of each



month, among members of representative organizations of workpeople in the principal industries.

In countries in which a system of public employment exchanges has been established, statistics should be published showing the numbers of unemployed persons registered as applicants for employment on a specified day of each month, distinguishing persons insured against unemployment from those not so insured. Particulars should also be given of the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the specified day, the total numbers of applications for employment registered during the month, and the numbers of vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the same period.

Where public relief work is provided for unemployed workpeople, information should be published with regard to the numbers employed on such work and the conditions of such employment, and it should be stated whether these workpeople are included in the statistics of unemployment.

The statistics relating to the numbers unemployed on a specified working day of each month should be subdivided to distinguish persons who were not in the service of an employer from those who were only temporarily suspended from work (for example, owing to short time working) on the definite understanding that they were shortly to resume their former employment.

Statistics should be given analysing the total numbers of persons recorded as unemployed according to the length of the period during which they have been unemployed.

In countries in which comprehensive statistics of unemployment are not available from the sources indicated above, the general census of population should be utilized to obtain particulars as to unemployment.

In all the statistics relating to unemployment, persons recorded as unemployed should be those available for and capable of work, but unable to obtain work on the day to which the statistics relate. Persons whose unemployment is due to sickness, invalidity, participation in trade disputes or voluntary absence from work should be excluded.

The statistics of unemployment should be regularly accompanied by statistics of employment. Where a system of unemployment insurance is in operation, it may be possible to provide information as to changes in the number of persons in employment, so far as industries covered by the unemployment insurance scheme are concerned, by deducting the numbers of insured persons unemployed from the total numbers of insured persons, due allowance being made for persons absent from work through causes (e.g. sickness) other than involuntary unemployment. In other cases information as to the changes in the volume of employment should be published periodically, if possible at monthly intervals, based on returns collected from a representative number of employers. On the basis of this information, index numbers should be regularly constructed and published showing the changes in the average level of employment, separate figures being given, so far as practicable, for each of the principal industries and services. Where these index numbers are based on monthly returns collected from selected employers, the figures should be revised periodically as more representative information becomes available.

When a new series of statistics of employment or unemployment is first published, or is subsequently revised, it should be accompanied by a full explanation of the nature of the information utilized and the methods by which the statistics are compiled; in particular, each country should indicate any legislative or administrative changes which may effect the validity of comparisons of the figures for different periods.

### Wages and Hours of Labour

In each country of the Commonwealth details should be published regularly of the rates of wages fixed under the provisions of minimum wage legislation and of collective agreements between employers and workpeople. In the absence of such provisions, the rates of wages recognized by organizations of employers and workers for representative classes of workpeople should be published. Particulars of the normal weekly hours of labour for which these rates of wages are paid should also be given.

The particulars so published should be accompanied by such explanatory notes as may be necessary to indicate clearly the nature of the information given, attention being drawn to any qualifications of which account should be taken in using the figures for purposes of international comparisons.

In each country index numbers should be constructed and published at least annually, and preferably at quarterly or monthly intervals, showing the general course of weekly and hourly rates of wages as indicated by the changes in the rates of wages of a selection of the principal classes of workpeople for which data are available.

The range of industries and occupations in respect of which information is utilized for this purpose should be sufficiently wide to provide the most representative basis that can be secured, and the index numbers should be so constructed as to indicate the changes in the weighted average of the rates of wages of all the workers represented. It is desirable that separate group indices should be published, in particular those for agricultural workers and for industrial workers. Where practicable, separate indices should be given for males and females.

In view of the changes which may occur, over periods of several years, in the industrial distribution of the wage-earning population, the basis of the index numbers should be examined, and revised if necessary, at intervals of not more than ten years, and in order to facilitate comparisons between the figures for different countries it is particularly desirable that in those cases in which the weighting of the existing index numbers is based on a pre-war date, a new series should be constructed on a more recent basis.

In the construction of the index numbers account should be taken of the recommendations of the First Conference of Labour Statisticians, convened by the International Labour Office in October, 1923, and of the International Conferences of Statisticians convoked by the Social Science Research Council (U.S.A.), with the collaboration of the International Labour Office, in January, 1929, and May, 1930.

At annual intervals particulars should be published showing the average actual earnings and hours of labour, in a representative pay-week or other customary pay-period, of the workpeople

employed in each of the principal industries, based on information obtained from employers in those industries. At longer intervals more detailed information should be collected and published, showing for a representative pay-week or other customary pay-period the actual earnings and hours of labour of workpeople in each of the principal industries, classified by occupations and sex, and giving separate figures for adults and young persons.

In view of the fact that the lack of information relating to the numbers of wage-earners classified according to the amount of their weekly incomes constitutes one of the most marked deficiencies in the existing statistics of wages, those countries of the Commonwealth in which such information is not regularly obtained should consider the possibility of instituting enquiries, on the lines of those already undertaken periodically in certain countries, designed to provide particulars of the numbers of wage-earners in each of the principal industries, grouped according to the amount of their wages in a representative week or other customary pay-period.

### Retail Prices and Cost of Living

In each country of the Commonwealth, the general principles governing the maintenance and publication of records of retail prices and the construction and publication of index numbers showing the general movement of the cost of living should be those enunciated in the resolutions of the Statistical Conference of 1920, and in Article 2 VI of the Economic Statistics Convention.

The methods adopted in the construction of the index numbers should be in general conformity with the recommendations of the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians, convened by the International Labour Office in April, 1925.

While the adoption of the same year in each country of the Commonwealth as the basis for the calculation of such index numbers may not yet be practicable, a closer approach to uniformity than is at present attained is necessary in order to ensure a full measure of comparability. With this objective in view, the basis of the index numbers should be revised, as recommended by the Statistical Conference of 1920, at intervals of, say ten years, and it is specially important that in those countries in which the index numbers are still based on a pre-war year the earliest opportunity should be taken to construct a new series on a more recent basis.

In view of the importance of information showing the distribution of family expenditure as between different commodities and services, as a basis both for index numbers measuring the changes in costs of living within any country and for comparisons of the relative costs of living in different countries, it is desirable that in those countries of the Commonwealth in which no family budget enquiries have been made during recent years such enquiries should be undertaken at the earliest possible date, on the lines laid down in the recommendations of the Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians, convened by the International Labour Office in October, 1926. The value of the information obtained will be greatly enhanced if arrangements are made, by consultation and co-operation between the statistical authorities of the countries concerned, to ensure that the enquiries are, so far as practicable, conducted on a uniform basis and during the same year.

### International Comparisons of Wages, Cost of Living, and Real Wages

The statistical authorities in each country of the Commonwealth should endeavour to co-operate as fully as possible with the International Labour Office in extending the publication of comparable data relating to wages, retail prices, and rents, by regularly furnishing the information on these subjects asked for in the annual enquiries made by that Office.

The Conference expresses the hope that the International Labour Office will continue its efforts to find a solution of the difficulties involved in the construction of index numbers showing the relative levels of wages, cost of living, and real wages in different countries. In the meantime it recommends that arrangements should be made, by the statistical authorities of those countries of the Commonwealth in which sufficient information is available, for the regular exchange of particulars relating to rates of wages of representative classes of workpeople, the retail prices of the principal commodities of working-class consumption, and rents of working-class dwellings, and for mutual consultation as to the value of these particulars for comparative purposes.

### Industrial Disputes

As regards the compilation and publication of statistics of industrial disputes, the Conference is in general agreement with the recommendations of the Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

### Industrial Accidents

It is desirable that the countries of the Commonwealth should collect and publish statistics of all fatal industrial accidents, and of all non-fatal industrial accidents of which particulars are obtainable, classified by industries. Where sufficient information is available, the recommendations of the First International Conference of Labour Statisticians should be kept in view in the compilation of the statistics.

### Road Transport Accidents

The subject of "Road Transport" including accidents due to highway traffic received lengthy consideration. The resolutions included the collection and compilation of statistics as to fatal and non-fatal accidents, with particulars as to the circumstances of their occurrence as follows:—

The Conference considers that statistics showing the circumstances in which fatal and non-fatal accidents occur and the causes of such accidents, are essential. Those statistics should include the following particulars:—

- (i) Nature of accident, e.g. collision between moving vehicles, collision between vehicle and pedestrian.
- (ii) Features of locality, e.g. cross roads, straight road, narrow bridge.
- (iii) Particulars of width of road, surface, and condition.
- (iv) Hour, day and month of occurrence.
- (v) Particulars of weather and light.
- (vi) Description of victim, e.g. pedestrian, driver of vehicle, pedal cyclist.
- (vii) Sex and age of victim.



- (viii) Condition of victim, e.g. infirm, ill, under influence of drink or drugs.
- (ix) Movements of pedestrian killed or injured, e.g. crossing road, alighting from vehicle, walking on footpath.
- (x) Type and condition of vehicle.
- (xi) Direction and speed of vehicle.
- (xii) Sex, age, experience, and condition of driver.
- (xiii) Sole or main cause of accident, and contributory causes (if any).

In countries where it is impracticable to record in such detail particulars of all accidents involving personal injury, the Confer-

ence recommends that returns should be compiled periodically and that investigations should relate to both fatal and non-fatal accidents.

The Conference registered its agreement with the conclusion adopted at the Seventh International Road Conference at Munich in September, 1934, that the provision of exhaustive statistics of accidents on a uniform basis in all countries is an urgent necessity in order to obtain greater success in the prevention of accidents.

According to a statement recently issued by the Industrial Accident Association of Ontario, there were 48,552 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board up to the end of October. These accidents involved payments of \$4,461,922.85 for compensation and medical aid to workers injured in Ontario industry. This is the direct accident cost to industry and constitutes, it is computed, only one-fifth of the total accident cost to industry. The other four-fifths, the indirect cost, includes such items as time lost by foremen, supervisors and executives in investigating accidents and assisting injured employees; training new employees; making out reports to the Workmen's Compensation Board; damage to machines, tools and other property; spoilage of material; interference with production; cost of first aid, welfare and benefit systems; interference with morale of other workers, etc.

In accordance with the provisions of the Nova Scotia Civil Service Act, 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1935, page 373), official announcement has been recently made of the appointment of a Civil Service Commission for the province. Professor Murray Macneill, M.A., was named commissioner.

The United States Public Health Service has recently issued a bulletin entitled "The Determination and Control of Industrial Dust." This survey includes sections dealing with such phases of the problem as: The quantification of industrial dusts; the instruments and methods used in the sampling of atmospheric industrial dusts; the determination of their character and composition; the application of dust determinations to practical problems; design of hoods and local exhaust systems; exhaust ventilation in practice; dust collection and disposal; measurement of air flow; and personal respiratory protection.

Among the recommendations contained in the report of the departmental committee on

the employment of discharged prisoners (Great Britain) were the following:

The establishment of a national council to co-ordinate "after-care" effort; re-instatement of the ex-prisoner in employment as the primary object of after-care work; and the substitution of supervision by an approved society instead of police supervision.

Approximately 400,000 bituminous coal miners received wage increases of about 10 per cent under the terms of an agreement signed by the United Mine Workers of America and the bituminous coal operators of the Appalachian area, according to an article appearing in the November issue of the *Labour Information Bulletin* (U.S. Department of Labour). The agreement went into effect on October 1, 1935. It involves directly about 300,000 miners employed in the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan. An additional 100,000 workers are indirectly affected in other coal-producing areas where local contracts are based upon the Appalachian settlement. This agreement, effective until April 1, 1937, continues the long series of wage contracts in the bituminous-coal industry which have been negotiated through collective bargaining since 1898.

#### Industrial Accidents in Nova Scotia

According to the *Industrial Safety News*, official publication of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, there were a total of 5,599 accidents reported from the industries of the province for the nine months' period ending September 30, 1935.

During the same period of 1934 there were 4,724 accidents reported; an increase of 775 or approximately 16 per cent. These figures, however, do not include all accidents reported, as there is a considerable number of a minor nature reported each month, but if they do not result in more than one day's lost time no tabulation is made. All classes of industry in the province, with the exception of the Metal Trades Group, reported more accidents this year than in 1934.

## LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION BROTHERHOODS

**T**HE Railway Transportation Brotherhoods recently submitted programs of proposed legislation to the Dominion Government (on December 5) and the Ontario government (on November 29). In these presentations, the memorandum of the Brotherhoods was prepared and submitted by the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee and the Ontario Joint Legislative Committee, respectively.

The Dominion Committee of the Brotherhoods which presented the federal program to the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Railways, and Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, comprised: Thomas Todd, Vice-president, Dominion Legislative Representative, Order of Railway Conductors; H. B. Chase, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer, Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. J. Kelly, Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Wm. L. Best, Vice-president, National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; W. H. Phillips, Vice-president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and W. V. Turnbull, Vice-president, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

In addition to Messrs. Best and Kelly, the Ontario Joint Legislative Committee which represented the Brotherhoods before the Ontario Cabinet were: J. T. Wilson, Chairman, Provincial Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. H. Nethery, Chairman, provincial Legislative Board, Order of Railway Conductors; H. Walter, Chairman, Provincial Legislature Board, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and R. J. Tallon, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. They were received by the following members of the Cabinet: Hon. Harry Nixon, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Dr. Simpson, Minister of Education; Hon. Arthur Roebuck, Attorney-General; Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Northern Development; and Hon. Paul Leduc, Minister of Mines.

Featuring both presentations were the recommendations for specific amendments to the British North America Act, and also for the regulation of motor vehicle transport.

**British North America Act.**—With reference to the B.N.A. Act, the Brotherhoods urged the following amendments:

(a) To restrict the powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice. This proposal is in harmony with the present practice of the Parliament of Great Britain;

(b) To broaden the scope or legislative competence of the Federal Parliament empowering it to enact social legislation of general interest and welfare to the people of Canada;

(c) To empower the Federal Parliament to deal effectively with the regulation of highway transport as a work for the general advantage of Canada, provided that Parliament has not already this power.

**Motor Transportation.**—In a comprehensive review of the factors relative to motor vehicle transport, the Brotherhoods re-affirmed their position on the matter that: "Any consideration given to ways and means for the control and regulation of competitive transport agencies the primary basis of that consideration must, in the public interest, presuppose a reliable transportation service. To be reliable such service must furnish the maximum standard of efficiency, particularly with regard to safety, convenience and dependability of accommodation, ensuring an uninterrupted scheduled service throughout every day of the year."

From this premise, the Brotherhoods argued that "any agency offering transportation facilities, either by air, land or water, constitutes itself a public utility and therefore should be subject to supervision, control and regulation by appropriate government authority."

It was urged that this authority, to be effective, should be national in its scope under a central body composed preferably of Dominion and provincial representatives. In this respect, the memorandum referred to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Transportation. After an analysis of the total revenues derived from motor vehicle registration, gasoline tax, etc. in relation to the costs of highway construction and maintenance, the memorandum presented ten specific recommendations for the control and regulation of highway motor transportation. These included: supervision and administration by a commission (with powers similar to those exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada); elimination of destructive competition caused by duplicating highway services; taxation of common highway carriers; guarantee of financial responsibility on part of owners; insistence on safety qualifications of operators; restrictions respecting tonnage; and enactment of legislation requiring reasonable standards of working conditions, hours and wages.

The Dominion memorandum requested certain amendments to the Railway Act, and



recommended an increase of from \$200,000 to \$500,000 annually in the Railway Grade Crossing Fund.

*St. Lawrence Deep Waterways.*—The Brotherhoods registered their opposition to the expenditure of public funds for the deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterways for transportation purposes. Among the reasons they advanced against the project were: that it is not justified by economic necessity; that it would adversely affect labour conditions in the railway industry in both Canada and the United States; that the present transportation facilities are adequate for many years; that any "alleged necessity for additional waterways is illusory"; that its construction would entail international complications; and that "the construction of the St. Lawrence shipway would contribute towards the breaking down of our present rail transportation system and would nullify the efforts made to protect our rail transportation system and the millions of its outstanding securities now held by financial institutions, insurance companies and individual citizens."

The memorandum also considered that "in view of the unfair competition of canal transportation with the steam railways" legislation should be enacted providing "adequate tolls" for all services through the canals.

*Unemployment Relief Measures.*—The Brotherhoods were "in accord with a policy by which municipal and provincial authorities shall assume responsibility for the initial action necessary to relieve existing human needs within their jurisdiction, to the full extent of their financial ability." But if these were unable to cope with current demands for direct relief then it was hoped that the Federal Government would continue the policy of furnishing the necessary financial assistance. However all such measures were regarded as "temporary expedients" and it was urged that "some scientific machinery be set in motion in an effort to discover the primary causes and related factors responsible for prevailing economic and industrial conditions." In this respect, it was suggested that the Economic Council might be utilized as a fact-finding body.

Other recommendations in the Dominion memorandum included the amending of the Old Age Pensions Act reducing the age qualification to sixty-five years and that the Dominion Government assume ninety per cent of the cost. A number of amendments were also sought in the Railway Act.

#### Memorandum of Provincial Legislation

As mentioned above, the memorandum dealing with proposed provincial legislation contained two sections which were also in the Dominion memorandum, namely those dealing with the British North America Act

and regulation of motor vehicle transportation.

With respect to the Highway Traffic Act, the Brotherhoods asked that measures be taken with a view to uniformity of traffic regulations with other provinces and also to provide a higher standard of qualifications for operators.

Commending the progress made by the province in the elimination of level crossings and the provisions for increased protection, the Brotherhoods requested a continuation of this policy.

As regards unemployment relief measures, the Brotherhoods' attitude was similar to that expressed in the Dominion memorandum.

It was also requested that the Mothers' Allowance Act be amended, reducing the resident qualification from two years to one.

Several amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were recommended. Among these were the following as outlined in the memorandum:

"Amend Section 1, subsection (2) to make clear the inclusion within the scope of the Act employees of municipal corporations, public utilities' commissions and any other commission having the management and conduct of any work or service owned by or operated for a municipal corporation, including hospitals, school boards and other public bodies.

"Amend Section 2 to provide for a broader and more liberal application thereof—(a) to ensure the payment of compensation for all injuries or diseases arising out of and in the course of employment, and (b) that an injury should not be regarded as attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman, unless it can be proven conclusively that the injury was the result of a wilful and intentional act on the part of the injured workman.

"Amend Section 17 to make it more clear that an employer shall not, either directly or indirectly, deduct from the wages of any of his workmen any part of any sum which the employer is or may become liable to pay to the workman as compensation under the Act, or to deduct from the wages of any of his workmen any amount by reason of such workman receiving compensation for a permanent partial disability.

"Amend Sections 20 and 21 to provide for the appointment of a medical committee of review to whom shall be referred disputed or contested claims involving the physical condition of an injured workman or his fitness to resume employment."

Average annual earnings of police-department employees in the United States ranged from \$1,293 to \$3,107 in 1934, according to a survey recently completed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The annual salary of patrolmen—the occupational group which comprised approximately three-fourths of the employees covered—averaged \$2,175. The average number of hours on duty per day for police-department employees during the year was between 8 and 9 in most of the important cities.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1933-34

### First Annual Report of the Provincial Department of Labour

A COMPREHENSIVE review of the industrial situation in Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1934, is presented in the first annual report (recently received) of the Department of Labour of that province. This department was established under the Department of Labour Act passed during the 1934 session of the Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 748).

The report of the deputy minister indicated that general industrial conditions in the province improved during the fiscal year 1933-34, but that "due to lack of facilities and the absence of statistics dealing exclusively with Nova Scotia, it is impossible to give an accurate report."

In manufacturing, the greatest increase was in the steel-making, wood-working and textile industries, operations of the Sydney Steel Plant being in the vicinity of 65 per cent during 1934. In mining production, there was an increase of about 25 per cent, but this represented more of a change from part-time employment to full time rather than a correspondent increase in the number of workmen employed.

*Unemployment Relief.*—According to the report, the expenditure for unemployment relief reached its peak in December, 1933, with a total of \$184,466.86. This total was gradually reduced, and for September, 1934, the relief expenditure amounted to \$83,268.88. It was expected, however, that there would be a seasonal increase from September, 1934, to March, 1935. Gross expenditure for unemployment relief for the year 1934 totalled \$1,627,746.23, of which the municipal share was \$619,723.33, the balance being equally borne by the Province and the Dominion.

Touching on the general provincial situation with regard to relief matters and possible methods to cope with the problem, the deputy states:—

"The greatest decrease in relief expenditure during the past year is registered in the industrial and mining sections of the province, and is due to the elimination of relief payments to part-time workers, which ceased with a return to almost normal operations in industrial plants and collieries, but the continual heavy payments, even in these centres, is a problem which demands very serious consideration and thought for the future. The fact is that although industrial and mining production has resumed almost a normal volume, there still remains a large number in these com-

munities for which no employment is available. With an increase in mechanism in mines and industries, unless there is a great expansion in industry, these sections of the community are bound to become increased rather than decreased in the coming years, and their position, due to long periods of unemployment—in some cases running into years—will demand an increased relief allowance. The needs of partially unemployed, or workmen who have been out of work for short periods, are not as great for those who have been unemployed for long periods.

"The general prevailing system of Municipal borrowings for relief purposes was not originally intended for anything but an emergency condition, and for the problem of a permanent section of the population being totally unemployed for long periods, some other measure must be adopted. It would seem that this problem can be met in only one of three ways, viz.:

1. The adoption of contributory unemployment insurance.
2. Special taxation to defray the cost of relief.
3. Curtailment of working hours for those presently employed in industries.

"Contributory Unemployed Insurance would only care for those who are presently employed, or who can secure employment for a period long enough to qualify under such a scheme, as its weakness is that it makes no provision for the permanently unemployed or young people leaving school without the possibility of employment, and cannot relieve the situation in rural communities where the population is engaged in mixed occupations or casual employment."

During the year, the Department conducted investigations into eight-hour day legislation, and also into the operation of employees benefit societies in the province. It is understood that reports of these investigations have been made to the provincial Minister of Labour.

*Industrial Disputes.*—An analysis is given of the industrial disputes occurring in the province during the period under review. The particulars with respect to these disputes have already been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

*Employment Service.*—The annual report of the Nova Scotia Employment officers summarizes the administrative activities of the fiscal year 1934. It points out that "it



is almost impossible to analyze the statistics for 1934 on any basis of comparison with any other year in the history of the Employment Service except possibly 1933—due to the fact that offices which co-operated with Municipal Authorities in the placement of Relief Workers on a rotating basis, show a larger number of jobs filled than in other years." With this explanation, the report shows that the number of placements in 1934 totalled 13,993, of which number 2,984 were in regular, and approximately 11,000 in casual employment.

### Minimum Wage Board

Included in the report of the Department of Labour is the fourth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board, dealing with the administration of the Act during the year ended September 30, 1934.

During the past few years regulations of the Board were relaxed in several industries, but the statistical data in the report of the Board reflected the trend toward a return of salary deductions. The Board held three special conferences, investigated 281 complaints, and recovered a total of \$282.80 in arrears of wages for women workers.

A summary of all occupations under this Act makes the following comparison as between 1933 and 1934:—

—	1934	1933
Number of firms reported.....	141	152
Total number of employees.....	2,262	2,221
Total number of experienced.....	1,980	2,039
Total number of inexperienced.....	282	182
Total weekly wages paid.....	\$21,918.94	\$19,585.24
Total weekly wages paid experienced.....	20,237.39	18,154.02
Total weekly wages paid inexperienced workers.....	1,452.19	1,242.15
Total weekly wages paid girls under 18 years.....	229.36	189.07
Average weekly wages paid.....	9.69	8.82
Average weekly wages paid over 18 years.....	9.71	8.85
Average weekly wages paid under 18 years.....	9.17	6.09
Percentage of girls under 18 years..	1.1	1.3
Percentage of adults over 18 years..	98.9	98.7

The changes in average weekly wages in the various industries were as follows: Laundries and dyeing—increased from \$9.35 to \$10; confectionery and food trades—decreased from \$8.28 to \$8.19; hotels and restaurants—increased from \$7.36 to \$8.25; textiles, needle and leather trades—increased from \$9.14 to \$10.23; telephone operators—increased from \$10.73 to \$11.03; small factories, paper trades and printing—increased from \$11.82 to \$12.46.

A comparison of the average weekly hours worked in the various industries under the Act in 1933 and 1934 indicated the following: Laundries and dyeing—increased from 41.96 to 45.5; confectionery and food trades—increased from 42.5 to 42.6; hotels and restaurants—increased from 53 to 54; textiles, needle and leather trades—decreased from 53 to 48; telephone operators—48 hours (no change); small factories, paper trades and printing—increased from 43 to 47.

The chief details with respect to each industry under the Act during the year are summarized in the following paragraphs:—

*Laundries, Dye Works and Dry Cleaning.*—Number of firms, 15; number of women workers, 184 (experienced, 136; inexperienced, 48); time workers, 161; part-time workers, 23; girls under eighteen, 6; total weekly wages, \$1,840.37 (experienced, \$1,458.10; inexperienced, \$333.77; under eighteen, \$48.50); average weekly wage, \$10 (average over eighteen years, \$10.06; under eighteen years, \$8.92); percentage of young girls under 18 years, .6; percentage of adult workers over 18 years, 99.4; average weekly hours, 45.5.

*Confectioners, bakers and allied food trades.*—Number of firms, 9; number of women workers, 361 (experienced, 340; inexperienced, 21); number of time workers, 183; part-time workers, 5; piece workers, 173; girls under eighteen years, 5; total weekly wages, \$3,063.55 (experienced, \$2,941.05; inexperienced, \$91.40; under 18 years, \$31.10); average weekly wage, \$8.19 (over 18 years, \$8.60; under 18 years, \$6.22); percentage of girls over 18 years, 98.8; percentage of girls under 18 years, 1.2; average weekly hours, 42.6.

*Hotels, restaurants and tea rooms.*—Number of firms, 87; number of women workers, 553 (experienced, 489; inexperienced, 64); number of time workers, 540; part-time workers, 13; number of girls under 18 years, 11; total weekly wages paid, \$4,563.06 (experienced, \$4,253.46; inexperienced, \$242.25; under eighteen years, \$67.35); average weekly wage, \$8.25 (experienced adults, \$8.29; girls under 18 years, \$6.12); percentage of young girls under 18 years, 1.9; percentage of adults over 18 years, 98.1; average weekly hours, 54.

*Textiles, needle trades and leather trades.*—Number of firms, 10; number of women workers, 627 (experienced, 554; inexperienced, 73); number of time workers, 179; number of piece workers, 447; number of part-time workers, 1; girls under eighteen years, 3; total weekly wages, \$6,415.74 (experienced, \$5,975.16; inexperienced, \$358.17; under 18 years, \$82.41); average weekly wage, \$10.23 (adults over 18 years, \$10.78; girls under 18

years, \$6.17); percentage of young girls under 18 years, 2.4; percentage of adults over 18 years, 97.6; average weekly hours, 48.

*Telephone operators.*—No. of firms, 1; number of employees, 433 (experienced, 369; inexperienced, 64); time workers, 433; total weekly wages paid, \$4,777.64 (experienced, \$4,434.74; inexperienced, \$342.90); average weekly wages paid, \$11.03; percentage of adults over 18 years, 100; average weekly hours, 48.

*Small factories, paper trades and printing.*—Number of firms, 18; number of women

workers, 104 (experienced workers, 92; inexperienced, 12); time workers, 81; part-time workers, 12; piece workers, 11; total weekly wages paid \$1,258.58 (experienced, \$1,174.88; inexperienced, \$83.70); average weekly wages paid, \$12.46; percentage of adults over 18 years, 100; average weekly hours, 47.

The report gives the details with respect to its latest order (No. 7) governing female employees in shops and stores. This order was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1934, page 532.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN 1935

THE New Brunswick Legislature, during the session which opened on February 14 and closed on April 4, 1935, enacted a law providing for housing commissions in municipalities and amended the acts relating to forest operations, workmen's compensation, and the franchise of persons on relief.

The New Brunswick Housing Commission Act, which came into force on proclamation, May 1, 1935, enables any municipal council to apply, by resolution, to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for a Housing Commission to carry out the provisions of the Act within the municipality. Each Commission is to consist of five members, two appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of whom one is to be chairman, and three appointed by the municipal council, of whom one is to be vice-chairman. Of the council appointees, one is to be representative of the council, one of the trades and labour interests and one of the real estate owners of the municipality. The amount of remuneration which the commissioners are to receive is to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

A Commission may loan an amount not exceeding 80 per cent of the cost of construction to any person owning an unencumbered lot of land upon which a dwelling has been demolished by order of the Commission and which, in the opinion of the Commission, is suitable for the erection of a house. Plans and specifications must accompany the application and must satisfy minimum standards, and the circumstances of the district must be such that the construction of the house is deemed desirable. Each Commission is to be financed equally by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the municipality concerned, and the municipality is authorized to borrow, for purposes of the Act, sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$2.50 per capita of the population. The Prov-

ince may guarantee bonds issued by a municipality to finance its share.

A Commission has power to inspect buildings, determine standards and require the rehabilitation or repair of houses and the closing or demolition of those incapable of being repaired. A Commission may loan money, at its discretion, for such changes, supervise repairs and building, control the source or quality of materials and the labour to be supplied or preformed, and generally become responsible for the housing schemes undertaken. It may also determine the rentals to be paid, superintend financial operations until the loans made by it have been paid off, and make regulations governing various matters including the wages and building costs to be paid, the number of persons who may occupy a house which is let in apartments, lodgings or tenements, and the sanitation, ventilation and lighting of houses.

The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act, 1934, which provided for a Commission to establish minimum wages and assist in the settlement of labour disputes in the lumbering industry, was amended in several respects. The definition of "employer" was extended to include the sub-contractor, the contractor and the principal for whom the work is undertaken, and also any person having control of or responsible directly or indirectly for the wages of an employee. The Act provided that application for the hearing of a dispute might be made by the employer or employees concerned. An amendment now provides that the Commission may consider a dispute to have arisen if it appears that the Act or the provisions of any wage scale established under it, are being violated or ignored by an employer, whether or not an application has been made by the employees for a hearing. These two



amendments are retroactive to August 1, 1934. Operations connected with Christmas trees and firewood are excluded from the scope of the Act.

An employer, party to a dispute, who fails to comply with the recommendations of the Commission for a settlement, is to be ordered on conviction, to pay the employee the difference between the wages paid him and the minimum wage set by the Commission. A written agreement under which workers who are inexperienced or physically unfit may be employed at a lower wage, must state definitely the extent of the employee's experience or the nature of the disability. Such agreement must be filed immediately with the Registrar and is not valid unless approved by the Commission. Notices prepared by the Commission summarizing the provisions of the Act, and the wage schedules fixed thereunder, must be kept posted by the employer in conspicuous places on his business premises under penalty of a fine of \$10 for each day of default.

A worker employed at a lower wage than that fixed by the Commission is entitled to claim the difference in a civil action. An order or regulation made by the Commission may be proved in any court by an authenticated copy purporting to be signed by the Registrar, and such copy is to be admitted in evidence without proof of the signature or of the truth of the statements contained in or attached to it, or of the official character of the person purporting to have made such signature and statement. All minimum wage scales established by the Commission before the passing of the amending Act (April 4, 1935) are declared valid.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act include a change in the definition of "average earnings" on which is based the amount of compensation payable. "Average earnings" are now to be calculated on the daily, weekly, monthly, or the regular remuneration which the workman was receiving at the time of the injury, or received previously, as may appear to the Board best to represent the actual loss of earnings suffered by the workman by reason of the injury. Formerly, average earnings were computed only on the weekly or monthly remuneration during the twelve months immediately preceding the accident, or in such manner as was best calculated to give the rate at which the workman was remunerated. The maximum amount of earnings that may be reckoned remains at \$1,500 per annum and the provision for taking into consideration a probable increase in earnings in the case of a workman under 21 years of age is unchanged.

Application for compensation may now be made within one year of the occurrence of the injury instead of six months, except in case of death where the time limit remains at six months from the time of death. A new clause provides that where it is made to appear to the Board that in the event of a matter previously decided by it being reconsidered, new evidence will be adduced substantially affecting the claim of the workman or his dependents, nothing in the section providing that the decision of the Board shall be final shall prevent the Board from reconsidering any matter previously dealt with or from rescinding, altering or amending any previous decision or order.

A further new clause provides that where a claim for compensation has been contested on the ground of the physical condition of the injured workman, such claim may be referred for review to a committee composed of three medical practitioners, one of whom is to be selected by the injured workman or by someone on his behalf, one by the employer and the third, who is the chairman, is to be chosen by the other two. If the members of such committee fail to agree on a third member within two weeks, the Board may appoint the third member. Such a committee is to have access to all files of the Board pertaining to the claim.

An Act to provide for the retaining of the franchise by persons in receipt of direct relief was amended to provide that, notwithstanding anything in the Election Act, no resident of a relief camp established under the Relief Act, 1933, of the Parliament of Canada, shall be disqualified during such residence because of absence from the electoral district in which he had a bona fide residence or was domiciled, from having his name placed upon the voters' list of that district, or from voting in any provincial election.

#### Prince Edward Island

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island, which opened on March 5 and closed on April 4, 1935, amended the Electrical Inspection Act to provide that if a public utility, consumer, person or firm engaged in the sale, installation, erection or use of electricity, hinders or interferes with an inspector in the performance of his duty, such public utility, person, etc., is liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty of from \$10 to \$50 for each infraction. Such penalty may be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender and, failing such goods and chattels upon which to levy, the offender may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding ten days. This penalty is similar to that imposed for a violation of the Act or any regulation made under its authority.

## REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA

### Recommendations Respecting Arbitration, Conciliation, Industrial Agreements and Minimum Wages

A COMMISSION appointed July 19, 1924, to inquire into and report on the operation and administration of various statutes affecting labour and industry made its report on July 22, 1935, and this has now been issued.

The report, containing 181 pages, begins with a brief historical survey of industrial development and legislation, outlining the "catastrophic economic revolution" which occurred in a predominantly agricultural country following the discovery of diamonds and gold towards the end of the last century. Owing to the great scarcity of labour, not only were natives compelled to work for wages by the imposition of taxation but workers were brought from India, China, Mozambique and other parts of Africa. Workmen from Europe were attracted by the offer of relatively high wages for the skilled trades, with the result that standards of living for workers of European origin were considerably above the standards of the farmers and much higher than those of the natives and other workers of non-European origin.

After the early mining days, however, a surplus of native labour developed in the urban districts and also the scarcity of European labour disappeared and workmen of this class sought work not requiring skill competing for that formerly performed by natives and paid for at wages too low for the standards of living of people of European races. In addition workmen of non-European races began to rise into the skilled and semi-skilled groups.

The report contains tables of wage rates showing rates for the skilled classes from two shillings to three and one-half shillings per hour with rates for the semi-skilled at from one shilling to two shillings and for unskilled labour at four to eight pence. The commission pointed out that this wide disparity required serious consideration although some progress had been made in improving the rates for unskilled classes since 1925.

The disparity in wage scales for female and male labour is discussed, also the question of equal pay for equal work, it being pointed out that there is difficulty in determining "equal work" and that there is a tendency to employ women for the lower paid work, sometimes because it is lighter, also that men and women are rarely employed on identical work

and that men are displaced by women in work for which the latter are suitable.

"Every effort should, however, be made to adjust the wages of women in relation to those of men so as to correspond as nearly as can be with the net value of their services. This would remove any inducement to displace men by women merely because of relative wage rates, a practice which unfortunately has gained ground in certain industries with detrimental social effects."

Comparisons of wage rates and earnings with the cost of living are made, the result being stated as follows: "Notwithstanding the lack of information regarding actual earnings and living expenses, we are nevertheless of the opinion that if by 'adequacy' is meant wages sufficient to enable unskilled and semi-skilled workers to maintain standards of living generally regarded as decent, the wages of many such workers, and in particular of the unskilled, must be considered as inadequate. Large numbers of persons of all races are compelled to eke out an existence on bare subsistence standards, and under present conditions have no prospects of improving their position."

#### Systems of Wage Fixing

Two systems of wage fixing under legislation in South Africa are described, the voluntary system under the Industrial Conciliation Act intended for organized industries and trades and the compulsory system intended primarily for unorganized industries and trades.

The Industrial Conciliation Act, 1924, amended in 1930 and 1933, for the prevention and settlement of disputes by conciliation provides for the establishment of industrial councils by agreement between registered employers' associations and trade unions. An individual employer may agree with a trade union to establish a council if there is no organization of employers. For industries in which councils cannot be established or maintained provision is made for the setting up of conciliation boards to deal with particular disputes.

The Act applies to all industries except agriculture and government employment with certain exceptions. Employers' organizations and trade unions, to be registered, must comply with the rules as to their constitu-



tions, functions, representative character, etc. When the Minister of Labour is satisfied that an agreement as to wages and working conditions has been reached by an industrial council which is sufficiently representative of the industry, he may, on application declare it obligatory on all employers and employees in the industry, with liability to prosecution and fine or imprisonment for infraction.

A conciliation board may be established by the Minister on application of either party to a dispute, and he may appoint a member if either party fails to do so. If a settlement is effected, the Minister may give the agreement the force of law. The Minister may also appoint mediators or arbitrators on application of the parties to a dispute or without such application. Arbitration is compulsory in the case of public utilities. Strikes and lockouts are unlawful until a dispute has been dealt with by an industrial council or by a conciliation board or during the existence of an agreement which has been given the force of law. A strike or lockout in connection with essential services is definitely prohibited.

The Department of Labour assists registered bodies with advice and assists in the formation of trade unions and employers' organizations and in the establishment of councils. The Department has issued a Handbook for organizations designed to bring about uniformity in procedure and containing information on a large variety of subjects of interest to such organizations and bodies, including specimen constitutions and agreements. The Commission commended this procedure as a means of guiding employers and workers through the intricacies of the law.

The Commission ascertained that this voluntary system of regulating wages was preferred except by those trade unions which considered themselves not sufficiently powerful to bargain effectively with their employers and by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa which held that the system under the Wage Act was preferable for regulation of commerce. The Commission commended the system as affording not only an opportunity for the parties directly concerned to determine matters of mutual interest but for the constant exchange of views in cases where industrial councils have been established. Another advantage pointed out is that the enforcement of an agreement is in a council's own hands in so far as its own members are concerned.

The Commission quoted statistics showing that strikes and lockouts had been greatly

reduced since the enactment of the law in 1924, time loss in the period 1924-1928 being 31,000 man days, in 1929-1933 100,000 days as compared with 2,830,000 days in 1919-1923.

The Commission reported that the trade unions objected to compulsory arbitration, holding that arbitrators in a majority of cases were not sympathetic with labour but would probably change this view if the statute provided that "trade union people or people who have been brought up among the workers, who understand the conditions of the workers" were to be arbitrators. The unions also objected to the prohibition of strikes in essential services and to the postponing of strikes in disputes under investigation. The Commission did not support these objections but considered "that a *prima facie* case had been made for the continuance of the exercise of the greatest care in the appointment of impartial and respected persons as arbitrators." It also recommended certain changes in the law respecting arbitrators.

In discussing organization of employers and trade unions the Commission quoted a section of a recent report of the Secretary of Labour stating that where the terms of an industrial council agreement had been made obligatory on all employers and workers in an industry it was difficult for the Department to enforce it if the parties to the agreement were not sufficiently representative of all in the industry. The Commission stated that it is now generally recognized that the trade union movement is an indispensable part of the social structure and that many employers encouraged their employees to join unions; also that the better type of employer recognizes that a well organized and well disciplined union can do much to reduce evasion of industrial legislation by eradicating collusion between employees and the less reputable type of employer.

In discussing the extension to all employers and workers in an industry of the terms of an agreement, the Commission pointed out that the Minister should not take this responsibility until he has satisfied himself by the fullest inquiry that it is in the interest of the industry as a whole, and not merely of the parties entering into it, at the expense of others; also that the government should survey conditions from time to time in all industries in which industrial councils function.

### Wage Boards

The Wage Act, 1925, applies to all industries except agriculture, domestic service, employees in the public service or railway and harbour service whose wages are governed by statute or regulations, apprentices under

the Apprenticeship Act, 1922, and employers and employees already bound by terms of agreements under the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1924, while so bound. A Wage Board of three members is appointed by the Governor General in Council. Divisions of the Board, each consisting of three members, one of whom is a member of the Board, may be appointed by the government to investigate and report to the Board on any particular trade or section of a trade. The Board may make recommendations to the Minister of Labour on minimum wages for any trade, on ascending scales of wages, for juveniles and unqualified adults, the trades or occupations in which it shall not be lawful to employ persons under the age of fourteen years, and on any other matter affecting wages, hours or conditions of employment. The Minister, after publication in the "Gazette" and in one or more newspapers, and after affording opportunity for objection within thirty days, may make a final "determination," with any alterations recommended by the Board in the light of objections, to be in force for a specified period of not more than two years, but to be in force until a new determination has been made. A determination may be suspended, cancelled or superseded on the recommendation of the Board. Failure to comply with the terms of a determination is a criminal offence and punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling and the court may order that the amount of wages underpaid over a period not exceeding one year be paid into the treasury, and may further order that the whole of such amount or a part not less than one-quarter may be paid to the employee concerned.

The Commission considered representations as to the membership of Boards but recommended that the Wage Board should consist of not less than three permanent members and that one should be an experienced official of the Department of Labour, one with a training in economics and one with practical experience in commerce or industry. It also stated that the state can provide only a reasonably adequate inspectorate, that it was the duty of employers' organizations and trade unions to assist to the best of their ability and further that the responsibility of the government was greater in industries not having such organizations. The Commission also found that a close inquiry should be made as to the adequacy of the inspection staff and that additional instruments of regulation should not be made until it was ascertained that the additional inspection work involved could be done. The desirability of appointing women as inspectors was also urged for consideration. It was recommended

that when general evasion of regulations was discovered careful inquiry should be made into the conditions of the trade in question with a view to remedies. Various measures to prevent and punish evasions were recommended, including not only adequate inspection but a revision of penalties, the imposition of imprisonment, cancellation of licences to do business, and changes in the law as to the courts ordering payment of wages. While agreeing that collusion on the part of employees in evasion should debar them from the right to take civil action for wages unpaid, it was recommended that they should be able to secure leave to do so from the courts. The practice of assigning cases under industrial legislation to magistrates and prosecutors with special experience in such cases was commended and its extension recommended.

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In reporting on the Apprenticeship Act, 1922, which in many respects is similar to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act but applies to other industries than building, the Commission recommended that the apprenticeship committees in the various industries should take the greatest care in selecting minors and in passing on the applications of employers; that the latter should be urged to assign to specially qualified journeymen the task of ensuring that apprentices receive a proper training, that a system of practical tests should be taken after the first year and that the contract of apprenticeship should be cancelled by the Inspector of Apprenticeship if the apprentice was not making reasonable progress or if the employer was not giving efficient training. It was also recommended that the list of designated trades to which the Act applies should be reviewed with a view to eliminating those in which apprenticeship can no longer be justified or to reducing the periods of training when the necessary skill can be acquired in shorter periods. Reviews of this sort are considered to be necessary from time to time.

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After September 1, 1935 "any and all occupational diseases" contracted by workmen in the New York State are subject to compensation. According to a publication issued by the New York State Department of Labour "the extension of the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Law is based on the fact that many poisonous substances are used in industry that should be controlled and it is to the benefit of the individual as well as of the State that health should be maintained during the course of work." To enable employers to reach more hygienic standards, the department has created the Division of Industrial Hygiene.



## INTERSTATE LABOUR COMPACTS IN THE UNITED STATES

AN interesting method has been devised in the United States for the attainment of uniform labour standards in different states of the Union. As in Canada, the federal legislative authority has no power to pass laws regulating the employment of women and children or the wages, hours of labour and other working conditions in the manufacturing and mercantile industries of the states. Legislative action on these matters is reserved under the Constitution to the states.

The United States Constitution, however, provides

No state shall, without the consent of Congress . . . enter into any agreement or compact with another state . . .

The method of interstate compacts has been utilized in the United States in the past for the settlement of boundary questions, control of waterways and in cases of overlapping jurisdiction in matters relating to crime and taxation. Before a compact between two or more states may become effective, the consent of Congress must be obtained. At the 1934 and 1935 sessions of Congress, a resolution authorizing "the several states to negotiate compacts or agreements to promote greater uniformity in the laws of such states affecting labour and industries," was approved by the House of Representatives but has not yet been passed by the Senate. The resolution stipulates that no compact shall bind any state which is a party to it until it has been approved by the legislature of each of the states signing the compact and by Congress.

The first step in the movement towards interstate labour compacts was taken in January, 1931, when the then Governor of New York State, now the President of the United States, called a conference of Governors of seven north-eastern states to consider unemployment and other industrial problems. At this conference, it was agreed to call a meeting of officials of the state labour departments in the east central section of the United States to study the differences in the various state labour laws and to consider the possibility of uniform provisions. In June, 1931, labour officials from Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia as well as from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and from the United States Department of Labour, met at Harrisburg, Pa. Recommendations made at this conference dealt with state laws on workmen's compensation,

employment offices, employment of women and children and industrial hygiene. In January, 1933, a conference of labour officials of nine states was held at Boston. In addition to recommendations concerning legislation on the employment of women and young persons, a motion was adopted to request the Governors of the states concerned to give consideration to the holding of an annual interstate meeting prior to the sessions of the legislatures.

In April, following this meeting, the Massachusetts Legislature authorized a State Commission on Interstate Compacts

to meet with like Commissions . . . of New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, or any of them, for the purpose of negotiating or agreeing upon a joint report. Said report shall recommend to the legislatures of the participating states a policy to be pursued by such states with reference to the establishment of uniform wages, hours of labour and conditions and standards of employment by the enactment of such legislation by such states as will constitute an interstate compact.

Members of the Commission serve without remuneration but are paid the expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Since that date, similar commissions have been set up in Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

With the organization of the Massachusetts Commission and the endorsement of the system of state commissions on interstate compacts at a conference of New England Governors in October, 1933, a more formal character was given to the meeting of labour officials on interstate compacts. The first meeting of the Interstate Conference on Labour Compacts, as the organization was now called, was held in Boston on December 5, 1933, when representatives were present from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Subjects agreed on for future discussion with a view to uniform legislation, were child labour, minimum wages, hours of labour and home work. It was decided that the word "uniform" should not be taken to mean absolutely identical legislation but merely action by the several states that would produce substantial uniformity in results.

### Minimum Wages

At the sixth session of the Conference on May 29, 1934, at Concord, N.H., an agreement was reached on the text of a Minimum Wage Compact. Representatives were pres-

ent from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, together with a representative of the United States Department of Labour. When the compact was signed, the Chairman, Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Massachusetts, pointed out that

state co-operation through compacts is a significant development in the field of government as well as in the field of social legislation. It is beyond the capacity of the federal government to regulate the life of the people of so large a nation in every detail. A successful agreement of states to work together is consequently a safeguard not only to the state governments but also to the national government itself.

The Minimum Wage Compact contains certain standard provisions regarding policy and enforcement which it is proposed to include in all subsequent compacts. When a compact is signed by the representatives of the states assembled in conference, it must be ratified by the respective legislatures. On ratification by the requisite number of states as specified in the compact and with the consent of Congress, the compact becomes effective in these states. The necessary legislation to establish and maintain the minimum standards set out in the compact must, then, be enacted by the legislature and provision made for its enforcement and supervision. Any state wishing to withdraw from a compact must submit its reasons to the Interstate Commission set up to supervise the administration of the compact and must give six months' notice to allow the Commission to make recommendations on the matter. Two years must elapse, under the terms of the compact, before any state can finally withdraw from the obligations it has assumed. The Interstate Commission is to be composed of the chairmen of the various state commissions in the states that have ratified the compact together with a representative of the Federal Government. The powers of the Interstate Commission are limited to investigations, recommendations and publication of its findings on questions or complaints regarding the administration of the compact and requests for its modification or for permission to withdraw.

The Minimum Wage Compact, which was to come into force when ratified by two or more states, prohibits the employment of women and minors under twenty-one years of age at unfair and oppressive wages. Wages of these classes are required to be investigated in order to determine fair wage-rates and directory orders may be made based on the findings of wage-boards made up of representatives of employers, employees and the

public. After a directory order has been in effect for a specified time, the order may be made mandatory. This method was adopted in order to meet the constitutional difficulties revealed by the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia which based the minimum wage on the cost of living. The standard bill drafted by the Interstate Conference takes the form rather of a prohibition against an unfair and oppressive wage.\* The Committee on the Minimum Wage Compact reported to the Interstate Conference in June, 1935, that the compact had been ratified by the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Legislatures. Massachusetts had also enacted the fair wage legislation necessary to meet the Compact standards. In New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Ohio, minimum wage laws conforming to the standards set by the compact were enacted in 1933.

### Child Labour

Another subject that has received considerable attention from the Interstate Conference on Labour Compacts is that of child labour. When the Federal Child Labour Law of 1919 was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, it was proposed that an amendment be made to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to prohibit and regulate the labour of persons under eighteen years of age while reserving to the states their powers in this field except in so far as is necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by Congress. An amendment to this effect was submitted to Congress by the states in June, 1924. Before an amendment to the Constitution can be made, however, ratification of it by two-thirds of the states is necessary. By October, 1935, twenty-four states had ratified the Federal Child Labour Amendment. Ratification by twelve more states is required.

At the second meeting of the Interstate Conference on Labour Compacts in January, 1934, the question of child labour legislation was taken up and the provisions of a proposed compact discussed. It was recommended by the Conference, however, that the several state commissions should urge the immediate ratification of the Child Labour Amendment on the states that had not already ratified it. Discussion on the form

\*The text of the Minimum Wage Compact was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1934, p. 838. Changes in the model Bill were made at the sixteenth session at Albany on October 18-19, 1935.



and extent of a Child Labour Compact continued until the ninth meeting in November, 1934, when it was decided to defer further discussion in view of the wider action that would be made possible by the ratification of the Child Labour Amendment and in view of the fact that the question of ratification would come before a large number of state legislatures within the ensuing few months. In April, 1935, however, discussion on the Child Labour Compact was revived. It was pointed out at the Conference in June, 1935, that the Compact deals primarily with interstate matters, that it does not cover the whole field of child labour, that it is not to be interpreted as taking the place of either state or federal child labour legislation. The draft compact as approved at this meeting prohibits the employment of children under sixteen years of age in manufacturing or mechanical establishments, in building trades or in mines or quarries. Persons under eighteen years of age employed in such workplaces must have employment certificates with proof of age, health and promise of employment. No person under eighteen in such industries may be employed in occupations deemed hazardous by the state authorities or be employed between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Persons under eighteen in these industries may not work more than eight hours in any one day or more than forty hours a week or on more than six days in a week. It is stipulated that the Compact shall come into effect in the states ratifying it upon the ratification of two or more states.

At the meeting of the American Federation of Labour in October, 1935, opposition to the work of the Interstate Conference on Labour Compacts with regard to child labour was expressed on the ground that it interfered with the progress towards ratification of the Child Labour Amendment. On this account, it was decided at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference at Albany in October, 1935, to seek the co-operation of the American Federation of Labour and the state federations of labour while giving further consideration to the Child Labour Compact.

### Hours of Labour

A draft Compact on hours of labour was approved at the session of the Conference in October, 1935, and referred to the various states for consideration with a view to signing at the next session of the Conference. This draft was arrived at after various revisions and consultation with industrial and labour organizations and state Departments of Labour. It is stipulated that the Compact shall come into effect when ratified by

fifteen states. It provides that no person shall be employed in a manufacturing, mechanical or canning establishment or in a mining, quarrying or construction enterprise for more than forty hours a week or for more than eight hours a day or during a period of more than ten consecutive hours in any twenty-four or on more than six days a week. Exemption is provided for mechanical establishments employing not more than three persons and for persons occupying supervisory or managerial positions or engaged in professional work or as outside salesmen. Persons employed in maintenance or repair work are also exempt but may not be employed for more than forty-eight hours a week. Persons employed as watchmen or firemen may be employed up to fifty-six hours a week. Provision is made also for emergencies when a punitive rate must be paid for overtime, for peak loads and for times of labour shortage. In these three cases it is proposed that the state authorities shall make regulations to insure the effective operation of the Act.

### Permanent Organization

A committee on permanent organization has been appointed to recommend methods of financing the Conference and furthering its work among other states. Representatives from the United States Department of Labour have been present at all sessions of the Conference and have participated in the discussion. Co-operation with other organizations has also been sought. Among these are the National Consumers' League, the American Association for Labour Legislation, the American Legislators' Association and the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The last-named organization, on the suggestion of the Interstate Conference, appointed a Standing Committee on Interstate Compacts in 1934.

A National Conference for Labour Legislation was called by the Secretary of Labour to meet in Washington, February, 1934. At this Conference the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, The industrial competition between States makes desirable substantial uniformity of labor laws among competitive States; be it Resolved,

1. That there be regular contact between labor department officials, representatives of employers, representatives of workers and of the public of competing States for the purpose of discussing and proposing labor laws which will tend to raise and unify standards for the States participating in such conferences.

2. That such conferences include representatives of the Federal Department of Labor.

3. That such conferences be held semi-annually on a regional basis.

4. That such conferences consider the adoption of interstate compacts providing for uniform labor legislation or any other practical devices to achieve this object.

5. That the Secretary of Labor appoint both a permanent secretary and a standing committee to work with her in the preparation of a definite plan for the establishment of such regional conferences and co-ordination of effort among them.

A further step was taken by the United States Department of Labour in arranging a conference in December, 1934, between national organizations and the Division of Labour Standards of the United States Department of Labour with the view of promoting higher standards for the protection of workers in the different states. Representatives of state departments of labour were present as well as delegates from numerous civic, religious, patriotic and welfare organi-

zations. The Conference approved resolutions in favour of the forty-hour week, eight-hour day and five-day week, minimum wage laws for women and minors, ratification of the Child Labour Amendment and the raising of standards of child labour legislation in states which have ratified the Amendment, the elimination of home-work, unemployment insurance legislation, old age pensions and improvement in the administration of state labour laws.

In January, 1935, a Regional Conference on Labour Standards and Economic Security was held in Nashville, Tennessee, at which representatives of nine of the southeastern states were present. All these conferences indicate the interest being taken in the formulating by agreement of labour standards for incorporation in the statutes of the various states.

## BITUMINOUS COAL CODE IN UNITED STATES

### Provides for Price Determination and Labour Regulations

REFERENCE was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, page 887, to the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act enacted at the last session of the United States Congress for the purpose of establishing the bituminous coal mining industry, and to protect the right of mine workers to organize and bargain collectively. The National Bituminous Coal Commission has recently issued three orders to bring the bituminous coal industry under federal regulation. The first of these orders promulgates the Bituminous Coal Code; the second provides the form of acceptance of membership on the part of producers, while the third sets forth the organization of the district boards.

The Bituminous Coal Code is in conformity with the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, and contains sections dealing with such matters as unfair methods of competition, minimum-price arrears, marketing arrangements, and labour provisions.

The Commission administering the Act is composed of five members holding office for a term of four years at \$10,000 per annum. The consuming public is represented by a Consumers' Counsel at \$10,000 per year, and the cost of administration is met by assessment of producing members on a tonnage basis.

The twenty-three districts comprising the producing area of the country are to be administered by district boards (3 to 17 members) on which marketing agencies may secure representation by application to the Commission, the number of board members

being determined by majority vote of district tonnage for the calendar year 1934. Employee representation is limited to one member, the remaining members (an even number) to be producers, members serving for two years.

An excise tax of 15 per cent of sale price at mine is applied on all bituminous coal mined in the United States, the tax in the case of captive coal (coal consumed by the producer or by concerns which are subsidiaries of the producer) to apply on fair market value at mine as determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the basis of current market price for comparable coal. Code members are allowed a drawback of 90 per cent of the amount of the tax which is payable monthly.

*Price Regulation.*—For each mine the district board is to establish minimum f.o.b. prices, which, when approved by the Commission, become binding upon producer code members, prices being based upon weighted average cost of coal produced within the district in 1934 and adjusted to reflect subsequent changes to date of determination. The minimum prices will not apply to coal sold by a code member and shipped to Canada. The Commission is also authorized to determine maximum prices f.o.b. mine in any district as a protection to consumers against unreasonably high prices, these prices being fixed on the basis of a uniform increase over the minimum prices in effect at the time, the amount of increase being adjusted to provide a reasonable return over average total cost.



Maximum prices are not to apply on export coal shipped from continental United States.

**Labour Provisions.**—Labour provisions of the code are binding upon district boards and code members. Employees are to have the right to organize and bargain collectively through members of their own choosing, be free from restraint, or coercion of employers, to have the right of peaceable assemblage for discussion of collective bargains, to be free to join or refrain from joining any labour organization as a condition of employment, to select their own check-weighmen and inspect weighing and measuring of coal. Living in company houses or trading at company stores may not be required as a condition of employment. Hours of labour

agreed upon by contracts between producers of more than two-thirds of the annual tonnage and one-half of the workers employed, are to be accepted by all code members. This same ratio applies as to wage agreements, which are to be filed with the Bituminous Labour Board and accepted by code members as minimum wages for classifications covered by agreements. This Board, which is assigned to the Department of Labour, can hold elections to determine who are employees' representatives, offer its services as mediator, and upon written submission of a controversy, act as arbitrator. The Board has three members, named by the President, with representation for producers and for labour and an impartial chairman.

### Accidents on Electric Railways

There were four passengers, two employees and 49 other persons killed in accidents on Canadian electric railways in 1934, according to information recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This total of 55 was an increase of 22 persons or 67 per cent over the 1933 total but it was smaller than the total of any other year since 1925. The 49 other persons included 26 pedestrians, 21 motorists and 2 others.

The number of persons injured amounted to 2,680, which was the smallest number since 1921. Those included 1,602 passengers, 443 pedestrians, 207 motorists, 65 occupants of other vehicles, 101 conductors and motormen, 20 bus operators, 134 other employees and 108 other persons.

An analysis of the classes of vehicles involved in these accidents shows the following averages per million miles run: buses, 0.2933 persons killed and 20.416 injured; one-man cars, 0.5242 persons killed and 16.180 injured; cars operated by two men, 0.3934 persons killed and 28.039 injured. The bus mileage includes a small amount made by buses with two men in charge. Usually the heavy runs with dense street traffic are assigned to cars operated by two men on systems operating both classes of car and this would have an effect on the number of accidents per mile run. The injuries are not classified into major and minor, and consequently must be considered as approximately the same each year. It is pointed out that it would be a mistake to consider the operators of electric cars and buses operated by the electric railway companies as responsible for all those accidents, but they were involved in them. Also several years' records

should be analysed before conclusions are drawn as to the relative safety of each class of vehicle.

High silicosis and tuberculosis rates were found among a group of anthracite miners examined in different sections of the anthracite field in Pennsylvania in a study of anthracite silicosis made by the United States Public Health Service. Physical examinations of 2,711 active workers showed that 616, or 22.7 per cent, had anthracite silicosis, 106 being in the more advanced stages of the disease. Tuberculosis as a complication was found in 124 cases. The disease developed most rapidly in workers exposed to high concentrations of the dust, about 13 per cent of the rock workers being in the first stage of anthracite silicosis when the working period was less than 15 years, while 9 out of 10 of these workers who had been employed more than 25 years had the disease.

A scheme of land settlement for the unemployed in Great Britain this year, was announced recently by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald. It is proposed to settle about 18,000 families, taken from special areas, in groups of 150 to 200, on small holdings each between three and five acres in extent. Instructors in the production of market garden crops, pigs and poultry will be provided for each group. The men will build their own houses during the first year, they and their families continuing to receive unemployment benefits during that time; and the government will provide land and materials and all necessary equipment. According to estimates in the London *Daily Telegraph* the cost of the scheme will be about \$375 per settler, and it is stated that \$50,000,000 will be appropriated for the undertaking in England, and \$20,000,000 in Scotland.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### The Forty-Hour Week

Last June the International Labour Conference adopted a Convention on the principle of the forty-hour week without a lowering of the standard of living of the workers. The application of this principle to various industries was to be laid down in separate Conventions containing detailed provisions.

Immediately after this general decision, the Conference adopted a first Convention covering the glass-bottle industry. Then it placed the question of similar Conventions for public works, building and contracting, the iron and steel industry, and coal mines on the agenda of the 1936 session of the Conference.

At the same time, the Conference requested the Governing Body to study the possibility of also placing on the agenda of the 1936 session the questions of reduction of hours of work in the textile and chemical industries and in the printing and bookbinding trades.

When the matter came up for discussion by the Governing Body at its seventy-third session in October, the Chairman of the Employers' Group opposed the placing of the reduction of hours of work, in any of these industries on the agenda of the 1936 Conference. He pointed out that most of the Employers' Group were opposed to the principle of the forty-hour week, and argued that the agenda for the 1936 Conference already was overloaded and that additional items might militate against the success of the Conference.

Mr. Hayday (Workers, Great Britain), insisted upon the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry, as it was among those industries that best lent themselves to such a measure.

The British Government representative held, on the contrary, that it would be premature to place this question on the 1936 agenda. He maintained that, before being discussed internationally, the problem should be subjected to a more detailed study in the countries concerned.

The French Government and Workers' representatives both supported Mr. Hayday's proposal. The United States Government representative said his country was greatly interested in reduction of hours of work in the textile industry. He urged that the question be dealt with in 1936 in such a manner that one or several Conventions could be adopted.

The Japanese Government representative stressed the differences in conditions in the

textile industry obtaining in various countries. However, he would not oppose the proposal to place the subject on the 1936 agenda. The Italian Employers' representative spoke in favour of placing the question on the agenda for 1936, and by 17 votes to 6 the Governing Body so decided.

A discussion took place later as to whether the industry should be treated as a whole or in the following three divisions: (1) wool and cotton, (2) silk and artificial silk, (3) linen, jute and hemp. The decision was in favour of the former alternative.

Separate reports have been issued by the International Labour Office in connection with the proposals for reduction of hours of work, with special reference to: (a) public works undertaken or subsidized by Government; (b) iron and steel; (c) building and contracting; (d) glass-bottle manufacture; and (e) coal mines.

### Reports on Matters Affecting Seamen

The International Labour Office published two reports for submission to the Preparatory Maritime Conference which was held in Geneva in November 1935. One of these deals with Hours of Work on Board Ship and Manning, and the other with Holidays with Pay for Seamen.

At its meeting in April 1935, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to add the question of manning to the agenda of the next special Seamen's Session of the Conference, with a view to examination of the problem of hours of work on board ship and manning as a whole; to refer the question of manning in conjunction with hours of work on board ship to a preparatory tripartite meeting of the principal maritime countries to be held in November 1935; and to hold the next Seamen's Session of the Conference in the autumn of 1936, not only for the second discussion of the four questions standing over from 1929 but also with a view to final decision on the new question of manning. It was also decided to adopt the same procedure with regard to the question of holidays with pay for seamen.

The above-mentioned reports contain comparative analyses of the law and practice in the individual countries, together with conclusions and suggestions intended to serve as a basis for discussion. There are a proposed Draft Convention and Recommendations concerning the regulation of hours of work on board ship, and suggestions as to the points which might be covered by Conference decisions on the subjects of manning and holidays with pay.



### Ratifications by Chile

The Government of Chile, which had previously ratified nineteen Conventions of the International Labour Conference, notified the Secretariat of the League of Nations on October 18th of the formal ratification of fourteen additional Conventions passed at various sessions of the Conference between 1920 and 1933, thus bringing the total number of ratifications by Chile up to thirty-three.

The foregoing is of particular interest in connection with the proposed regional conference which is to be held under the auspices of the International Labour Body in Santiago de Chile opening on January 2, 1936, and in which all of the countries of North, Central and South America have been invited to participate.

### Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene

The ninth session of the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene was held in the International Labour Office from October 28 to 30, 1935, and was attended by medical experts from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands. An expert from the United States had been invited but was unable to be present.

The agenda included the following questions: extension of the list of occupational diseases involving the right to compensation (asbestosis, various kinds of poisoning and skin diseases), work in caissons and labelling of containers of toxic products. The Danish expert submitted to the Committee a proposal by the Government of Denmark for international co-operation in the study of diseases caused by dust, with special reference to silicosis.

The Committee adopted several resolutions on these points which will be submitted to the Governing Body.

### Japanese Employers and the I.L.O.

Before his return to Japan, the Japanese employers' delegate to the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (1925), sent to the National Confederation of Industrial Associations a message giving his impressions of the session.

"Although it is not easy for the International Labour Organization to realize the ideals it upholds, its existence is none the less significant. It is the only public organ through which Japan can participate in world economic activities at present, being no longer a member of the League of Nations. Even if Japan cannot derive many immediate benefits from the organization, it will be possible through this institution to keep in constant touch with

the general trend of the world and to assimilate gradually what is necessary and suitable to Japan in accordance with the Japanese situation. In this sense the International Labour Organization can never be ignored."

### Report on "Opium and Labour"

Under the above title the International Labour Office has just published a report on a documentary investigation into the extent and effects of opium smoking among workers.

This report was prepared by the Office in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1932, and the Governing Body of the Office decided at its 73rd Session that the report should be submitted to the Twentieth Session of the Conference, which will open in Geneva on June 4, 1936.

The report is based on documentary material furnished by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, and mainly on information contained in the published report of the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium Smoking in the Far East, and in the unpublished minutes of evidence given before the Commission.

After examining the situation in various Far-Eastern territories the report draws conclusions as to the extent of opium smoking among workers, and the relation of opium smoking to recruiting, migration, employment, wages and indebtedness, efficiency, accidents and health, and working and living conditions. The conclusions emphasize the close connection which the investigation has shown to exist between the conditions under which the workers live and work and the opium-smoking habit.

The annual report of the Schools of New Brunswick, 1933-34, published by the Chief Superintendent of Education, indicates that the total number of schools in operation on June 30, 1934, was 2,516, an increase of 94 over last year; the total number of teachers was 2,764, an increase of 124 over the previous year, and the total number of pupils in attendance was 91,184, an increase of 1,903 over the preceding year. According to a tabular summary, the average salaries paid to the various classes of teachers in 1934 were as follows: Grammar school, \$1,875.40; superior school, \$1,101.05; first class male, \$929.81; second class male, \$468.49; third class male, \$336.54; first class female, \$799.34; second class female, \$432.73; and third class female, \$312.81. The total expenditure from the provincial revenues for the payment of grants to teachers for the year under review was \$356,467.50.

## THREE SOURCES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

### Review of the Major Factors in the World Economic Crisis

UNDER the title, *Three Sources of Unemployment*,\* the International Labour Office has published a survey of Professor Vladimir Woytinsky in which he traces the combined action of population changes, technical progress and economic development upon this world-wide problem.

In discussing the share of each of the factors in the present unemployment the author enumerates them as follows: (1) technical progress, increasing the individual output of the workers and making it possible to obtain the same production with less labour (technological unemployment); (2) reduction of activity owing to economic depression (cyclical unemployment); (3) variations in population (the demographic factor).

To distinguish the share of each of these factors professor Woytinsky proposes an analytical formula, the value of which depends upon the quality of unemployment statistics. These are admittedly inadequate. For this reason he aims primarily at working out a scientific method, and offers various suggestions for improving employment and unemployment statistics.

Subject to these reservations, Professor Woytinsky applies his formula to the study of unemployment in several important industrial countries and comes to various interesting conclusions which are condensed in the *Monthly Summary of the International Labour Organization* as follows:—

(1) Although the development of unemployment possibilities in the various countries since the war has not been uniform, the three depressions that have shaken the economic life of the world during the past 16 years—namely, in 1920-1922, 1926-1927, and since the end of 1929—have been international in character, and have spread to a number of countries.

(2) The characteristic feature of the period between the end of the war and the beginning of the world depression is the fact that in many countries the development of employment has failed to keep pace with the growth of production. This was the case in the United States in the middle of a period of marked prosperity, as also in Great Britain, with its standing army of unemployed workers, in Germany during the years of economic recovery, in Japan, the Scandinavian countries, etc.

It was during the summer of 1929 that the economic situation of the world was, compara-

tively speaking, most prosperous. But even at that date there were more workers unemployed or on short time in many countries than there usually were during periods of depression before the war.

(3) From the demographic point of view two separate phases can be distinguished in the post-war period: up to 1930 the age groups entering occupational life were well stocked. After that date came the age groups from the war years, when the birth rate had been low.

During the first phase, up to 1930, there were three determining factors in the influx of new workers to the occupied population:

- (a) the natural increase at a rather high rate of the population of working age;
- (b) the removal of certain vestiges of the war years, when large numbers of women had temporarily engaged in occupational activity;
- (c) the decline of international migration movements as compared with the pre-war period.

Under the influence of these three factors, the occupied population in most countries increased from year to year. The rate of increase was quite high, but as a general rule it did not exceed the pre-war rate.

In the second phase, which covers the years of world-wide depression, the pressure on the employment market in Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, and some other countries, was appreciably relieved by the decline in the influx of new labour. This to some extent mitigated the effects of the decrease in production on employment possibilities.

(4) The distribution of population over the various occupational groups may be considered as a demographic problem in the wide sense. The gradual industrialisation of the population was a characteristic feature of the pre-war period: the proportion of the occupied population in industrial occupations rose, and these occupations were able to absorb the surplus supply of labour from rural areas.

After the war, the industrialization of the population ceased in many countries. In the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Norway industrial occupations are so crowded that they have ceased to attract the new elements in the occupied population.

(5) Everywhere the power of industry to absorb the additions to the occupied population has waned. In every country that has been affected by the latest depression and that has statistics of its unemployment market it has been found that the seat of the disease of unemployment lies in mining and manufacturing industry, not including building. But this

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phenomenon is always obscured to some extent by the fact that wage earners in search of employment are gradually forced into other occupational groups.

The absolute or relevant decrease in the ability of the industrial occupations to absorb additional labour must be attributed to the changes that occurred (1) in the rate of increase of the volume of industrial production, (2) in the output per head of industrial workers.

In all the cases studied, the volume of production is seen to have increased more rapidly than the individual output of the occupied population in industry (or of the wage earners employed in industrial undertakings).

Before the depression, then, industrial production in the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Norway was increasing less rapidly than the individual output of the workers employed. This meant the elimination of a certain amount of labour from the production process. The unemployment that had grown up in the industrial occupations in the United States, Japan and Norway before the depression may therefore be considered technological unemployment. In the case of Great Britain, the situation is rather more complex: the unduly slow growth of production was really the cause of the disproportion in the development of the various factors.

On the other hand, no evidence of technological unemployment can be found in the case of Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden or Denmark. It is true that human labour was displaced by machinery in these countries too, but this was counterbalanced by an increase in production that absorbed the labour thus set free.

(6) The unemployment that has come into existence since 1929 is due entirely to the decline in industrial production. In every country this unemployment was at first concentrated in the same branch of the economic system—industry. Other groups of occupations were not affected until later, and then much less acutely.

The amount of work to be performed during the depression kept pace with the falling rate of industrial production, but the undertakings were able, by spreading employment over a larger number of workers, to retain in their service a fraction of those who would otherwise have been dismissed as superfluous. When estimating the extent of unemployment during the depression, therefore, one must add to the official number of registered unemployed persons both those who are on short time and those "invisible" unemployed persons who have not applied to the exchanges because they expected no help from them.

The technological unemployment of 1929 might be thought to be insignificant and harmless when compared with this disastrous unemployment of economic origin. But nothing could be more mistaken than such a conclusion. The recent depression might never have reached such alarming proportions if the economic equilibrium of the world had not first of all been upset by the growth of unemployment right in the middle of a period of economic recovery and prosperity.

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A short history of the industrial diseases of silicosis and asbestosis has recently been prepared by the Home Office of Great Britain, and published in a memorandum.

Demarcating the two diseases, it is pointed out that the disease of the lungs now known as silicosis was recognized in Great Britain in very early times as a trade disease affecting those who worked on certain kinds of stone. It occurred amongst masons working with sandstone, and was called "stone masons' phthisis"; in later times it was found in those employed in grinding metals on sandstone wheels, and was called "grinders' rot"; it appeared too in potters who worked with ground flint, and was called "potters' asthma," and amongst miners in lead, tin and gold mines, it was known as "miners' phthisis." All these terms indicate the same disease, silicosis, which may be accompanied by tuberculosis. It has been found to occur in many industries and processes, all of which have one characteristic in common—exposure of the workers to the inhalation of silica dust.

Asbestosis is a disease of the lungs which resembles silicosis in many ways. It is produced as a result of the inhalation of dust of asbestos, and the increased use of this mineral in manufacturing processes during recent years has been followed by the occurrence of a considerable number of cases of the disease. During the three years 1932-4 the Medical Board certified 60 cases of disablement and 5 deaths among workers in the asbestos industry.

The object of the memorandum is to set out briefly what these diseases are, how and where they are produced, the measures which can be taken to prevent them, the provision made for compensation, and the arrangements for the medical examination and certification of workmen.

Research is going on, under the direction of a Committee appointed by the Medical Research Council, with a view to extending the knowledge and understanding of silicosis and other pulmonary diseases due to the inhalation of dusts.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1935

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

**T**HE employment situation at the end of November was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Practically all farming activities in the Maritimes were completed and only ordinary farm chores were being carried on. Weather conditions were adverse to good fishing, although smelt fishing was becoming more active as the season advanced. Logging operations were almost at a standstill, heavy rains having made lakes out of swamp lands and wood roads impassable. Sawmills at Chatham had finished work for the season, but sash and door factories were busy. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity, except for one mine which was idle, worked from two to four days per week. Manufacturing showed little change from previous reports, all producers showing a fair average, with nearly all plants working steady time, and the iron and steel industry reporting no idleness. Building construction was quiet, but maintenance work on highways continued. Freight traffic at Halifax by railroads was somewhat light, but that by truck was fairly heavy. Elsewhere, except at Sydney, rail and auto transportation was good. Trade was better, due to the fast approaching holiday season. Requests were received for domestics and charworkers in the Women's Division, and placements were made. Farming was quiet in the Province of Quebec, but great activity was reported in logging, particularly at Hull, where over 1,000 bushmen had been placed during the month. From other places in the province reports varied. Chicoutimi and Three Rivers districts required fewer woodsmen, but at Rouyn and Sherbrooke the demand was good. Manufacturing showed little change. Tobacco, clothing, iron and steel, leather and fur establishments were busy, but shoe factories were not so active. Building construction showed little improvement, except at Sherbrooke, which reported conditions satisfactory. Transportation was exceptionally good at Quebec City and Three Rivers. Trade was fair. In the Women's Division a number of calls were received for domestic help, many of which were easily filled.

The demand for farm workers in Ontario was small, with a large surplus of applicants adequate for all requirements. Where wages offered were too low, difficulty was experi-

enced in filling these requests, as the men preferred work in relief camps where hours were shorter and clothing supplied. Few vacancies were available for bushmen, as nearly all camps were filled to capacity, with very little labour turnover and no camps opening up. Mining was quiet. Manufacturing plants in general were running fairly steadily. Staffs were well maintained but no additional workers called for. Temporary layoffs were reported in one or two localities, due to seasonal slackness or stocktaking, but these did not affect the manufacturing situation as a whole. Building construction showed little change; larger projects already underway were nearing completion, and few new ones of any size contemplated. Highway work and airport construction continued as a relief measure. Railroads running out of St. Thomas were very busy and all men working in the traffic department were making good time. Trade, wholesale and retail, was good. In the Women's Department clerical and industrial placements were difficult to make, as all firms were canvassed by those out of work without reporting to the offices of the Employment Service, but many placements in domestic service were effected and in the majority of instances satisfactory workers obtained.

The trend of placements in farming was upwards in the Prairie Provinces, mostly due, however, to the effective working out of the winter Farm Labour Relief Scheme, although some men found employment with farmers independent of the government bonus. Logging was quiet, also mining, the milder weather halting sales to some extent in the latter industry. Manufacturing was unchanged. Little new building construction was reported, although building permits in Winnipeg for the past eleven months were considerably higher than those for the corresponding period of 1934. Relief camps continued to operate. In the Women's Section at Winnipeg there was a marked increase in requests for domestics, particularly for country points, but in Saskatchewan and Alberta conditions were quieter, with sufficient applicants on hand to meet all demands.

Quietness prevailed in the farming industry in British Columbia. No help was needed in the orchards and women from the packing houses were being laid off. Logging appeared more prosperous and saw and shingle mills were all running full time.



Mining was brisk. Fishing was practically completed for the season. Manufacturing was unchanged. Building construction was rather quiet with no new work being undertaken and relief projects continued. The dry docks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were quiet, but at all other ports waterfront work was

heavy. Vancouver, however, was still hampered by a longshore strike which diverted much business to other harbours. Trade was fair. A number of women were registered for office and store work but none was available; there was, however, a scarcity of experienced domestics.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on November 1 was 9,482, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,012,103 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,777 having an aggregate membership of 169,839 persons, 13.3 per cent

of whom were without employment on November 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, as Reported by Employers

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed a continuation of the generally upward tendency in evidence during the last six months, the improvement resulting in a higher level of employment at November 1 than in any other month since December 1, 1930. The 9,482 firms making returns reported payrolls aggregating 1,012,103, compared with 997,300 at October 1, 1935. Reflecting this increase of 14,803 persons, the index rose from 106.1 in the preceding month to 107.7 at the first of November, as compared with 100.2 on November 1, 1934. The advance at the date under review is decidedly larger than that recorded at November 1 in any of the five previous years in which the indicated trend of employment has been favourable; in the remaining years for which statistics are available, industrial activity had declined at that date in most cases substantially, so that the average change in the index

from October 1 to November 1 is a reduction of about one point. As a consequence of this upward movement, the seasonally-adjusted index rose from 101.1 at October 1, 1935, to 103.5 at the beginning of November.

In the fifteen years of the record, the unadjusted index at November 1 has been as follows: 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3. (1926 average=100).

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November, 1935, in logging, highway and building construction, mining, retail trade and manufacturing as a whole also afforded greater employment. Within the last-named group (in which the general gain was contra-seasonal) there were especially pronounced increases in iron and steel, these also being contrary to the usual seasonal movement at November 1 in the years since 1920. Textiles and some other industries were also more active, while the

food and lumber divisions released large numbers of persons as the season's work drew to a close. Transportation, railway construction, communications and services showed contractions, as is customary in the autumn.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given below.

### Employment by Economic Areas

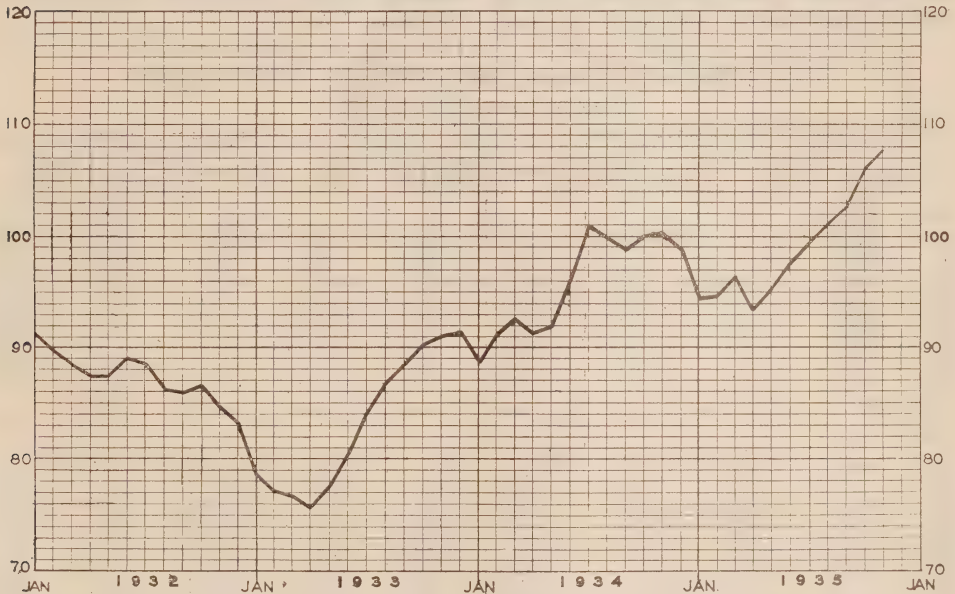
The tendency was downward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while improvement was recorded in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment in all five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of November in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

October. An increase had been indicated on November 1, 1934, but the index was then over six points lower than at the latest date, when it was 111.1.

*Quebec.*—Firms in Quebec showed their seventh consecutive monthly increase; this took place chiefly in logging, which was decidedly more active, while there were also gains in manufacturing, building and retail trade. On the other hand, highway and railway construction and hotels and restaurants registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food and clay, glass and stone divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character; pulp and paper, textile and iron

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a decline in the Maritime Provinces on November 1, 1935, following a season of considerable activity; most of the loss took place in highway construction, but manufacturing (mainly in lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power works) and mining were also slacker. On the other hand, vegetable food and iron and steel factories, building construction, logging and trade showed improvement. Returns were received from 660 employers, with 79,290 workers on their payrolls, or 1,284 fewer than at the beginning of

and steel factories, however, recorded considerably heightened activity. The 2,244 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 5,393 persons, bringing them to 289,363 on November 1. Employment was brisker than on the same date in 1934, when a gain, involving a similar number of workers had been indicated. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that employment is, on the average, in rather smaller volume on November 1 than on October 1; the increase of nearly two per cent occurring at the beginning of November, 1935, is therefore of particular interest.



*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed further improvement, which compared favourably with the general decline indicated, on the average, at November 1 in the years since 1920. The tendency had been seasonally downward at the beginning of November of last year, and the index then was lower by over six points than on the date under review, when it was 110.0. There was a substantial advance at the latest date in logging; metallic ore mining, highway construction, retail trade and manufacturing as a whole also afforded employment to a considerably larger number of workers than at October 1. Within the manufacturing division, the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, textile, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus divisions were brisker, while leather, vegetable food, lumber, clay, glass and stone, mineral product, pulp and paper and electric light and power plants showed losses. A combined working force of 421,522 persons was reported by the 4,190 employers whose data were tabulated,

and who had 414,197 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces on November 1, 1935, the seventh recorded in as many months; the gain at the latest date is especially interesting in that it is contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated at the beginning of November in the years since 1920. Returns were compiled from 1,381 firms having 136,640 employees, as against 129,798 on October 1, 1935. Logging, coal-mining and highway construction afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, service, transportation and railway construction showed contractions. There was a small gain, on the whole, in manufacturing, occurring mainly in animal food plants. The general expansion in the Prairies considerably exceeds that also noted on November 1, 1934, when the index was several points lower, standing at 96.5, as compared with 108.1 at the latest date.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926.....	100.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	104.0	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.0
Nov. 1, 1930.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1.....	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1.....	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1.....	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1.....	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1.....	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1.....	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1.....	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1.....	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	103.0
Oct. 1.....	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1.....	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1935.....	100.0	7.8	28.6	41.7	13.5	8.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*British Columbia.*—A further decrease in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,007 employers furnishing returns aggregated 85,288, compared with 88,761 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories, together with contractions in lumber and non-ferrous metal plants. Transportation and highway and railway construction also showed declines. On the other hand, building was rather more active. Employment generally was much brisker than on November 1 of last year, when the shrinkage recorded had been on a smaller scale; the index then stood at 94.1, as compared with 101.8 at the latest date.

### Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while in Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver there were reductions. The general situation in all these centres was better than

that indicated by the firms reporting at the beginning of November, 1934.

*Montreal.*—Further improvement occurred in Montreal on November 1, when 459 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,303 co-operating firms, who employed 137,380. Manufactures showed heightened activity, and there were gains in construction and retail trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile and leather factories, but vegetable food, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants reported advances. A rather smaller increase had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then over four points lower.

*Quebec City.*—Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 164 employers of 13,176 persons, compared with 13,350 on October 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while transportation and trade recorded moderate improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather and building material plants. Employment as reported by em-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922.....	93.8	.....	101.9	.....	.....	.....	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.4	.....	99.2	110.5	94.4	.....	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	.....	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	93.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.0	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1.....	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
April 1.....	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1.....	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1.....	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1.....	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1.....	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1.....	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1.....	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1.....	91.7	100.5	101.7	101.7	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cit- ies as at Nov. 1, 1935.	13.6	1.3	12.3	1.3	3.2	1.5	3.9	3.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



ployers was in greater volume than at the beginning of November, 1934, when the indicated losses had been on a rather smaller scale.

*Toronto.*—There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,409 firms in Toronto, who had 124,246 persons in their employ, or 849 more than in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing (notably in textile, printing and publishing and iron and steel plants), and in retail trade. On the other hand, transportation and construction were quieter. A similar gain, on the whole, had been registered at November 1 a year ago, but the index then was between four and five points lower.

*Ottawa.*—In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the pulp and paper division; transportation and road construction were also rather slacker, while building reported greater activity. The changes in

the other groups were slight. The 177 employers furnishing data reported 13,103 workers, as against 13,626 on October 1. Employment was in better volume than on the same date in 1934, when the trend had also been downward.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton increased substantially on November 1, when the 274 co-operating firms employed 32,501 persons, or 467 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel group, while clay, glass and stone products employed fewer persons; other industries, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing, showed little general change. A somewhat larger gain had been reported at the beginning of November of last year; the index then was some fifteen points lower.

*Windsor.*—Activity in the Border Cities showed a further pronounced increase; 171 employers reported 15,633 persons on their

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	117.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1.....	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1.....	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1.....	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
April 1.....	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1.....	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1.....	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1.....	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1.....	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1.....	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1.....	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1.....	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1935.....	100.0	51.5	4.4	6.0	2.1	9.9	13.9	2.5	9.7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

payrolls, compared with 14,468 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place largely in the automobile and related industries. A marked decrease had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a much lower level.

**Winnipeg.**—Employment in Winnipeg showed another moderate gain, according to 460 firms employing 39,175 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 39,005 in their last report. Manufacturing reported slight advances, while transportation and trade released help. Little general change had been recorded on November 1, 1934; employment was then in lesser volume.

**Vancouver.**—There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 422 employers had 32,238 persons on their staffs, or 720 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed declines, those in the first-named occurring main-

ly in food and lumber factories. Employment generally was more active than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufactures showed a continuation of the uninterrupted upward trend indicated since the opening of the year; the gains, though slight, were particularly interesting because with only one exception, the movement in factory employment has been unfavourable at the beginning of November in the years since 1920. Reflecting this contra-seasonal improvement, the crude index rose from 103.3 on October 1 to 103.5 on November 1, while after correction for seasonal variation, the index stood at 102.5, or nearly two points higher than the adjusted figure for the preceding month. Both crude

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Nov. 1, 1935	Oct. 1, 1935	Nov. 1, 1934	Nov. 1, 1933	Nov. 1, 1932	Nov. 1, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	51.5	103.5	103.3	92.8	86.5	81.7	88.8	104.6
Animal products—edible.....	2.3	120.5	124.6	111.9	104.8	98.2	101.0	107.9
Fur and products.....	.2	100.4	103.2	91.1	91.7	87.0	84.5	105.8
Leather and products.....	2.1	106.3	110.1	96.0	96.1	89.3	89.0	82.1
Boots and shoes.....	1.4	107.2	114.0	95.1	101.0	94.5	95.6	82.5
Lumber and products.....	4.0	76.2	79.9	67.9	61.5	54.7	66.5	84.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.2	66.5	72.5	56.9	49.7	40.9	51.7	72.0
Furniture.....	.7	86.6	82.0	78.9	76.3	75.8	98.0	111.7
Other lumber products.....	1.1	97.8	101.1	93.7	86.8	80.4	86.8	101.9
Musical instruments.....	.1	51.8	50.1	55.2	44.3	48.0	66.7	83.1
Plant products—edible.....	3.6	126.5	136.2	114.4	116.2	111.7	109.4	118.7
Pulp and paper products.....	5.9	98.6	98.5	95.3	89.0	88.0	94.0	106.1
Pulp and paper.....	2.6	88.6	89.1	85.7	77.4	73.8	83.1	99.4
Paper products.....	.9	117.8	115.9	107.8	101.7	101.4	99.4	107.8
Printing and publishing.....	2.4	105.1	105.0	103.9	100.0	102.3	106.7	114.5
Rubber products.....	1.2	96.3	92.3	91.7	87.0	82.0	95.9	105.8
Textile products.....	10.0	118.9	116.9	110.0	105.4	99.2	94.6	101.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.9	134.8	131.7	122.3	116.2	106.2	94.9	99.2
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	93.3	90.7	88.5	81.6	78.0	74.1	85.1
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	145.8	141.2	121.8	130.0	112.5	99.1	90.3
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	534.8	529.8	476.6	425.5	366.0	273.8	249.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.0	127.2	123.5	118.5	122.5	115.2	106.6	111.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	105.8	105.6	100.3	92.9	91.8	92.8	104.2
Other textile products.....	1.0	97.7	97.2	89.7	83.4	75.9	80.8	87.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	122.3	120.8	110.9	117.4	109.6	114.6	127.1
Tobacco.....	.9	106.2	107.2	101.3	113.4	103.0	102.9	116.8
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	144.6	138.4	124.6	124.1	118.9	132.3	143.0
Wood distillates and extracts.....	-1	145.5	139.0	125.5	122.7	117.7	98.3	144.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	134.8	132.0	125.1	113.4	108.1	112.8	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.9	80.1	84.5	73.8	62.1	61.1	96.8	122.9
Electric current.....	1.5	117.6	119.6	116.2	109.1	111.6	129.8	130.6
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	131.2	128.4	111.6	95.1	108.0	132.6	155.6
Iron and steel products.....	11.6	88.7	84.7	71.3	63.0	57.6	68.8	97.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.4	116.7	112.0	89.2	72.4	61.2	67.6	100.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.1	95.8	94.9	82.9	67.4	62.4	84.3	114.1
Agricultural implements.....	.5	55.9	53.0	39.6	30.2	21.9	22.9	36.0
Land vehicles.....	5.1	85.4	79.0	67.9	63.0	55.3	61.6	98.3
Automobiles and parts.....	1.8	131.5	110.8	71.2	60.0	47.5	51.2	89.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	62.9	68.0	45.3	44.8	64.3	71.2	109.7
Heating appliances.....	.5	113.1	112.1	100.1	89.9	82.4	100.4	123.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	.6	86.8	83.9	63.9	51.9	52.6	93.4	142.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	97.4	97.1	72.5	64.8	66.5	76.3	100.4
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	83.5	86.4	78.6	69.9	67.9	86.8	98.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	126.8	125.8	111.7	93.8	82.9	98.7	130.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.4	139.8	142.7	134.3	127.8	119.0	123.2	155.6
Miscellaneous.....	.5	124.6	130.2	120.9	103.7	101.0	105.8	113.2

\* The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



and seasonally-corrected indexes were higher on November 1, 1935, than in any other month since November, 1930.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in the years since 1920: 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1; 1927, 104.9; 1926, 102.7; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.3; 1923, 98.7; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 87.8.

A brief review of the course of employment in manufacturing during the elapsed months of 1935 shows, as already mentioned, uninterrupted improvement of a general character from January 1 to November 1. During this period, the unadjusted index advanced from 87.4 at the former to 103.5 at the latter date, or by 18.4 per cent. The index on the date under review (103.5) was 10.7 points, or 11.5 per cent higher than on November 1, 1934, when the reported contraction had slightly exceeded the average decline in the experience of the years since 1920.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports for November 1 from 5,585 manufacturers whose staffs aggregated 520,601, compared with 519,513 at the beginning of October. There were large increases in iron and steel, which were of special interest because they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of November in the last fourteen years. The textile, rubber, electrical appliance, chemical, beverage, and non-ferrous metal industries also afforded greater employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, the animal and vegetable food, lumber, leather, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-metallic mineral, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries released employees, the declines being in many cases of a seasonal nature.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Meat-preserving plants reported greatly increased activity, but curtailment in dairies and fish canneries caused a reduction in the group as a whole. Statistics were received from 275 manufacturers, employing 22,924 persons, as compared with 23,748 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in British Columbia, was much larger than that registered on the corresponding date last year, but activity was then at a generally lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—There was a falling-off in employment in this group on November 1, mainly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. The 282 firms furnishing data reported 21,646 workers, as against 22,417 on October 1. The index was some ten points

higher than on the same date in 1934, when a similar decline had been noted.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further seasonal reductions, involving a smaller number of employees than in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was in greater volume than in November, 1934. The losses on the date under review took place principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture works showed improvement. A combined working force of 40,015 persons was reported by the 813 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 41,928 at the beginning of October. The most pronounced decreases were in the Maritime Provinces, but the tendency was generally downward.

*Musical Instruments.*—An increase in staffs was indicated in musical instrument factories, 35 of which employed 1,479 workers, or 65 more than on October 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of November, 1934, when a rather larger advance had been made.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Fruit and vegetable canneries reported very marked seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while sugar and syrup, and chocolate and confectionery factories showed an advance. The forces of the 459 co-operating firms aggregated 36,637 persons, or 2,757 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia; in the Prairie Provinces, little general change was noted, while there was improvement in the Maritime Provinces. The curtailment, on the whole, involved a much smaller number of workers than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was over twelve points lower than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was no general change in the staffs reported by employers in this group, 594 of whom had 59,873 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 59,844 at the beginning of October. Improvement was recorded in printing and publishing houses, while pulp and paper mills were rather slacker. The tendency was favourable in Quebec and the Western Provinces, but there were declines in Ontario and the Maritimes. Larger gains had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, in spite of which the index was then over three points lower.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed a considerable advance on November 1; data were compiled from 51 firms with 12,271 employees, as against 11,762 in their last report. Employment was at a higher

level than on November 1, 1934, when little general change had been noted.

*Textile Products.*—Hosiery and knitting, cotton, woollen, garment and miscellaneous textile factories reported heightened activity, but the production of headwear showed a slight falling-off; 984 textile manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 99,313 on October 1 to 101,127 on the date under review. The increases took place chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. A small gain had been shown at the beginning of November last year, when the index was several points lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a decline in tobacco works, while beverage factories afforded more employment, according to the 171 establishments furnishing statistics in this group, which employed 16,066 persons as compared with 15,875 on October 1. Most of the improvement mentioned occurred in Ontario. A reduction had been indicated on the corresponding date last year, when employment was in smaller volume.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A considerable advance was recorded in this group, in which statements were furnished by 199 plants employing 11,051 persons, or 231 more than in their last report. Activity was decidedly greater than in the autumn of 1934, when the tendency had also been upward.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—A seasonal falling-off was noted in building material plants, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while slight gains occurred in British Columbia; employment generally was at a higher level than on November 1, 1934, when less extensive losses, on the whole, had taken place. The forces of the 197 employers from whom information was received, declined since October 1 by 478 persons, to 8,837 at the beginning of November, 1935.

*Electric Light and Power.*—Employment in the production of electric current showed a contraction, 247 workers being released from the forces of the 98 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 14,849 persons. Smaller declines had been indicated in this industry on November 1 of last year, when the index was slightly lower.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Considerable improvement was reported in electrical apparatus works, 110 of which had 14,372 employees, or 295 more than in their last return. A similar increase had occurred on the same date in 1934, but employment was then in decidedly smaller volume.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Employment in automobile and other land vehicle works

showed important increases, mainly in the production of automobiles and railroad rolling stock; the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, structural iron and steel, wire and other divisions of the iron and steel industry also reported heightened activity. The general increase exceeds that indicated in any other of the Novembers on record in which the trend has been favourable; the average change in the last fourteen years, however, has been a decline.

Statements were received from 846 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 116,901 persons, as compared with 111,578 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in all except the Western Provinces. Improvement on a smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of November last year, and employment then was quieter than on the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Data tabulated from 159 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 20,148 workers, or 172 more than on October 1. There was an increase in the base and the precious metal divisions, but smelting and refining and aluminum works reported a small falling-off. Employment was decidedly brisker than on the same date of 1934, when curtailment in personnel had been indicated.

*Non-Metallic Mineral Products.*—There was a decline in employment in non-metallic mineral product factories, 139 of which released 286 persons, bringing their staffs to 14,186 at the beginning of November. The index was higher than on November 1 of last year, when a slighter reduction had been noted.

### Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 306 firms employing 44,448 men, or 11,893 more than in the preceding month. This advance was only three times exceeded in the fourteen preceding Novembers for which data are available; one of these larger gains had taken place on November 1, 1934, and the index then, standing at 171.9, was higher than at the latest date, when it was 158.4. The volume of employment in bush operations was greater than in the early winter of any other year of the record except 1934 and 1929. There were increases on the date under review in four of the five economic areas, only British Columbia showing a falling-off from October 1.

### Mining

Coal-mining and the extraction of metallic ores afforded much more employment, while quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were rather slacker. Statements were com-



piled from 355 mine operators, with 60,817 employees, or 1,376 more than in their last report. Of the total employees recorded on the date under review, 25,131 belonged in the coal-mining, 28,105 in the metallic ore and 7,581 in the non-metallic mineral group. A rather larger gain on the whole had been indicated at the same date in 1934, but the index then was below its level at the time of writing.

### Communications

Telephones showed a moderate seasonal contraction, while telegraphs afforded slightly more employment. The companies and branches making returns had 21,548 workers on their payrolls, a loss of 190 since October 1. The index of employment was fractionally higher than on November 1, 1934, when a similar falling-off had been noted.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was a reduction in activity in local transportation, according to 210 firms whose staffs aggregated 26,030 at the beginning of November, as compared with 26,350 in the preceding month. The decline occurred chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was at a higher level than at the corresponding date in 1934, when similar losses were reported.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 101 divisional superintendents and other employers in the railway operation group, whose payrolls were reduced by 1,234 persons, to 59,026 on November 1. The largest contractions were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was slacker than at the beginning of November, 1934, when little general change had been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A decrease was noted in water transportation, 102 companies employing 15,015 workers, as compared with 15,706 in the preceding month. There was a falling-off in Quebec and British Columbia. Similar curtailment, on the whole, had been shown on November 1 last year, when the index stood at 88.3, compared with 89.8 on the date under review.

### Construction

*Building.*—There was a considerable increase in building, 1,237 persons being added to the forces of the 699 co-operating contractors, who had 28,627 employees, a number substantially in excess of that reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of November, 1934; a smaller gain had then been experienced. The greatest advance on the date under review took place in Quebec, but the tendency was generally favourable.

*Highway.*—Work on highways and streets decreased in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec

and British Columbia, but there were moderate increases in Ontario and large gains in the Prairies. The index, at 226.3 at the beginning of November, was higher than on the same date of 1934, when losses on the whole had been reported. Statements were tabulated from 368 employers, whose staffs, standing at 83,753 were larger by 4,738 persons than on October 1, 1935.

*Railway.*—Seasonal curtailment of railway construction work was recorded in all economic areas, the most marked reductions occurring in the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 33 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 31,614 persons on October 1, to 28,521 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was on a much smaller scale than that registered on the corresponding date in 1934, and the level of employment then was lower.

### Services

Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry cleaning establishments were seasonally quiet, while the fluctuations in other branches of services were slight, according to 460 firms employing 25,297 persons, or 715 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 117.1, was 2.2 points higher than that of November 1, 1934, when smaller changes, on the whole, had been indicated.

### Trade

The trend of employment in trade was again upward, 714 workers being added to the forces of the 1,178 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 98,420. The advance took place in the retail division, wholesale houses showing curtailment in employment. The index stood at 124.6, compared with 121.3 on November 1, 1934, when the reported gains had been on a larger scale. The advance this year was less than the average indicated in the years since 1920, the unseasonably mild weather prevailing in certain sections of the country at the beginning of November having retarded activity in trade. Pronounced expansion in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

### Tables

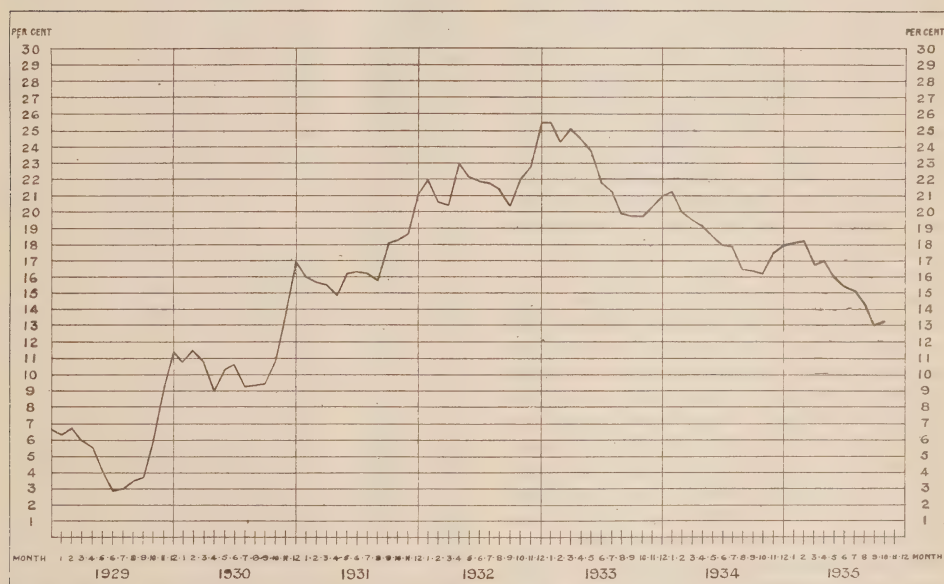
Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1935

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

absorbed a considerably greater number of workers than in September and were almost entirely responsible for the better situation reflected from that province. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia there was little variation in the level of employment afforded from September, though the trend was toward heightened activity. Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions, on the contrary, reported declines in available work of very moderate proportions and of rather general distribution throughout the various trades and industries. Quieter conditions prevailing in the Quebec garment trades,

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Activity for local trade union members at the close of October tended less favourably than in September, the minor declines noted being the first interruption in the series of employment advances characterizing the industrial situation since the close of April. Returns for October were tabulated from 1,777 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 169,839 persons, 22,583, or 13.3 per cent, of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 13.0 in September. Conditions, however, were improved from October of last year when 16.2 per cent of the members reported were out of work. The Alberta coal mines

offset in part by employment advancement among leather workers, was the determining factor in the slight adverse change noted in that province from September, though activity in the building and construction trades was also somewhat retarded. In Ontario, recessions of slight importance in any one group of trades occurred. Compared with the returns for October last year British Columbia and Ontario members were considerably better employed during the month reviewed, the improvement being especially pronounced among building and construction tradesmen. In Manitoba and Alberta gains on a somewhat smaller scale, were registered, Quebec



and Saskatchewan unions indicating an upward trend of activity, though the change from October a year ago was but fractional. Employment for New Brunswick members, however, was at a slightly lower level than in October, 1934, and in Nova Scotia the same volume of unemployment was registered in both months compared.

Returns on unemployment for the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately each month. In Halifax during October conditions were considerably brighter than in the preceding month, and in Vancouver and Edmonton a slightly higher level of activity was maintained. The percentage of idleness reported from Montreal remained identical with that of September. Regina unions, however, reported moderate recessions in employment and in Toronto, Winnipeg and Saint John smaller declines occurred. When contrasting with the returns for October a year ago employment for Vancouver members rose substantially during the month reviewed, while increased activity, of much lesser degree, was evident among Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton unions. Saint John unions, on the contrary, reflected a large increase in slackness, and in Halifax also unemployment was considerably more pronounced.

From the chart which accompanies this article it will be noticed that the curve, after pursuing a consistently downward course from the close of April, indicative of a favourable trend of activity, changed in direction during October, showing an upward projection, though the variance from the close of September was very slight. In this movement the curve followed a course contrary to that of the corresponding month last year though the level reached at the close of the month was lower than that of October, 1934.

In the manufacturing industries employment eased off slightly during October from the previous month, according to the reports tabulated from 481 organizations with 53,596 members. Of these, 7,630 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 14.2, as compared with 12.7 per cent in September. A somewhat greater volume of work was afforded than in October, 1934, when unemployment stood at 16.7 per cent. The Quebec garment trades were considerably slacker than in September and affected largely the situation in the manufacturing industries, as a whole. Among hat and cap workers also, there was a substantial drop in available work, and a downward employment trend was apparent among general labourers, glass, textile and carpet, and brewery workers.

On the contrary, the situation for leather workers was much improved from September. Among jewellery and wood workers the percentage gains were noteworthy, though including few members. A slightly higher level of activity was reflected by bakers and confectioners, papermakers and metal polishers,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	20.5	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.6	20.2	18.2
Oct., 1919.....	3.2	1.4	2.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	5.0	2.0
Oct., 1920.....	0.3	0.4	9.5	3.0	3.3	0.3	0.8	15.7	6.1
Oct., 1921.....	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Oct., 1922.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Oct., 1923.....	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Oct., 1924.....	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8
Oct., 1925.....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	0.4	1.8	0.8	5.6	2.6
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	0.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.4	4.4	4.9	3.9
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Oct., 1932.....	15.1	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.2	22.0
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	29.7	23.6	22.2	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	23.1	15.1	27.5	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.5	20.4	21.9	10.7	25.5	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.6	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	13.4	22.2	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.3	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.7	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.1	15.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	15.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.8	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.5	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2
Nov., 1934.....	5.3	7.9	25.7	16.3	16.3	11.7	10.7	21.3	17.5
Dec., 1934.....	4.7	7.2	24.5	18.7	16.1	13.1	9.0	24.6	18.0
Jan., 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Feb., 1935.....	6.4	8.2	22.3	20.0	15.1	11.8	13.8	21.1	18.2
Mar., 1935.....	6.6	8.2	22.0	17.2	14.4	12.0	15.6	17.0	16.7
April, 1935.....	5.2	13.1	20.7	16.6	14.5	9.8	20.8	19.7	17.0
May, 1935.....	5.9	8.4	22.2	12.9	14.1	10.2	21.8	17.2	15.9
June, 1935.....	12.2	8.1	21.9	12.0	13.7	9.4	20.0	13.2	15.4
July, 1935.....	8.1	7.8	19.0	14.3	11.6	7.5	23.2	12.6	15.1
Aug., 1935.....	8.3	8.1	18.3	13.3	10.7	7.9	18.4	13.1	14.2
Sept., 1935.....	8.3	8.1	18.3	13.3	10.7	7.9	18.4	13.1	14.2
Oct., 1935.....	6.0	8.7	20.4	10.4	8.1	6.2	13.7	14.0	13.0
Nov., 1935.....	6.0	8.7	20.4	10.4	8.1	6.2	13.7	14.0	13.0
Dec., 1935.....	4.7	8.6	21.5	11.3	10.2	8.9	17.9	13.4	13.3

while iron and steel workers, printing tradesmen and cigar makers showed increases of a fractional nature. Unchanged conditions were reflected by fur workers from September. A decidedly more favourable situation than in October a year ago was shown by wood workers, papermakers, glass and fur workers, and general labourers, and moderate improvement by iron and steel workers, metal polishers, and bakers and confectioners. Conditions for printing tradesmen and garment workers were but nominally better. On the other hand, leather workers suffered large losses in employment and noteworthy recessions were apparent among jewellery and hat and cap workers. Cigar makers reported curtailment in activity of moderate degree, while among brewery, and textile and carpet workers the variation from October last year was very slight, though adverse.

Employment advancement of considerable proportions was evident among coal miners during October, the 50 organizations making returns, with a total of 15,129 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 4.7 as compared with 9.8 per cent of idleness at the close of September. There was little change in the level of activity from October last year, though the tendency was favourable, unemployment for that month standing at 5.4. Alberta miners were afforded a much better volume of work than in September and were entirely responsible for the better situation obtaining in the coal mining group as a whole. In the Nova Scotia and British Columbia mines the curtailment noted was but nominal. When contrasted with the returns for October last year, activity in the Alberta mines showed a slight rise during the month reviewed, while in British Columbia there was a considerable slowing up of employment, and in Nova Scotia the situation declined by less than one per cent. Besides the miners reported as absolutely unemployed there were also a number working at reduced time.

Little variation in conditions was apparent in the building and construction trades during October from the previous month, though the tendency was less favourable, unemployment standing at 42.8 per cent as compared with 41.5 per cent in September. The percentage for October was based on the reports furnished by 188 unions of these tradesmen, combining 19,013 members, 8,134 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. Employment recovery, on a large scale, was noted from October, 1934, when 55.1 per cent of the members reported were without work. Bridge and structural iron workers, whose membership was rather small, were much more busily engaged

than in September, and among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and granite and stonecutters moderate improvement was recorded. Plumbers and steamfitters, in addition, showed a slightly better trend. Heavy increases in unemployment, however, were indicated by hod carriers and building labourers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Among tile layers, lathers and roofers also, there was a substantial drop in work afforded, electrical workers, steam shovelmens, and carpenters and joiners showing recessions of lesser degree. Decidedly greater employment than in October last year was afforded granite and stonecutters, bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, and the situation for carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and steam shovelmens was also much improved. Hod carriers and building labourers registered increased activity of moderate degree. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were the only tradesmen to record a lessening in the volume of work available, which was rather noteworthy.

The transportation industries showed a tendency toward retarded employment during October from the previous month, though the change was but fractional, the 803 associations forwarding reports, with 57,689 members, showing that 4,176 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 7.2, as compared with 8.5 per cent in September. Steam railway employees, whose returns included nearly 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, navigation workers, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all participated in this less favourable employment movement noted from September. Contrasted with the returns for October, 1934, when 9.1 per cent of inactivity was recorded in the transportation industries as a whole, steam, and street and electric railway employees, and navigation workers each contributed a small share to the total advancement, while employment for teamsters and chauffeurs was slightly restricted.

Retail shop clerks were considerably better engaged during October than in either the previous month or October, 1934, the 5 unions from which reports were tabulated, with 1,801 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 5.1, as compared with percentages of 10.4 in September and 11.9 in October last year.

Civic employees showed little change in conditions in all three months used for comparative purposes according to the reports forwarded for October by 76 associations with





8,208 members. Of these, 219 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 2.7, contrasted with 2.9 per cent in September and 2.4 per cent in October, 1934.

The miscellaneous group of trades during October showed an improved situation, both over the preceding month and October last year, the variation in the former comparison being quite pronounced. This was apparent from the returns compiled from 125 unions, with an aggregate of 5,091 members, 10.9 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, in contrast with percentages of 19.4 in September and 15.2 in October, 1934. Gains of particular importance were reflected by barbers when compared with September, these accounting in substantial measure for the better employment level shown in the group as a whole, though heightened activity on a small scale was indicated by theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers. Conditions for stationary engineers and firemen remained almost unchanged from September, while among hotel and restaurant employees there was a moderate drop in work afforded. In comparing with the reports for October last year stationary engineers and firemen registered noteworthy increases in employment during the month reviewed, and unclassified workers, and theatre and stage employees advances on a small scale. Activity for hotel and restaurant employees and barbers declined slightly.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1935

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of October, 1935, showed decreases in the average daily placements of 13 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, when a comparison was made with the records of September, 1935, and with those of October, 1934. The decline under the former comparison was due to a heavy reduction in farm placements, for other than a minor loss in trade, all groups showed gains, the largest of these being in construction and maintenance, services, logging and mining. When compared with October a year ago, logging registered a marked decrease, followed by considerably smaller declines in transportation and mining, while construction and maintenance, manufacturing, services, farming and trade reported gains, the latter being nominal only.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1933, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the

Fishermen suffered extensive losses in employment during October from the previous month, though conditions were decidedly better than in October a year ago. Reports were received for October from two associations of these workers with a total of 525 members, 28.6 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, as contrasted with 16.7 per cent in September and with 72.4 per cent in October, 1934.

Among lumber workers and loggers during October, a moderate drop in activity was shown from the previous month according to the reports tabulated from 4 unions, covering 618 members. Of these 9.9 per cent were unemployed at the end of the month compared with a percentage of 6.9 in September. Employment gains of substantial proportions were noted from October last year when 45.6 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1934, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications dipped sharply during October, and at the close of the period under review the levels were ten points below those registered at the end of September and also slightly below those reached on October 31, 1934. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 56.8 during the first half and 52.2 during the second half of October, 1935, in contrast with the ratios of 58.3 and 53.1 during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 53.8 and 49.9 as compared with 54.7 and 50.7 during the corresponding month of 1934.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1935, was 1,364, as compared with 1,601 during the preceding month and with 1,383 in October a year ago.



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,512, in comparison with 2,521 in September, 1935, and with 2,491 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1935, was 1,298, of which 881 were in regular employment and 417 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,491 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 1,310 daily, consisting of 802 placements in regular and 508 in casual employment.

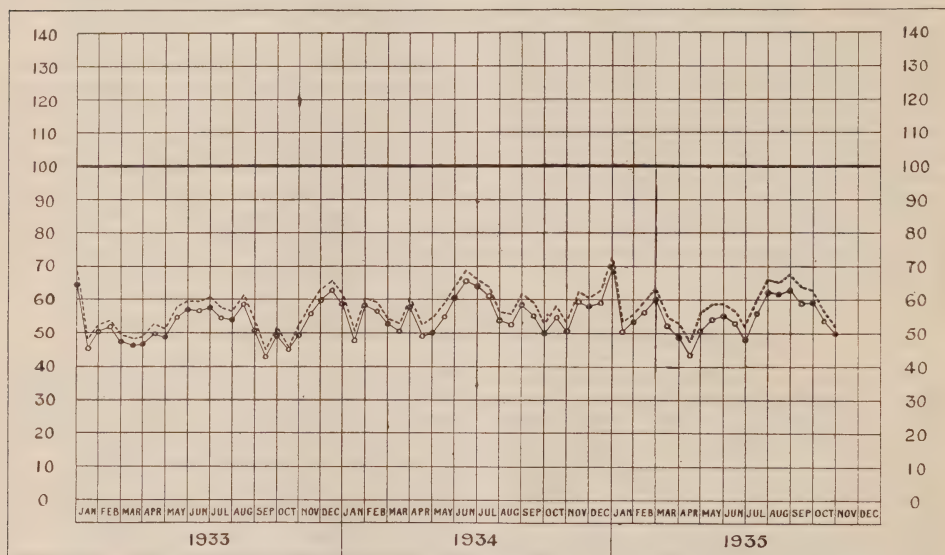
During the month of October, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 35,801 persons

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1925, to date.—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935 (10 months).....	186,240	108,583	294,823

#### POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



to employment and effected a total of 33,737 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 22,911, of which 18,027 were of men and 4,884 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,826. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,717 for men and 9,747 for women, a total of 35,464, while applications for work numbered 65,300, of which 49,678 were from men and 15,622 from women. Reports for September, 1935, showed 38,410 positions available, 60,496 applications made, and 35,775 placements effected, while in October, 1934, there were recorded 35,954 vacancies, 64,745 applications for work, and 34,052 placements in regular and casual employment.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of October, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 2 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 35 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 1 per cent when compared with September and of nearly 36 per cent in comparison with October, 1934. A reduction in relief placements on road construction was responsible for nearly all the losses from October of last year, as although all groups, except farming and communication, showed declines, none were important, except road construction, as mentioned above. Indus-

trial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 50, construction and maintenance 478 and services 267, of which 205 were of household workers. There were 267 men and 84 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during October called for over 1 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 1 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline in placements of over 8 per cent when compared with September, but a nominal loss only in comparison with October, 1934. Although placements were at about the same level as during October of last year for the province as a whole, gains were reported in construction and maintenance and trade, but were offset by losses in services and manufacturing. During the month 325 placements were made under construction and maintenance, and 580 in services. Of the latter 442 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 325 of men and 75 of women.

#### QUEBEC

There was a gain of nearly 7 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the province of Quebec during October when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 4 per cent higher than in September, but over 10 per cent less than during October, 1934. A reduction in bush placements was responsible for the decline from October of last year, as small losses in construction and maintenance, mining and manufacturing were more than offset by gains in services and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 97, logging 1,246, construction and maintenance 1,070, trade 133 and services 2,616, of which 2,444 were of household workers. There were 2,568 men and 1,897 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during October, were over 14 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 2 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline in placements of over 12 per cent when compared with September, but a gain

of 5 per cent in comparison with October, 1934. Placement gains over October last year were reported in highway construction, farming, manufacturing and services, while there were losses of smaller magnitude in logging, transportation, mining and trade, there being a net gain for the province as a whole, as indicated above. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 706, logging 555, farming 1,476, transportation 93, construction and maintenance 6,421, trade 280 and services 3,849, of which 2,479 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 6,194 of men and 1,561 of women.

#### MANITOBA

Positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during October were nearly 63 per cent more than in the preceding month and 32 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were higher being nearly 68 per cent above September, 1935, and nearly 32 per cent above October, 1934. Increased placements under construction and maintenance accounted for the gain over October of last year, as declines in farming and logging more than offset gains in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 170, farming 393, mining 70, transportation 71, construction and maintenance 2,676 and services 746, of which 578 were of household workers. There were 3,351 men and 369 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during October, were over 52 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 6 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 49 per cent when compared with September and of over 4 per cent in comparison with October, 1934. The only changes of importance in placements from October of last year were losses in construction and maintenance and mining, which were largely offset by gains in farming and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 63, farming 745, construction and maintenance 723, trade 51 and services 796, of which 538 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,458 of men and 330 of women.



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1935

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1934
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>554</b>
Halifax.....	365	35	593	336	185	151	1,120	111
New Glasgow.....	238	4	260	247	145	93	350	408
Sydney.....	257	0	269	257	21	236	328	35
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>366</b>
Chatham.....	87	35	62	52	39	13	109	26
Fredericton.....	127	3	147	132	126	6	30	117
Moncton.....	318	0	320	319	151	168	94	180
Saint John.....	432	0	450	432	84	348	498	43
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>6,056</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>10,108</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>4,465</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>5,147</b>
Chicoutimi.....	414	0	609	414	410	4	88	664
Hull.....	834	61	1,606	816	794	3	592	1,067
Montreal.....	2,866	209	4,818	2,962	1,772	449	1,686	1,684
Quebec.....	1,145	100	1,919	1,491	892	124	598	839
Rouyn.....	77	0	131	77	61	16	32	84
Sherbrooke.....	401	5	624	458	339	41	154	126
Three Rivers.....	319	33	401	494	197	107	73	653
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>14,235</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>13,876</b>	<b>7,755</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>44,871</b>	<b>5,505</b>
Belleville.....	163	0	168	157	75	82	168	35
Brantford.....	222	3	566	219	125	94	1,994	88
Chatham.....	279	30	275	232	165	67	535	36
Fort William.....	298	0	340	298	152	146	557	333
Guelph.....	120	28	173	170	67	52	1,235	84
Hamilton.....	586	33	2,332	621	293	250	3,613	277
Kingston.....	1,338	42	1,388	1,292	1,204	88	382	282
Kitchener.....	267	0	512	272	60	200	1,277	51
London.....	1,312	60	1,360	1,371	1,133	172	1,680	295
Niagara Falls.....	103	5	151	111	76	22	1,575	47
North Bay.....	202	0	311	241	204	37	539	280
Oshawa.....	675	0	757	669	161	508	718	87
Ottawa.....	1,423	5	2,615	1,416	1,204	210	1,782	852
Pembroke.....	307	0	393	318	234	84	34	221
Peterborough.....	79	3	130	100	66	15	291	81
Port Arthur.....	512	0	365	365	351	14	563	447
St. Catharines.....	336	13	472	364	137	227	1,908	109
St. Thomas.....	229	5	260	222	64	158	416	61
Sarnia.....	284	0	325	284	156	128	392	136
Sault Ste. Marie.....	103	2	418	109	31	67	196	66
Stratford.....	126	0	326	126	98	28	193	48
Sudbury.....	296	20	868	287	242	45	327	351
Timmins.....	303	0	698	302	118	185	663	114
Toronto.....	4,040	280	14,336	3,773	1,001	2,577	20,942	919
Windsor.....	552	54	711	557	338	219	2,882	205
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>4,086</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,195</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>14,174</b>	<b>2,378</b>
Brandon.....	291	9	391	287	275	12	734	207
Winnipeg.....	3,795	1	6,804	3,922	3,445	471	13,440	2,171
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>1,716</b>
Estevan.....	30	7	37	27	26	1	10	109
Moose Jaw.....	657	42	1,023	621	481	129	648	211
North Battleford.....	86	11	104	81	63	18	26	217
Prince Albert.....	172	24	242	153	82	71	109	123
Regina.....	620	28	663	612	467	145	475	399
Saskatoon.....	486	0	491	490	436	54	278	455
Swift Current.....	147	90	114	114	80	34	43	79
Weyburn.....	176	4	175	171	56	115	0	20
Yorkton.....	174	12	269	173	97	76	95	98
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6,621</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>2,878</b>
Calgary.....	1,067	5	2,441	1,086	891	195	3,178	1,308
Drumheller.....	312	1	496	287	222	65	204	97
Edmonton.....	1,186	4	2,788	1,186	1,079	101	4,218	1,197
Lethbridge.....	510	7	630	517	222	295	491	132
Medicine Hat.....	236	4	266	239	121	118	110	144
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5,907</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>2,314</b>
Kamloops.....	180	2	297	184	174	7	31	224
Nanaimo.....	502	0	511	497	327	170	125	544
Nelson.....	228	16	238	230	86	144	15	93
New Westminster.....	143	0	194	143	85	58	176	102
Penticton.....	276	7	305	276	237	24	82	162
Prince Rupert.....	97	0	184	97	4	93	188	30
Vancouver.....	1,129	22	3,125	1,196	879	252	2,688	1,017
Victoria.....	848	0	1,053	849	105	744	325	142
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>35,464</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>35,801</b>	<b>22,911</b>	<b>10,826</b>	<b>78,312</b>	<b>20,858</b>
Men.....	25,717	445	49,678	25,610	18,027	7,398	65,432	16,218
Women.....	9,747	919	15,622	10,191	4,884	3,428	12,880	4,640

## ALBERTA

Orders received at employment offices in Alberta during the month of October called for over 6 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, and over 7 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Declines in placements were also reported of over 3 per cent when compared with September and of 7 per cent in comparison with October, 1934. Placements in construction and maintenance and farming were considerably less than during October of last year and a minor loss was reported in logging. All other industrial groups showed improvement, but these gains were not in sufficient volume to offset the declines referred to above. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 1,275, mining 130, construction and maintenance 1,227 and services 582, of which 440 were of household workers. During the month 2,209 men and 326 women were placed in regular employment.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of over 15 per cent in the number of positions offered through the employment offices in British Columbia during October when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 14 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decline in placements from October, 1934, was due to fewer men being sent to relief work on highway construction, as a small decrease in logging was the only other loss reported. Of the gains in all other groups, those in farming and services were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 62, farming 164, construction and maintenance 2,379 and services 701, of which 397 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,655 men and 242 women during the month.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 22,911 placements in regular employment, 9,180 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 610 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 429 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office, and 181 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is

granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during October 64 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation, all of whom were bushmen proceeding from Hull to the Pembroke zone. Offices in Ontario granted 325 vouchers for reduced transportation during October, these entirely for provincial points. Travelling to employment within their respective zones the Port Arthur office was instrumental in transferring 123 highway construction workers, 118 bushmen, 12 mine workers, one hotel cook, and one hoisting engineer, Sudbury 43 bush workers, and Fort William 24 bush workers and one mechanic. The balance of this provincial movement was from Pembroke, from which centre one dairy farm worker journeyed to Timmins and one highway construction worker to a point within the Sudbury zone. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate during October numbered 128, of which 11 were provincial and 117 inter-provincial. All of these were effected by the Winnipeg office, which despatched provincially 6 mine workers, 2 farm hands, one tractor operator, one bushman and one fisherman to employment within its own zone. Travelling outside the province the movement was to the Port Arthur zone and included 115 bushmen and 2 mine workers. Saskatchewan offices issued 24 reduced rate certificates during October, all of which were to points within the province. For situations within their respective zones the Yorkton office despatched 15 bushmen and the Regina office 2 teachers. From Saskatoon 2 bushmen, one farm hand, and one farm housekeeper were conveyed to Prince Albert and 3 farm hands within the Saskatoon zone. The Alberta labour trend during October was entirely to provincial points and comprised the transfer of 63 workers. On certificates secured at Edmonton 2 farm hands journeyed to Drumheller, and 30 highway construction labourers, 6 bush workers, 3 miners, 3 farm hands, 2 hotel employees, 2 housekeepers, one café waitress, one labourer, and one electrician to various centres within the Edmonton zone. Granted certificates at the Calgary office 10 mine teamsters were conveyed to Drumheller and 2 loggers to Edmonton. Reduced rate certificates were issued by British Columbia offices during October to 6 persons, these destined to provincial employment. From Vancouver the transfers were of mine workers, 2 each going to the Penticton and Kamloops zones, and one within the



territory covered by the Vancouver office. The one remaining was of a farm hand sent from Prince Rupert to a point within the same zone.

Of the 610 workers who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation

rate during October, 280 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 326 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During October, 1935

The estimated value of the building authorized by 58 cities during October was \$4,020,308; this was an increase of \$698,282 or 21.0 per cent, as compared with the September total of \$3,322,026, and of \$1,422,284 or 54.7 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$2,598,024 for October, 1934.

The value of the building authorized in each month of the present year has been higher than in the same month of 1934, while since January, the aggregate for each month has also exceeded that for the corresponding month in 1933. The cumulative total for the first ten months of 1935 is higher than in any of the last three years, standing at \$40,530,687, as compared with \$22,313,170 in the months January-October, 1934, \$18,169,066 in 1933 and \$38,196,769 in 1932. Although the improvement indicated in the present year is partly due to the granting of construction permits for public buildings in several centres as an unemployment relief measure, the movement in general building operations has also been distinctly more favourable than in the last few years. In comparison with earlier years of the record, from 1920 to 1931, however, the value of building authorizations continues low. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials during the elapsed months of 1935, at 82.1 per cent of the 1926 basic average, was lower than in the same period of any preceding year for which building statistics for the 61 cities are on record, with the exception of 1932 and 1933.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued more than 400 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$1,200,000 and about 1,500 permits for other buildings valued at almost \$2,500,000. In addition, 2 cities authorized engineering projects valued at \$33,244. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 235 dwellings and 1,600 other buildings, the estimated cost being approximately \$1,000,000 and \$1,700,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1935, that of \$673,237 or 115.4 per cent in Quebec being greatest. The largest decrease in this comparison was in Saskatchewan, where the value of the building repre-

sented by the permits taken out declined from \$490,984 in September, to \$17,855 in October.

In comparison with October, 1934, there was improvement in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Quebec reported the most pronounced increase, amounting to \$632,374 or 101.3 per cent.

Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed increases as compared with September, 1935, and their totals were also higher than in October, 1934; in Winnipeg, there was an improvement over September, 1935, but a decline as compared with October, 1934. Of the other centres, Halifax, Quebec City, Shawinigan Falls, Belleville, Brantford, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, York and East York Townships, Welland, Riverside, Woodstock, Brandon, Lethbridge, Kamloops and New Westminster reported increases over both September, 1935, and October, 1934.

*Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1935.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the year since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first ten months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (avge. 1926 = 100)
1935.....	\$40,020,308	\$40,530,687	30.0	82.1
1934.....	2,598,024	22,313,170	16.5	82.8
1933.....	1,775,052	18,169,066	13.5	77.8
1932.....	3,170,570	38,196,769	28.3	77.5
1931.....	8,422,627	97,045,622	71.9	82.4
1930.....	12,756,402	139,117,752	103.1	92.0
1929.....	18,073,378	204,084,467	151.3	99.2
1928.....	21,558,085	187,179,719	138.8	96.8
1927.....	18,848,019	160,000,554	118.6	96.2
1926.....	14,738,402	134,902,338	100.0	100.4
1925.....	11,312,644	109,676,825	81.3	103.0
1924.....	13,089,588	100,906,921	81.5	107.6
1923.....	9,999,187	118,319,159	87.7	111.8
1922.....	10,737,525	127,515,975	94.5	108.5
1921.....	10,491,228	99,064,670	73.4	125.2
1920.....	10,401,041	106,547,319	79.0	144.4

The aggregate for the first ten months of 1935 was higher by 81.6 per cent than in 1934, being also substantially higher than in 1933 and somewhat higher than in 1932. With these exceptions, the total was less

than in any other year of the record. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was also lower in 1935 than in any year from 1920 to 1931.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November, 1935, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

EMPLOYMENT at October 21 showed an improvement as compared with a month earlier.

Employment improved in coal mining, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., most of the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), engineering, ship-building, and ship-repairing, motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture, certain food manufacturing industries and dock and harbour service. On the other hand, employment declined in hotel, boarding house, etc., service, the distributive trades, the building industry, brick and tile manufacture, shipping service and tramway and omnibus service.

Among those workpeople, of ages 16-64, who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at October 21, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 14.6, as compared with 15.0 at September 23, 1935, and with 16.3 at October 22, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at October 21, 1935, was 12.7, as compared with 12.6 at September 23, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 1.9, as compared with 2.4. For males alone the percentage at October 21, 1935, was 16.6 and for females, 9.0; the corresponding percentages at September 23, 1935, were 17.0 and 9.5.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at October 21, 1935, was 10,492,000. This was 14,000 more than a month before, and 279,000 more than a year before. The numbers in employment at October 21, 1935, were substantially reduced owing to a dispute involving stoppages of work at a number of collieries in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

At October 21, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,595,689 wholly unemployed, 238,866 temporarily stopped, and 81,835 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,916,390. This was 42,220 less than

a month before, and 203,245 less than a year before. The total included 1,527,077 men, 62,762 boys, 273,935 women, and 52,616 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 836,824 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 738,286 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 209,142 insured persons (including 23,059 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 132,138 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at October 21, 1935, was 1,982,302.

### United States

Substantial gains in employment and payrolls were again reported for October both in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, according to statements issued by the Secretary of Labour following the monthly survey conducted by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Approximately 250,000 workers were returned to employment in these combined industries in October, while weekly wage disbursements were \$8,200,000 greater than in the preceding month.

*Manufacturing Industries.*—There was a gain of 2.2 per cent in factory employment from September to October while payrolls increased 4.2 per cent.

The preliminary October employment index (85.3) shows an increase of 8.8 per cent or approximately 575,000 employees over the year interval. A similar comparison for pay rolls shows that the October pay-roll index (75.9) is 23.1 per cent higher than the October 1934 index, an increase of approximately \$28,600,000 in weekly wage payments. The outstanding gain in employment over the month interval was an increase of 25.1 per cent in the automobile industry and was due to increased production of new models. Pronounced seasonal gains were shown in the beet sugar industry (190.6 per cent) and cottonseed oil, cake, and meal (24.7 per cent). The electric and steam car building industry reported a gain of 19.4 per cent in number of workers and the lighting equipment, radio and phonograph, and wirework industries showed gains



ranging from 11.2 per cent to 12.9 per cent. Other industries reporting substantial percentage gains (ranging from 6.1 per cent to 7.7 per cent) in number of workers were hardware, tools, shipbuilding, aluminum manufactures, brass-bronze-copper products, jewellery, stamped and enamelled ware, and fertilizers. Gains of more than 5 per cent were shown in the steam and hot-water heating apparatus, steam railroad repair shop, and clock and watch industries. Smaller percentage gains in industries of major importance were: cotton goods, 3.8, knit goods, 3.0; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 2.8; woollen and worsted goods, 2.7; furniture, 2.1; blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills, 1.3; newspapers, 1.3; women's clothing, 1.2; and foundries and machine shops, 1.1.

The most pronounced declines in employment over the month interval were due to seasonal recessions and were shown in canning and preserving, 41 per cent; ice cream, 10.9 per cent, millinery, 9.6 per cent; beverages, 5.2 per cent; butter, 4.5 per cent; fur-felt hats, 4.4 per cent; and boots and shoes, 3.8 per cent. Among the remaining 14 industries in which decreases were reported, the declines in 8 instances were less than 1 per cent.

The durable goods group of industries continued the expansion recorded in the preceding two months with an employment increase of 5.2 per cent. Employment in this group in October was 19.1 per cent above the level of October of a year ago. In the nondurable goods industries, small declines in employment were reported, due largely to seasonal recessions. The employment index for the durable goods group stood at 74.9 in October, which is the highest point registered since December 1930 and indicates that for every thousand workers employed in the index-base period (1923-1925=100), 749 were employed in October 1935. The October employment index of the nondurable goods group (96.4) shows that for each thousand workers employed in the index-base period, 964 were on factory pay rolls in October 1935.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In October 1935, reports were received from 23,622 establishments employing 3,960,715 workers whose weekly earnings were \$85,357,953. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover nearly 55 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 60 per cent of the wage earners

in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labour Statistics' monthly survey.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—"Based on reports received from 51,584 retail trade establishments employing 847,675 workers in October, there was an estimated gain of over 75,000 employees in retail establishments. Seasonal activity in important lines of retail trade, particularly department, variety, general merchandizing, apparel and furniture stores, was a factor contributing to this expansion. Retail food stores also showed a slight gain in workers over the month interval.

"There was an estimated gain of 24,000 workers in wholesale trade establishments, based on reports received from 15,020 establishments employing 290,336 workers in October 1935. These combined reports showed a net gain of 1.8 per cent in employment, establishments in many important lines of wholesale trade reporting additional workers on their pay rolls.

"Substantial gains in employment were reported in anthracite mining (over 18,000 workers) and metalliferous mining (3,000 workers). The increase in the latter industry was particularly marked in copper mining. Smaller gains in workers were shown in year-round hotels, power and light companies, brokerage and insurance offices and electric-railroad and motor bus operation."

The most pronounced decrease in employment was in the bituminous coal mining industry in which it was estimated that nearly 13,000 fewer workers were on the pay roll during the October 15 pay period than in the same period in the preceding month. This decrease was due primarily to strikes in a number of mines during the October pay period. As the reported information relates to the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, the effect of the general strike which occurred in the latter part of September is not reflected in these figures. Laundries showed a seasonal decline in employment (1.3 per cent) indicating 2,600 fewer employees in this industry in October than in September and smaller losses in number of workers were reported in the telephone and telegraph, crude petroleum producing, and dyeing and cleaning industries and banks. Employment in the private building construction industry remained practically stationary from September to October.

*Public Employment.*—Employment at the site of construction projects financed from the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 increased by more than 300,000. There were more than 650,000 workers employed on this program on

October 15. Monthly pay rolls totalled nearly \$31,000,000.

*Private Building Construction.*—Employment in the private building construction industry remained practically unchanged from September to October. Based on reports received from 9,851 contractors employing 92,747 workers in October 1935, there was a decline of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in employment

and a gain of 0.1 per cent in pay rolls. The figures relate to employees engaged in the erection, alteration, and repairing of buildings and do not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, regular appropriations of the Federal, State and local governments, or by loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district; or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE of June, 1930, p. 652. The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour



conditions for the protection of the work-people employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which

render it contrary to the public interest, to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Supply and installation of a steam heating system in the Filling Group, Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, O. Picard & Fils, Inc., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 28, 1935. Amount of contract, \$27,615. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Riggers (millwrights).....	\$0 60	8
Bricklayers (boiler setters).....	0 80	8
Steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Stoker mechanics.....	0 65	8
Oil burner mechanics.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Cement workers.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Bricklayers' helpers.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of November, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Safety razors.....	The Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab serge.....	Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.
Gabardine.....	Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Waterproof cloth.....	Canadian Industries Ltd., New Toronto, Ont.
Hand towels.....	Stauffer Dobbie Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Housewives.....	Grant-Holden Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Kitchen and service equipment.	Wrought Iron Range Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Socks.....	George F. Hanson, Hull, P.Q.
Moleskin.....	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab cloth.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Canvas shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue serge jackets.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	A. E. Wry-Standard Ltd., Amherst, N.S.
Ankle boots.....	Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Flannelette.....	The Canadian Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sweater jackets.....	Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sweater jackets.....	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Woollen drawers.....	C. Turnbull Co. Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Woollen shirts.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Winter drawers.....	Jos. Simpson Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Winter drawers.....	Galt Knitting Co., Galt, Ont.
Winter drawers.....	Zimmerkneit Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Cotton bandoliers.....	The Canadian Converters Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of November, 1935, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales.....	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter boxes.....	Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Wilfred Rousseau, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.....	Grant Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.....	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings.....	J. A. Mayer, Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bagging.....	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Stamping machines, etc.....	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Repairs, renewals, etc., at Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Robert Moncrieff and Magnus Vistaunet, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 22, 1935. Amount of contract, \$5,996. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of heating and plumbing systems in the new Physics and Engineering Laboratory for the National Research Council, New Edinburgh, Ottawa, Ont. Name of



contractors, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 12, 1935. Amount of contract, \$10,300. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hr.	per day
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	\$0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver and truck.....	1 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Byng Inlet, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately \$70,915.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

### Consumers' Co-operation in the United States

A review of the Consumers' Co-operative movement in the United States is given in a recent issue of the *Labour Information Bulletin*, issued by the United States Department of Labour. This service indicates that some forty countries have consumers' co-operative societies of various kinds with a combined membership of more than 100,000,000 persons. It points out that the United States was one of the first countries to follow the lead of the Rochdale Pioneers (*Labour Gazette*, July, 1934, page 588).

The most common form of consumers' co-operation in the United States, as elsewhere, has been the co-operative store. Goods for the store are purchased in wholesale lots with money subscribed by members of the co-operative. The goods are sold to members at prevailing prices and all income above cost is refunded to them.

No figures are available to show the exact number of co-operative societies existing in the United States. Incomplete records of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed some 1,800 consumers' societies in operation at the end of 1933, but, undoubtedly, there were many more in existence, which had not been reported to the Bureau. In the intervening

### Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Interior fittings in public building at Georgetown, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, November 21, 1935. Amount of contract, \$978. The "B" Labour Conditions above-mentioned were inserted in the contract.

Alterations and additions to the interior fittings of the public building at Estevan, Sask. Name of contractors, R. L. Cushing Millwork Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, November 7, 1935. Amount of contract, \$750. The "B" Labour Conditions above-mentioned were inserted in the contract.

### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

#### Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

Contracts were awarded during November by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, under the "B" labour conditions as follows: to the Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., for the supply of khaki broadcloth; and to The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont., for the supply of light weight undershirts and drawers.

2 years since 1933 a very large number of new societies have also been formed.

A general survey by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering the 1933 experience of all types of co-operative enterprises, except the farmers' marketing associations, showed that the 724 societies for which data were available had a combined membership of approximately 328,000. Their share capital totalled nearly \$7,900,000 and their accumulated reserves \$3,883,000. Their total resources for 1933 aggregated \$22,000,000 and the business done by them \$42,000,000.

The special committee appointed to report on a modified scheme of health insurance for British Columbia recently submitted its recommendations to Hon. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary. (The draft bill on health insurance introduced in the British Columbia Legislature to form a basis of discussion from which a measure might be formulated, was referred to in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, page 394.) Details of the committee's report were not made public. The committee heard representations on the subject from all interested parties. It is understood that of the 139 submissions from organizations and individuals, the point arousing most interest dealt with the class of persons that should come under the scheme.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A summary is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**—CERTAIN EMPLOYING BAKERS (JEWISH) AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 181.

Agreement to be in effect from April 20, 1935, to April 20, 1936, and thereafter until a new agreement made or this one cancelled.

Only union members to be employed, if available. The union label to be put on each loaf of bread.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week. No work on the specified Jewish holidays.

Wages per week: foreman or first hand \$36, second hand \$32, third hand \$28. Jobbers to be paid 75 cents per hour.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**—CERTAIN BAKERIES IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF WINNIPEG, AND THE BAKERS AND DRIVERS SECTION, FOOD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Agreement reached following the strike in a number of bakeries reported on page 1091 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from November 21, 1935, to June 1, 1936. If any change desired, parties to give notice 30 days before expiration date.

Employers recognize the union and also the shop committee. Only union members to be employed. Shareholders at present employed are to be bound by the agreement and no additional shareholders are to be employed. No baker or driver to be discharged without the approval of the union.

Hours: 48 per week.

Minimum wages per week for bakers: head bakers \$24, bakers \$18, benchmen \$15, helpers \$12; cake makers 35 cents per hour.

Drivers to be paid on commission, one cent per loaf for wholesale and retail sales. Drivers who sell from 1,300 to 1,500 loaves, 85 per cent of which are retail, to be paid a weekly wage of \$15. Where the drivers received a weekly wage prior to this agreement, the scale is not to be lowered.

The responsibility for credit to be assumed by the employers.

During slack period, there shall be equal distribution of work.

Disputes or grievances to be taken up first with the shop committee, and if no settlement reached, then with the union representatives.

**FERNIE AND CRANBROOK, B.C.**—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 308.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1935, to May 31, 1937. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* December, 1934, page 1148 and August, 1932, page 922, with the following exception:

Although the minimum wage rates for brewery workers are unchanged from the 1933 to 1935 rates, the wage rate for the first engineer is reduced to \$160 from \$167 per month and of second engineer to \$150 from \$157 per month, and the hours of engineers are limited to 48 per week with no daily limitation of hours.

**VICTORIA, B.C.**—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 280.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1935, to December 31, 1935.

Only union members to be employed, if available. No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity. Union made materials to be given preference, the union labels to be placed on barrels and to be optional on the bottle label.

Hours: 48 per week. Engineers and firemen, after one year's service to be entitled to two weeks' vacation each year, with pay.

Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wages per week: brewhouse, workhouse and cellarmen \$29.50; bottlers, machine operators and packers \$29; spare help, under six months \$26; apprentices \$19 for first year and \$21 for second year, truck drivers \$29.50, helpers on trucks \$28.50, firemen \$27.60; firemen working engineer's shift \$30; engineers (other than chief) \$30. Employees receiving higher wages than these are not to have their wages reduced.

One apprentice allowed for every ten men of the regular working staff.

Provision is made for the arbitration of any disputes.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

**THOROLD, ONTARIO.**—ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS

The agreement which came into effect June 24, 1934, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1934, page 964, was renewed until May 1, 1936.



**FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, AND OTHER UNIONS.**

The agreement is in effect from July 1, 1935, to May 1, 1936 and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1934, page 701, July, 1933, page 730 and October, 1932, page 1110. Under the 1934 agreement, wage rates were increased by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on June 17, 1934 at the same time as a similar rise in other paper mills. The new agreement continues the wage rates which came into effect June 17, 1934.

**KENORA AND FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—KENORA PAPER MILLS LIMITED, FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPERMAKERS, LOCALS NOS. 238 (KENORA) AND 306 (FORT FRANCES).**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Union members to be employed, if available. Others employed to join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

Overtime on other than tour work: time and one-half. Work on three specified holidays, time and one-half.

Wages vary with the speed of the machines. Wages per hour in Fort Frances: machine tenders \$1.16 and \$1.46, back tenders \$1 and \$1.29, third hands 77 cents and 96 cents, fourth hands 57 cents and 60 cents, fifth hands 51 cents and 52 cents, sixth hands 48 cents, oiler 56 cents. Wages per hour at Kenora: machine tenders \$1.43 and \$1.46, back tenders \$1.26 to \$1.29, third hands 94 cents and 96 cents, fourth hands 60 cents, fifth hands 52 cents, sixth hands 45 cents. Wage rates in both Kenora and Fort Frances: boss machine tender to receive 10 cents per hour over highest paid machine tender, beater engineer 84 cents, clothing man 96 cents, rewinder man 77 cents, rewinder helper 48 cents (Fort Frances only), oilers 56 cents.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.—ONE DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND THE CALGARY NEWSPAPER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 1, CANADIAN PRINTERS' UNION.**

Agreement to be in effect from July 8, 1935, to July 7, 1938, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Hours: 45 per week for day or night work.

Wages for journeymen compositors: 85 cents per hour for day work. Night scale \$2.40 per week additional; lobster shift \$4 per week over the day scale.

Wages for apprentices: from 25 per cent of journeymen's scale during first and second years to 70 per cent during sixth year.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 604.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 6, 1935, to May 15, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 45 per week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for overtime and for work on six specified holidays; double time for work on Sundays and Christmas Day.

Minimum wages for journeymen in the composing room: 85 cents per hour for day work; night work \$2.40 per week additional; lobster shift \$4 per week over the day scale.

Apprentices limited to one to every seven journeymen. They must serve six years.

Wages for apprentices from 25 per cent of journeymen's scale during first and second years to 70 per cent during sixth year.

Provision is made for a standing joint committee and for the arbitration of disputes.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN CAP MANUFACTURING FIRMS AND THE UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 15.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 9, 1935, to September 9, 1936. Parties to meet 30 days before expiration to renew or revise the agreement.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Firms who are parties to this agreement may use the union label.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Wages: at the beginning of each season, representatives of the union to meet the firm to adjust the wages of those who are entitled to such adjustment.

In the slack season, work in the shop to be divided as equally as possible.

No worker to be discharged without sufficient cause nor until there is an opportunity of a joint investigation. The decision of the Arbitration Board made up of representatives of each party and an impartial chairman to be final and binding.

A strike in one establishment over the interpretation of this agreement and over the employment of non-union workers is reported on page 1090 of this issue and resulted in a supplementary agreement for this firm providing for increased wages for some workers, with a minimum of \$11 per week for female employees after six months service with the employer. Overtime over 44 hours in the week to be paid at time and one-quarter. Experienced workers to be secured through the union, if available, or if not and they are engaged from outside the union they must join it. The employers may however engage inexperienced workers directly.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 249.**

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1935, to March 1, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice of change given by either party.

The business agent of the union to have access to the job, with the permission of the superintendent.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime to be mutually agreed on: work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 75 cents per hour. If a 40 hour week is later agreed on, wages to be raised to 85 cents per hour.

A joint arbitration board to be formed for the settlement of disputes.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 10.**

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1935, to May 1, 1936. Notice of any change or desire to renew agreement to be given 90 days before expiration date.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half, except Labour Day when only emergency work may be done and that at triple time.

Wages per hour: mechanics 75 cents; improvers 35 cents during first year, 45 cents during second year and 55 cents during third year.

One improver allowed to each mechanic in a shop. Improvers may not try mechanic's examination until they have been four years in the trade.

For work outside city, fare and board to be paid by employer.

No strike or lockout to occur except when of a general nature. Dispute to be referred to arbitration.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CUT STONE CONTRACTORS AND JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS ASSOCIATION.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1935, to May 15, 1937. Three months' notice to be given by either party of a change.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days a week, a 40 hour week.

Wages for stonecutters: \$8 per day of 8 hours. Stonecutters sent out on the job to be paid 50 cents per day extra. Carvers to receive \$2 per day extra. Wages to be adjusted annually.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation**

**SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCALS NOS. 273, 810 AND 1039 (3 AGREEMENTS).**

The agreement for Local 273 (longshoremen) is to be in effect from November 1, 1935, to October 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice. The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1150, January, 1934, page 74, March, 1933, page 332, December, 1931, page 1358, and December, 1930, page 1456, with the exception of the wage scale which is increased from 68 to 70 cents per hour for general cargo and from 78 to 80 cents per

hour for bulk cargoes, over the rates which came into effect a year ago.

The coal handlers' agreement (Local 810) is in effect for the same period as the above longshoremen's agreement. It is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1150, and March, 1933, page 332, with the exception of certain changes in working conditions and with a wage increase over last year's rates from 72 cents to 80 cents per hour for day work and from 90 cents to \$1 per hour for night work.

The shipliners' agreement (Local 1039) is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1150, and March, 1933, page 333, with the exception of an increase in wages from 59 to 65 cents per hour for day work and from 88 to 97½ cents per hour for night work.

### **Service: Recreational**

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL NO. 173.**

The agreement covering moving picture machine operators is in effect from September 1, 1935, to September 1, 1937, and is the same as the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 1063.

### **Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act**

The following agreements and amendments to agreements in the Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are summarized in the article beginning on page 1156 of this issue:—

Cloakmakers, Province of Quebec.

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Johns and Iberville.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec (Amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Shawinigan and Grand'Mère (Amendment).

### **Industrial Standards Act of Ontario**

The following schedules have been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in this issue in the article beginning on page 1158:—

Cloakmakers, Province of Ontario.

Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Windsor.

Carpenters, Windsor.

Plasterers, Windsor.

Common Labourers (building), Windsor.

Electricians, London.

Plumbers, London.



## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENT EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently made Obligatory and Further Applications

**R**ECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and in the same district, by Orders in Council, of two agreements which are summarized below, a correction to an Order in Council previously passed and Orders in Council amending previous orders, which are also noted below. Notices of application for changes in agreements already in effect under Orders in Council have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: glove makers throughout the Province and harbour workers at Montreal in the issue of November 16; shoe workers throughout the Province, bakers and bakers' deliverymen at Quebec in the issue of November 23.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreement Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been ap-

proved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1935, the terms of agreements, have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

**WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved November 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 9, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between The Association of Manufacturers of Cloaks, Suits and Ladies' Garments, of the City of Montreal, known as "The Manufacturers' Council and representing certain manufacturers who are named in the agreement, and The International Ladies' Garment workers Union and the Montreal Joint Council of the Cloak, Suit and Dressmakers' Union.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the whole Province of Quebec.

The industrial jurisdiction consists of the manufacture of women's cloaks, coats and suits of all materials and of separate skirts (not a part of a suit) made of woollen materials of a minimum specified weight, except that the manufacture of cloaks, coats and suits made for children up to the age of 14 years, if they are made by the same method as clothing for the two sexes and if made by a manufacturer, contractor or jobber not principally engaged in the production of cloaks, coats and suits for women, and if not made to evade the conditions of the agreement, are not covered by this agreement.

The agreement is in effect from November 18, 1935, to July 1, 1937, and shall be renewed automatically unless one of the parties gives notice of amending or cancelling it ninety days before the expiration date.

This agreement supersedes all individual agreements, but not the collective agreements now existing between the same parties, except that in no case may the wages paid be less nor the hours of work more than are fixed in this agreement.

Hours: until January 1, 1936, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week; from and after January 1, 1936, 8 per day on the first five days of the week, no work on Saturdays, a 40 hour week. It is however provided that the 40 hour week and the wage rates provided for same shall go into effect only when and if they become legally effective in the Province of Ontario (see, page 1158).

Provision is made for the maximum amount of overtime allowed during the busy seasons and the elimination of overtime in the slack seasons with certain exceptions.

Definitions of the different classes of workers are given in the agreement.

Minimum wages per hour: fully skilled cutters—until December 31, 1935, 77 cents, from and

after January 1, 1936, 80 cents; semi-skilled cutters—until December 31, 1935, 50 cents, from and after January 1, 1936, 55 cents; trimmers—until December 31, 1935, 55 cents, from and after January 1, 1936, 60 cents; fur tailors—until December 31, 1935, 60 cents, from and after January 1, 1936, 65 cents; assistant fur tailors—until December 31, 1935, 40 cents, from and after January 1, 1936, 44 cents; button sewers and general hands and examiners—until December 31, 1935, 31 cents, from and after January 1, 1936, 34 cents.

The following classes of workers may work on a piece-work basis, piece rates to be computed to yield at least the following rates: jacket, coat and reefer operators, top pressers and machine pressers—until December 31, 1935, 75 cents, from January 1, 1936, 80 cents; under pressers—until December 31, 1935, 68 cents, from January 1, 1936, 75 cents; semi-skilled operators—until December 31, 1935, 50 cents, from January 1, 1936, 55 cents; piece pressers—until December 31, 1935, 42 cents, from January 1, 1936, 45 cents; machine basters, hand basters and special machine operators—until December 31, 1935, 40 cents, from January 1, 1936, 44 cents; lining makers, finishers and skirt makers—until December 31, 1935, 38 cents, from January 1, 1936, 42 cents. For female operators it is provided that skilled female operators be paid a minimum of 20 per cent below the skilled male operators' minimum, that female semi-skilled operators be paid a minimum of 10 per cent below the semi-skilled male operators' minimum. It is however provided that the wages or remuneration of any female operator of equal productivity or performing the same operation on piece-work basis as a male operator be equal to that payable to the male operator, and that the minimum scale for female section operators be the same as that of male section operators. Employers paying higher weekly wage rates or piece rates than those specified in the agreement are prohibited from reducing them during the existence of this agreement. No reduction to be made in the weekly rates of pay for week work because of reduction of hours provided by this agreement. The Board of Examiners to determine a special rate under the minimum for employees whose production is under normal.

Apprentices are limited to 5 per cent of the number employed in the factory. After three years in the trade, apprentices to be advanced into the next higher grade of their craft.

Wages for apprentice operators, pressers and cutters: beginners to start at \$7 per week, after 6 months \$9, after one year \$11, after 18 months \$14, after two years \$18, at end of 30 months \$20, at end of three years \$22.

Piece work prices may be fixed instead of week work rates providing the wages and hours fixed conform to those specified in the agreement and also that the rates fixed are equivalent to the rates for similar work in the majority of shops in the same zone. The Joint Committee to have the right whenever it deems any of the piece work prices fixed to be insufficient, to revise them.

No work to be given employees to be manufactured or worked on at home. No employer to make any individual agreement with any employee.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE.**—An Order in Council, approved November 7 and published in the *Quebec*

*Official Gazette*, November 9, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat Professionnel des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Saint-Jean et d'Iberville (The Professional Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of St. Johns and Iberville) and Le Syndicat Professionnel des Employés Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Saint-Jean et d'Iberville (The Professional Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of St. Johns and Iberville).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of St. Johns, the town of Iberville and the counties of St. Johns and Iberville and the village of Napierville.

The agreement is in effect from November 9, 1935, to November 8, 1938, and until a new agreement comes into effect. With the consent of the two parties, the Joint Committee may make any modification in the interest of the trade.

Hours: for barbers and barber hairdressers for men 56½ per week; for male and female hairdressers for ladies, 67 per week.

Minimum wage rates for regular time: for male barbers and hairdressers, \$13 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts in excess of \$20 made by the employee in the week; female hairdressers \$7 per week, but in no case may female employees be paid less than the rates fixed by the Women's Minimum Wage Board. Extra employees to be paid 25 cents per hour plus 50 per cent of any receipts over \$5 made by the employee during the day. No employer to have the right to reduce the wages of an employee receiving more than the minimum rate at the time the agreement signed. For employees who work by the job, minimum rates are fixed for each piece of work. Any agreement made with the object of reducing the rate either per hour, job or contract to be null. Journeymen who due to advanced age or infirmity cannot give regular competent service may have their wage scale reduced by the Joint Committee.

Not more than one apprentice allowed in each parlour. Apprenticeship to consist of two years in a barber shop approved by the Joint Committee, and the apprentice must follow during these two years a course in hygiene for barbers according to the conditions imposed by the Joint Committee.

Wages per week for apprentices: after six months \$5, after one year \$7.50, after 18 months \$10.

**FURNITURE WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**—In the original Order in Council which was summarized in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, among the articles listed whose manufacture comes under the agreement is the term "woodenware goods." This term has now been deleted by a correction which was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 23.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.**—An Order in Council, approved November 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 9, amends the original Order in Council (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, page 631) by



the addition of a number of master barbers and hairdressers to the parties and by extending the territorial jurisdiction to include the area within a radius of 20 miles of the city limits. The agreement is to be in effect until May 1, 1936, and shall be renewed automatically unless either party gives notice of change or of cancelling the agreement. Certain changes are made in the job rates.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SHAWINIGAN AND GRAND'MÈRE.**—An Order in Council approved November 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 9, amends the original Order in Council (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, page 732, amendment November, page 1065) by providing that ladies' hairdressers may work 6 hours longer per week, and by changing certain of the job work prices.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Agreements Recently Approved by Orders in Council

**THE** Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

**WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**—An Order in Council dated October 5 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 9, which was corrected by a later Order in Council dated November 9 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 16, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged in the cloak and suit industry throughout the whole Province of Ontario.

The schedule is in effect from November 18, 1935, to November 18, 1936.

The provisions relating to hours, overtime and wage rates (both weekly and piece rates, but not including apprentices' wages) are the same as in the Order in Council summarized in the preceding article in force under the *Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act*.

Regulations and wages for apprentices are not included in this agreement.

A Board to be formed by the Minister of Labour from the names suggested by the parties to the agreement and if the four thus selected cannot agree on a chairman, he will be appointed by the Minister. This Board may set lower wage rates for individual workers whose production is below normal.

This agreement is in no way to abrogate, prejudice or supersede any collective bargain or other agreement or arrangement between employers and employees in the industry, except that in all cases minimum wage rates and maximum hours provided in this schedule must be observed.

This schedule was only to become effective if the same wages and hours conditions were made effective in Quebec (see page 1156).

**BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS, WINDSOR.**—An Order in Council dated November 14 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 16, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule on all those engaged in the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry in a zone which includes the City of Windsor and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from November 26, 1935, to August 31, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, with no work on Saturdays, a 40 hour week. When the second and third shifts equal 66½ per cent of the regular shift, 8 hours pay for seven hours work. Employees who may be required for emergencies or in connection with pouring of concrete on Saturdays to be permitted to work and to be paid straight time for morning and double time for Saturday afternoon and evening.

Overtime and all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Wage rate for bricklayers and stonemasons: 90 cents per hour. Work contracted for and accepted prior to October 21, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before November 30, 1935, may be completed

at a rate to be approved by the Board. The Board may set a rate less than the above for aged or handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

**PLASTERERS, WINDSOR.**—An Order in Council dated November 14 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 16, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule on all those engaged in plain and ornamental plastering in interior work or exterior work in a zone which includes the City of Windsor and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from November 26, 1935, to August 31, 1936.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those summarized above for the bricklaying and stonemasonry trade in Windsor, with the following differences:

The wage rate is the same, 90 cents, but all work contracted for prior to October 22, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before November 30, 1935, may be completed at a rate set by the Board.

In case of emergency, consent may be given to work Saturday or nights by arrangement with the Board.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

**CARPENTERS, WINDSOR.**—An Order in Council dated November 14 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 16, makes binding the terms of a schedule on all those engaged in the carpentry trade, on building and construction work, in a zone which includes the City of Windsor and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from November 26, 1935, to August 31, 1936.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those summarized above for the bricklaying and stonemasonry trade in Windsor, with the following differences:

When work cannot be done during the day, it may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours, straight time.

Overtime: time and one-half for the first hour and double time thereafter; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages rate for carpenters and joiners: 80 cents per hour. All work contracted for and accepted prior to October 22, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before November 30, 1935, may be completed at a rate approved by the Board.

**COMMON LABOURERS, WINDSOR.**—An Order in Council, dated November 14, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 16, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged as common labourers on construction work.

The schedule is in effect from November 26, 1935, to October 21, 1936.

Hours: 48 per week.

Work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Wage rate for common labourers on building and construction work: 50 cents per hour. Work contracted for and accepted prior to October 21, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before November 30, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the Board. The Board may set a rate less than the above minimum rate for aged or handicapped workers.

**ELECTRICIANS, LONDON.**—An Order in Council, dated November 26, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged in the electrical repair and construction industry in a zone which includes the City of London and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from December 10, 1935, to November 5, 1936.

The schedule applies to all electricians engaged in the trade but does not include those working on the assembling, testing, inspecting, rebuilding, and repairing of any electrical motors or household appliances when done in electrical repair shops.

Hours: 8 per day, no work on Saturdays, a 40 hour week. The Board may permit employees who may be required for emergencies on Saturdays to work for straight time in the morning and double time in the afternoon and evening.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.; thereafter double time. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wage rate for journeymen electricians: 80 cents per hour. The Board may set a rate less than this for aged or handicapped workers. Work contracted for and accepted prior to November 5, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before December 4, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the Board.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen in a shop.

**PLUMBERS, LONDON.**—An Order in Council, dated November 26, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged in the plumbing, steamfitting and hot water heating, gasfitting and the installation of all pipe work and fittings, but not including sprinkler fitting in a zone which includes the city of London and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from December 10, 1935, to November 5, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, no work on Saturdays, a 40 hour week. However if men are required for emergency work, the setting of sleeves and inserts on Saturday morning it can be done at straight time, with a minimum of two hours' pay at straight time. In finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish will not take more than one hour's time, it will be done at the regular time.



Overtime: time and one-half; Saturdays (not otherwise provided for) Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen: 80 cents per hour; for fifth year junior mechanics, 55 cents. All work contracted for and accepted prior to November 5, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before December 4, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the Board. The Board may

set a rate less than the regular minimum rate for aged or handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. Only one junior mechanic allowed to any shop in each branch of the trade except when there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed when the ratio allowed is two junior mechanics to six journeymen, three to eleven journeymen and four to sixteen journeymen.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1935

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**T**HE upward movement in the cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was continued during the month, due chiefly to the higher cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number of wholesale prices was slightly lower.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$8.04 at the beginning of November as compared with \$7.93 for October; \$7.58 for November, 1934; \$11.75 for November, 1929; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The most important advances during the month occurred in the cost of eggs, butter and bread, while flour, lard, cheese and milk also showed small increases. The prices of beef, mutton, fresh pork, bacon, prunes and sugar were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.54 at the beginning of November as compared with \$16.42 for October; \$16.03 for November, 1934; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due chiefly to increased prices for anthracite coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, which has shown a continued upward movement since August, was slightly lower for November at 72.7 as compared with 73.1 for October and 71.5 for July. The decline was due chiefly to decreases in the Vegetable Products group and the Animal Products group, in the former because of lower prices for grains, flour and milled products which more than offset substantial increases in the prices of fruits and vegetables, and in the latter because of declines in the prices of hides and skins, live

stock and meats. Comparative figures for earlier dates are: 71.1 for November, 1934; 95.7 for November, 1929; 97.7 for November, 1926; 98.3 for November, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 67.2 for November, 1914.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, there being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively

(Continued on page 1168)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1931	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1934	Oct. 1935	Nov. 1935
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	34-2	53-2	48-4	31-2	30-0	31-4	43-2	44-8	38-6	27-4	21-0	21-4	25-4	24-6
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	18-0	27-6	28-7	18-9	18-4	19-7	23-5	24-9	22-4	16-2	11-5	11-7	13-2	13-4
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-9	35-2	35-2	24-6	26-9	29-2	29-7	30-4	27-2	22-1	17-2	18-6	20-8	20-1
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-0	37-3	41-7	28-1	27-9	28-8	28-4	30-0	28-1	18-4	15-8	20-0	22-7	22-0
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-6	70-0	73-4	53-2	51-8	55-8	54-2	55-0	53-6	37-6	31-2	38-6	41-0	41-0
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-4	26-4	51-4	58-5	43-4	40-9	43-5	40-5	40-1	39-6	24-2	21-1	34-5	31-8	31-2
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	36-8	74-2	73-8	48-0	45-8	48-0	45-6	43-0	42-4	25-8	26-4	20-2	36-0	36-6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	30-0	30-0	33-2	33-7	40-3	67-1	81-7	59-4	51-6	56-1	57-4	58-5	51-3	44-3	37-7	40-4	35-8	41-5
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	32-5	58-5	70-3	52-0	43-7	48-2	49-2	48-6	43-1	34-4	27-7	31-7	30-1	33-4
Milk.....	1 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	52-8	81-0	93-0	80-4	70-2	70-8	73-2	75-6	73-2	63-0	58-2	61-2	61-2	61-8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	60-0	104-2	123-0	82-0	77-6	76-0	86-6	87-2	71-0	46-2	42-0	43-2	47-0	49-8
Butter, cream-ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-0	33-9	34-5	57-2	66-5	46-8	43-7	41-4	47-6	47-4	38-9	26-2	24-3	24-4	27-1	28-6
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	22-1	32-4	40-7	34-2	28-5	33-7	33-1	33-0	32-5	19-7	19-6	19-9	19-9	20-4
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	20-2	32-3	38-4	29-8	28-5	33-7	33-1	33-0	32-5	19-7	19-6	19-9	19-9	20-4
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	66-0	118-5	141-0	109-5	100-5	114-0	115-5	118-5	103-5	91-5	88-5	89-5	88-5	90-0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	38-0	69-0	75-0	51-0	44-0	53-0	50-0	53-0	41-0	29-0	31-0	34-0	34-0	35-0
Rolled Oats.....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-5	41-0	40-0	29-0	27-5	29-0	31-5	32-5	28-0	23-0	25-5	26-0	26-5	26-0
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	13-2	25-2	33-0	19-6	21-2	22-0	22-8	23-0	20-6	17-4	16-2	15-8	15-8	15-6
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-6	33-0	22-2	17-6	17-6	16-0	19-6	22-6	17-4	10-4	8-8	9-8	10-6	10-6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-8	23-5	28-5	21-3	22-6	19-9	21-5	21-5	20-4	17-2	14-8	15-2	15-6	15-6
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	13-1	19-2	26-6	18-2	19-8	15-7	13-4	15-3	15-9	12-1	12-2	12-8	12-1	11-6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	32-4	49-2	64-0	39-2	36-0	31-6	30-8	28-8	25-6	24-8	32-0	26-0	25-2	24-8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	14-8	22-6	30-8	18-6	17-0	15-6	14-4	13-8	12-4	12-0	15-6	12-6	12-2	12-2
Tea, black.....	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-8	15-6	15-7	13-6	14-8	18-0	17-7	17-6	14-5	13-2	10-8	13-2	13-0	13-1
Tea, green.....	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-8	15-0	16-5	15-0	14-8	18-0	17-7	17-6	14-5	13-2	10-8	13-2	13-0	13-1
Coffee.....	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-9	11-6	15-4	13-4	13-3	15-3	15-2	15-2	13-6	11-5	9-9	9-6	9-3	9-2
Potatoes.....	1 doz	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	31-7	64-0	73-2	55-1	38-3	40-2	73-8	44-7	23-1	36-6	25-2	36-6	36-1	36-1
Vinegar.....	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	9	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9	9	9
All Foods.....		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-96	\$ 13-05	\$ 15-32	\$ 11-03	\$ 10-29	\$ 11-01	\$ 11-23	\$ 11-73	\$ 10-25	\$ 7-82	\$ 7-23	\$ 7-58	\$ 7-93	\$ 8-04
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	54-0	78-4	127-2	109-7	115-6	105-1	101-6	101-1	100-9	100-9	94-2	94-6	91-1	92-3
Coal, bituminous.....	"	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	47-3	63-6	93-8	72-6	76-8	65-1	62-8	63-0	62-8	60-8	58-0	58-5	58-4	58-6
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-6	79-0	87-0	81-7	79-1	75-7	75-0	76-6	75-6	70-2	59-6	60-2	60-8	60-4
Wood, soft.....	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-4	57-3	67-4	61-1	59-2	55-9	55-3	54-3	54-4	52-0	45-5	46-3	45-1	45-1
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-7	27-8	39-9	31-6	31-0	31-5	31-0	31-0	30-7	27-7	27-7	27-7	27-3	27-0
Fuel and light.....		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-99	\$ 3-08	\$ 4-15	\$ 3-57	\$ 3-62	\$ 3-33	\$ 3-26	\$ 3-25	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-12	\$ 2-85	\$ 2-88	\$ 2-83	\$ 2-83
Rent.....	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-38	\$ 4-85	\$ 6-62	\$ 6-91	\$ 6-94	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-94	\$ 6-98	\$ 7-07	\$ 6-83	\$ 5-67	\$ 5-54	\$ 5-63	\$ 5-63
††Totals.....		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-30	\$ 21-61	\$ 26-13	\$ 21-66	\$ 20-85	\$ 21-24	\$ 21-32	\$ 22-02	\$ 20-60	\$ 17-94	\$ 15-22	\$ 15-03	\$ 16-42	\$ 16-54

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-84	13-87	15-75	11-23	10-40	11-12	11-20	11-73	10-61	8-35	7-43	7-72	8-07	8-23	8-23
Prince Ed. Island.....	4-81	5-20	5-81	7-34	6-89	12-02	13-17	9-36	9-27	10-07	10-05	10-72	9-87	7-79	7-26	7-54	7-50	7-74	7-74
New Brunswick.....	5-39	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-72	12-62	13-16	11-24	10-97	11-37	11-07	10-43	8-19	7-50	7-82	8-08	8-08	8-08	8-08
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-23	6-87	7-44	13-16	14-43	10-59	9-84	10-18	10-50	10-33	9-53	7-19	6-61	6-97	7-27	7-40	7-40
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-72	13-61	15-24	10-97	10-19	11-31	11-74	10-72	7-80	7-27	7-62	8-05	8-10	8-10	8-10
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-15	13-05	15-26	10-83	9-72	10-25	10-94	11-54	9-62	7-30	6-83	7-22	7-41	7-41	7-41
Saskatchewan.....	6-80	6-92	7-86	8-25	9-02	13-72	15-36	10-89	9-91	10-95	11-34	11-82	9-84	7-37	6-87	7-22	7-41	7-41	7-41
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-51	13-51	15-43	10-81	9-99	10-88	11-39	11-97	10-94	7-42	7-11	7-42	7-51	7-51	7-51
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-31	14-19	16-58	12-28	11-65	11-91	12-41	13-06	11-24	8-66	8-24	8-30	8-71	8-71	8-71

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	22-7	18-5	16-9	12-3	10-0	13-4	20-1	22-0	20-5	31-2	34-5	52-3
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	23-8	18-5	16-5	12-5	10-5	10-8		21-3	21-3	29-0	32-9	48-4
1—Sydney.....	25-2	20-7	18-2	14-6	12-7	10		23	21-7	28-8	31-1	42-8
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	18	13	10-7	10		22-3	21-2	28-6	32-6	53-3
3—Amherst.....	20	15	14	12	7-5			20	18-7	29-5	35-6	46-7
4—Halifax.....	24	17-3	18-6	13-4	11-8	11		22-3	21-6	28-9	33-6	50
5—Windsor.....	25	18	15	12	10			20	20	27	30	45
6—Truro.....		20	15	10	10	12		20	24-6	31	34-5	52-3
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22-2	19-5	18-2	14-7	12-6		20	22-3	19-2	29-3	33-8	50
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	25-9	19-7	18-9	12-9	10-6	11-0	19-6	23-5	22-1	30-0	33-9	53-3
8—Moncton.....	21-4	16-5	15-5	11-8	9-6			21	20-2	29-9	33-9	50-3
9—Saint John.....	28	20-3	20-5	14-7	11-6	9-7	21	24-6	21-6	28-2	32-8	55-4
10—Fredericton.....	29-2	21-9	20-7	13	11-2	12-2	17-7	23-7	23	31-4	34	52-5
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	19	12	10				23-4	30-5	35	55
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	21-0	17-2	17-9	11-5	7-5	10-9	21-0	18-1	18-8	29-4	32-8	52-9
12—Quebec.....	21-9	17	18-3	13-2	7-6	12-8	20	16-8	18-5	28-5	33	47-9
13—Three Rivers.....	21-3	18-2	20-2	12	7-1	12	21-6	17-4	17-2	32-8	34-7	54-1
14—Sherbrooke.....	24-1	20-1	21-3	13-8	9-1	11-2	22-3	20-1	20-5	26-2	30-4	54-1
15—Sorel.....		15	12-5	10	7	7-5	25	17	18-7	30	35	50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18-4	15-1	15-2	9-3	6-8	13-5	18-2	15-5	17	30-2	32-4	53-5
17—St. Johns.....	20	19	20	13-7	6-7	13-3	22	20-3	18	29	30-7	54
18—Therford Mines.....	15-6	15	13-3	9-3	6-3	8-7	17	15-2	19-7	30	35	53-3
19—Montreal.....	24-6	17-5	20-9	10-8	8-4	9-5	20-7	20	19-7	29	32	55-8
20—Hull.....	22-1	18-1	19-3	11-7	8-2	10	21-8	20-3	20-2	29-3	31-9	53-1
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	23-7	19-5	17-5	13-2	10-6	15-5	20-3	22-8	21-0	31-1	34-0	53-2
21—Ottawa.....	25	19-6	20	13-8	9-2	13-8	19-5	20-4	19-5	30-4	33-3	55-3
22—Brockville.....	25-7	20	17-7	11-2	9-8	14	18	21-3	19	30	31-6	54-1
23—Kingston.....	23-5	18-7	19-4	13-3	9-3	13-1	20-4	21-7	19	29-1	33-6	51-1
24—Belleville.....	18-8	15-4	16	11-4	8-1	15-3	18-3	21-6	18	32-5	33-8	52
25—Peterborough.....	21-1	17-3	15-9	12-6	10-3	14-7	19-4	22-6	19-5	28-1	30-7	53
26—Oshawa.....	24-2	19-7	18	12-2	11-4	14-7	20	24	19	29-5	32-8	53-3
27—Orillia.....	21	16-7	16-7	12-5	10	17	20	23	22	31-4	33-4	50-7
28—Toronto.....	26-2	20-5	19-8	13-3	12-5	15-6	20-7	22-9	21	33-1	38	54-5
29—Niagara Falls.....	27-2	22-2	19-2	14-9	10-6	17	22-2	22-5	19-5	31-1	34-8	52-5
30—St. Catharines.....	21-8	17-8	15-4	12-7	9-3	16-2	17-5	22-8	21	29-4	32-1	53-7
31—Hamilton.....	23-4	19-4	20	13-8	12-1	16-7	22-7	23-2	25	30-2	33-5	54
32—Brantford.....	23-5	20-1	17	13-9	9-9	16	22-2	23-4	21-2	30-9	34	52-7
33—Galt.....	26-9	22-2	20	15-6	13-4	17-6	21-3	24-6		30-9	34-5	53-8
34—Guelph.....	20-6	18-2	18	14-1	12-2	16-7	18	20-5	22-3	30-1	33-1	53
35—Kitchener.....	20-3	17-8	15-7	13-3	11-5	16-3	21	22-3	18	29-4	31-5	50-2
36—Woodstock.....	24-5	21	17	13-1	9-5	15	18	21	20	30	31-5	50-3
37—Stratford.....	24-6	20-2	17-1	14-5	12-9	16-6		23-5		29-6	33	53-2
38—London.....	24-2	20-6	19	13-2	10-2	15-7	19-2	22-6	22-7	30-2	34	53-2
39—St. Thomas.....	25-2	21	18-2	13-3	11-4	14-6	23-5	22-8	22-5	30-5	34-1	54-2
40—Chatham.....	23-6	19-6	17-2	14	10	16-6	20	20-7	19-6	31-5	35-7	55-5
41—Windsor.....	22-5	18-9	16	12-9	10-8	15-7	20-8	22-2	21-5	28-9	31-6	54-6
42—Sarnia.....	23-7	19-8	17-2	13-9	11-2	15-8	20	22-7	22-6	29-7	33-5	52
43—Owen Sound.....	22-7	17-7	15-3	12	9-3	15-3		20	18	29-8	30-7	48
44—North Bay.....	25	18	15	12	10	15		23	23	32-7	36	54
45—Sudbury.....	22-7	20	17-5	12-5	10-2	15		25-2	20-2	31-5	35-3	52-4
46—Cobalt.....	25	20		13	11				23-7	32-3	35	50-7
47—Timmins.....	26-7	23-7	19-7	15-7	11-5	15-7			26-2	33-3	34-2	55-4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	23	19-2	16-6	12-6	9-5	15-4	21-5	23	21-3	33	35-4	53-7
49—Port Arthur.....	23-2	18-7	17-9	12-7	10-6	13-2	20	26-2	22-8	36-9	39-5	56-1
50—Fort William.....	26-1	19-2	16	12-5	10-9	14-1	22	26-5	22-4	35-3	37-8	57-7
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	18-8	14-9	14-3	11-0	9-5	12-6	18-5	22-2	19-0	33-9	36-9	50-4
51—Winnipeg.....	19-6	14-7	15-5	12	9-9	11-1	17	22-2	19	32-7	36	50-7
52—Brandon.....	18	15	13	12	10	14	20			35-1	37-8	50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	19	15-6	14-5	9-8	8-0	10-2	15-9	22-0	17-9	34-4	38-6	53-8
53—Regina.....	21-4	16-2	15-7	10	8-8	10	15	21-9	18	34-6	40	56-8
54—Prince Albert.....	19-3	15	13-7	9-5	8-2	9-3	17-7	25	17	35-4	40	52
55—Saskatoon.....	17-8	14-7	13-1	9-3	7-2	9-7	16-8	20-1	18-7	34-5	36-9	49-5
56—Moose Jaw.....	21-1	16-6	15-3	10-3	7-9	11-6	14	20-8		33-1	37-3	56-8
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	18-8	15-9	12-9	9-8	7-7	10-8	17-5	19-7	18-0	30-2	33-7	49-8
57—Medicine Hat.....	16-5	13-7	12	9	6-5	10	15	18	19-3	31	34	48-3
58—Drumheller.....	18-5	16-5	13-5	10-5	7	12-5	17-5	21	17-5	29-1	32-9	47-5
59—Edmonton.....	17-3	14-4	13-2	8-9	7	10	18-7	19	17-4	28-9	32-9	48-8
60—Calgary.....	21-8	17-9	14-8	10-4	9-5	11-6	19	22-5	17-7	33-6	35-8	51-3
61—Lethbridge.....	20	17	11	10-3	8-5	9-7	17-5	18		28-3	33-1	53-3
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23-3	19-7	17-4	12-2	11-9	14-0	22-7	24-9	21-9	34-2	37-5	52-8
62—Fernie.....	20	18	14	10	12	12	20	24	21	36-5	37-5	50
63—Nelson.....	22	18	19	12	11	12	25	25	21-3	32-7	36-4	50
64—Trail.....	25-3	22-3	19-3	14-2	12	15	25	26-3	22-3	35-8	39-8	55-4
65—New Westminster.....	23-8	20-2	15-7	12-3	12-6	13-8	22	25-2	22	33-1	37	52-5
66—Vancouver.....	24-8	20-6	18-5	12-8	13	14-7	22-8	24-1	23-3	34-1	37-9	52-9
67—Victoria.....	26-1	21	19-3	13-8	13-4	15-3	23-3	25-8	21-4	36	39-1	53-4
68—Nanaimo.....	23-1	19	16-2	11-7	13-2	16-7	22-5	23-7	22	32	35-4	53
69—Prince Rupert.....	21-5	18-5	17	10-7	8-2	12-6	21	25	21-7	33-6	37-1	49-3

a. Price per single quart higher.

b. Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1935

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herring, per lb.	Salt herring, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finman haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb., tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16.8 9.1 8.2	22.8 22.6 20.1	16.0	13.1	49.4 43.3 43.3	17.5 12.9 11.9	17.3 15.0 13.9	22.4 16.6 16	18.3 19.2 18	41.5 43.9 43.9	33.4 37.8 36.1	10.3 9.9 10-12	24.9 27.8 28	28.6 31.9 31.9
10	25			50 40 40	13 14 12.5	15 15 15	19.3 15 16.5	19.3 18.1 20	40 39.7 47.6	35.5 36.5 36.8	10-11 8c 11.8a	28 29 26	32.6 31.8 31.7
10	25			40 13.3 12.9	14 15 16	15 15 17.1	15 15.6 20.2	15 15 18.3	40 45 47.3	36.8 39 43	8c 10c 8c	28 26 24	32.4 31.4 33.6
10 13.4 13.3 14 13	25 25.8 23.7 26.2 27.5	13.0 5.0 13 5	5.0	52.5 45.6 43.7 43.7	12.7 13.7 13.8 13.3	15 15.2 15 14.4	19.1 19.7 17.6 23.5	19.1 18.3 19.3 20	35.7 39.2 45 42.7	28.2 35.5 36.2 32.3	8-9 10.5 10 12	27.6 27.0 27.6 27.7	33 29.9 30.6 31.2
9.7 8	24.0 23	12.0	8.0	50 45 17.7	15.2 12.3 16.3	16.5 15 16.0	22.5 15 16.7	20 15 16.7	42.7 28.2 41.7	32.3 38.1 41.7	10 10 8.7	28 24.7 24.5	29.9 31.2 27.2
10 11.2	24.1	12		14.3 16.2 17.5	16.2 17.2 20	16.3 14.3 16.2	16.0 16.1 17.2	16.7 17.4 16.7	41.7 41.7 42.7	41.7 30.3 33.5	8.7 10 9b	27.2 23.5 24	27.2 27.9 27.1
16.8	22.7 26.2 25 21	19.0 24 17.5	9.0	20 17.5 10	60.0 16.7 15.7 16.5	16.7 16.7 14.7 15	25.4 24.7 19.6 17.5	18.3 18.2 17.7 18	42.3 45.1 37.5 40.3	34.2 33.8 30 34.2	10.7 10 9 9	25.3 25.7 27 23	28.2 27.1 22.2 23
18	19			15 19 18	15 19 18	15 19 18	17.5 16.7 15	18 25.4 25.8	41.1 42.3 39.3	31.9 34.2 33.8	9 10.7 11b	23.3 25.3 26	26.9 28.2 27
15.5	19			15.7 15.5 17	18 26 27.7	18 26 28.1	27.4 26 28.2	17.4 17.5 18.2	43.7 39.5 43.1	35.5 32 35.6	11 11 11	25.8 26.7 24.7	27.9 29.2 28.3
22.1 21.6 23.3 18.6 25 23.0	22.7 22.8 23.2 21.2 23.4 21.9	11.9 12.3 11.5 9.7 14 13.2	15.0 15 15 15 16.5	22.8 25 20 18 22.8	18.6 17 19.5 16.2 18.6	18.6 20.7 21.5 21.5 20.6	16.8 20.4 18.9 16.2 20.7	18.9 21.5 18.5 19.8 18.0	35.1 37.3 31 35.4 36.7	28.1 28.6 28 27.1 28.5	9.8 10 9 10 10.0	20.5 20.6 20.5 21.5 20.6	51 52 55 54 56
25 25 23 19	22.5 22.6 21.4 21	12 16.8 12 12	16.5	20 18.7 19.5	25 20 20	25 20 18.7	20.4 20 19.6	18.3 16.5 18.7	40 27.3 38.3	27.3 28.7 29	10 10 10	20.2 20.7 22.6	26 57 59
18.0 22 21.3 16.5 15 12.4	21.4 25 22.7 23.7 20 22	18.3 20 16.5 18.5 60 20	60.0	21.0 18 23.7 24 18.3 21.1	20.4 38.3 20.1 30.2 24 23.3	20.4 38.3 20.1 30.2 24 23.3	20.4 38.3 20.1 30.2 24 23.3	19.0 36.7 20.5 21.7 17.6 42.5	43.5 36.7 47.4 47.4 42.5 42.1	35.0 36.7 36.2 36 35.5 35.5	11.3 10 12.5a 12.5a 10 10-12.5a	27.1 26 23 26 29 29.7	30.5 61 63 64 65 68
12.4	22			20 19.7	18.3 19.7	23.3 24.9	23.3 24.9	16.7 18.6	42.1 46.1	35.5 38.2	10 10-12.5a	29 29.7	65 68
	15			20	23	20.1	20.1	19.2	43.8	30.8	14.3a	31.9	69



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2½'s, per can	Corn, 2½'s, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	20.4	6.0a	15.9	3.5	5.2	7.8	10.9	10.9	12.1	11.6
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	19.7	6.6	15.1	3.9	5.1	7.5	12.5	10.6	12.1	11.3
1—Sydney.....	19.3	7.3	16	3.7	5	6.7	13.3	10.2	12.1	11.1
2—New Glasgow.....	18.9	6.6-7	15.5	3.5	5	7.5	11.5	9.9	11.7	10.4
3—Amherst.....	19	7.3	13.5	3.8	5	7.5	11.7	10.3	12	10.6
4—Halifax.....	21.1	4.6-7	15	4	5.3	7.8	13	11.1	11.9	11.6
5—Windsor.....	19.6	6.7	16	4	5	7.7	12.5	10.8	12.4	12.4
6—Truro.....	20.3	6.7	14.4	3.8	5	7.7	13	11.3	12.2	11.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20.1	6.7	15.3	3.8	4.7	8.2	13.7	10.2	11.4	11.2
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	19.8	6.9	15.4	3.8	5.1	7.6	13.4	10.8	11.8	10.9
8—Moncton.....	19.4	7.3	16.2	3.8	5	8.6	14	11.6	12	11.2
9—Saint John.....	21	6.6-7	17.2	3.7	5.3	7.4	12.8	10.3	11.4	10.9
10—Fredericton.....	19.4	6.7	15.3	3.7	5	7	13.9	10.8	12.8	11.3
11—Bathurst.....	19.5	6.7-7.3	13	3.9	4.9	7.3	13	10.5	11.1	10.3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	18.9	5.0	13.7	3.9	5.1	6.3	10.9	9.7	11.7	11.0
12—Quebec.....	19.8	4.7-5	14.1	3.5	5	6.4	10.6	9.9	10.6	10.5
13—Three Rivers.....	18.5	4.7-5.3	13	3.6	4.7	6.2	11.8	9.7	12.2	12.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.9	4.7	13.3	3.3	5.3	6.4	11.7	10	12.7	10.8
15—Sorel.....	20.1	.....	15	3.1	5	5.8	9.9	9.6	12	12.4
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	19.5	4.7	13.7	3.3	5.5	7.5	10.9	9.6	13.1	10.4
17—St. Johns.....	18	4.7	13.6	3.3	5	5.4	10	9.9	10.9	10.4
18—Thetford Mines.....	18	4.7	13.3	3.8	5	5.2	11.2	9.4	11.7	10.1
19—Montreal.....	19.2	4.7-6	14.4	3.7	5.1	7.4	10.2	9.6	11.1	10.8
20—Hull.....	17.7	4.7-5.3	12.8	3.6	5.1	6.4	11.5	9.6	10.7	11.1
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	19.9	5.8	14.5	3.1	5.0	8.6	11.0	10.2	11.5	10.9
21—Ottawa.....	18.3	6.6-7	14	3.7	4.9	8.1	10.8	9.8	10.9	11.1
22—Brockville.....	17.5	6	11.8	3.5	4.9	8.2	11.9	9.5	11.2	10.1
23—Kingston.....	17.8	5.3	13.2	3.3	4.8	8.1	10.3	9.7	10.8	10.2
24—Belleville.....	19.4	4.7	14.3	3.9	4.9	7.4	10.5	9.9	10.6	10.1
25—Peterborough.....	18.2	5.3-6.7	15.5	3.8	5	8	11	9.6	11.2	10.7
26—Oshawa.....	20.9	5.3-6.7	12.5	3.3	5	8.3	11	9.7	11	10.7
27—Orillia.....	22	5.3b	15.5	3.3	4.9	9	11.1	10.4	11.7	10.9
28—Toronto.....	23.3	5.3-6.7	16	3.3	5.1	8.8	10.2	10.1	11.1	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	20.5	5.3-6.7	15.9	3	5	8.4	10.4	10.1	11.4	11.2
30—St. Catharines.....	20.2	5.3-6.7	15.4	2.9	4.7	8.5	11.2	9.7	10.9	10.5
31—Hamilton.....	20.9	5.3-6.7	15.3	2.9	5.1	8.3	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.1
32—Brantford.....	20.9	6.6-7	15.2	2.8	5	9.6	10.4	10.1	10.5	10.5
33—Galt.....	20.7	6.6-7	15.5	2.7	4.7	9.2	10.9	10.8	11.4	10.8
34—Guelph.....	20.4	5.3-6	14.5	2.7	4.8	9.5	10.9	10.3	12.1	11.1
35—Kitchener.....	20.8	5.3-6	14.3	2.8	5.1	8.7	10.5	9.9	10.9	10.8
36—Woodstock.....	18.7	4.7-5.3	12.7	2.6	4.5	9	9.7	10	11.4	11.4
37—Stratford.....	18.7	5.3-6	15.6	2.7	5	9.2	11.3	10.1	11	10.7
38—London.....	19.6	5.3-6	16	2.8	4.8	8.4	10.7	10.2	11.7	10.6
39—St. Thomas.....	19.8	4.7-5.3	14.7	2.8	5.2	9.3	11.9	10.5	11.5	10.9
40—Chatham.....	19	4.7	15.6	3.1	4.8	8.3	10.8	10.5	12.1	12
41—Windsor.....	19.4	5.3-6.7	14	2.9	4.8	7.6	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.1
42—Sarnia.....	19.3	4.7-5.3	15.8	2.7	5	8.7	11.7	10.6	12.2	10.8
43—Owen Sound.....	19.4	6	14.8	2.7	4.6	8.4	12	9.8	11.8	9.8
44—North Bay.....	21.7	5.3	.....	3.9	5.7	9.1	12.7	11.7	12.5	12.5
45—Sudbury.....	18.1	6	13	3.9	5.6	8.1	12.8	10	12.9	10.9
46—Cobalt.....	20	6.7	.....	4.1	5.7	8.5	11.7	12.2	12.2	12.2
47—Timmins.....	19.9	5.6	11.9	3.7	6	8.9	10.7	11.1	12.3	11.9
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.2	5.3-6.7	12.2	3.2	5	7.5	12	10	12.8	11.4
49—Port Arthur.....	19.7	5.3-6.7	15.9	3.8	5.3	8.7	10.5	10.2	11.6	10.8
50—Fort William.....	20.3	5.3-6.7	14	3.8	5.6	8.1	10.5	10.5	12.2	11.5
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	22.5	6.1	15.1	3.7	5.5	9.1	10.1	11.6	12.9	12.6
51—Winnipeg.....	22.6	5.6-7	15.2	3.6	5.5	9.9	11.6	12	14.2	13.1
52—Brandon.....	22.4	5.3-6.2	15	3.8	5.6	8.4	10	13	13.6	13.6
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	20.6	5.6	12.2	3.7	5.6	9.5	10.9	11.8	13.6	12.9
53—Regina.....	20.6	5.6-6.4	15	3.7	5.4	8.8	10.4	12.9	13.8	13.8
54—Prince Albert.....	19.4	4.8	13.5	3.8	5.4	7.7	11	13	14.7	14.5
55—Saskatoon.....	22	5.3	12.5	3.6	5.4	9.3	10	12.6	13.2	13.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	20.4	6.4	.....	3.6	5.2	9.8	10.4	12.9	13.7	14.1
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	22.3	6.3	17.9	3.6	5.8	7.5	10.5	12.7	13.7	13.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	22	.....	15	3.7	5.9	8	10.3	12.6	13	13.4
58—Drumheller.....	22.5	6.7	.....	3.7	6.2	6.1	11.2	13	14.5	14
59—Edmonton.....	20.5	5.3-6.7	16.4	3.7	5.9	7.4	10.1	12.4	13.4	13.4
60—Calgary.....	22.3	5.6	20	3.3	5.6	7.2	9.6	12.9	13.7	13.3
61—Lethbridge.....	24	6.7	20	3.4	5.6	8.6	11.2	12.6	14	14.2
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	23.6	7.5	17.9	4.1	5.9	6.4	8.2	12.4	12.8	12.9
62—Fernie.....	25	.....	.....	4	5.8	7.2	10.2	13.5	14.4	14.2
63—Nelson.....	22.8	8.3	19	4.5	6	7.3	8.7	12.1	12.8	12.4
64—Trail.....	21	8	15	4	6	7	8	12.7	13.7	13.2
65—New Westminster.....	22.4	6.7-5	18.3	3.9	5.9	5.7	7.7	12.1	12.4	11.5
66—Vancouver.....	25.1	6.7-5	18	3.9	5.8	6.1	8.1	11.5	11.7	11.9
67—Victoria.....	24.1	7.5	19.1	4.1	5.9	6.1	7.5	12.1	11.8	11.9
68—Nanaimo.....	24.3	7.5	.....	4.1	6.5	5.7	8	11.7	12.7	12.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.7	1.5-8.3	.....	4.3	5.5	6.2	7.7	13.2	12.7	13.4

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1935

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, chopped, per pkt. (16 oz.)	Currants per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
5-3	3-4	1-683	22-0	19-3	15-6	11-6	16-4	15-3	60-5	20-8	55-7	42-8
5-3	3-8	1-093	20-1	17-3	15-1	11-5	15-9	15-5	55-7	20-3	56-5	42-4
5-4	3-8	1-077	21-1	17-3	15-3	11-7	15-2	15-1		19-8		38-5
5-4	3-4	.997	19-2	15	16	10-9	15-4	15	59	20-8	60	43-2
5-3	4-5	.80	15-3	14-5	15-3	12	15-4	14-8		19-6	50	39
5-6	4	1-103	22-5	17-5	15	12	18	16-5		21		4
5-6	3-1	1-15	24	17-5	15	11	16	15-7	49	21	56-5	47
5-2	4	.892	18-3	22	13-9	11-5	15-4	15-8	59	19-7	59-5	44-4
5-2	3-3	.736	18	14-2	15	12-9	15-2	15	50	20-2		44-2
5-3	3-6	.895	20-8	17-8	13-4	11-9	15-1	14-4	60-0	19-6	58-0	46-2
5-3	3-3	.916	18-8	14-6	14	11-5	15-6	15		21-7	55	49-8
5-7	4-4	.99	20-6	21-6	13-5	12-3	14-6	13-6		20	60	41-7
5-3	3-2	.887	23-8	20	13-5	12-9	15	14		18-7	59	45
4-9	3-5	.787	20	15	12-5	10-7	15-2	15	60	18		10
5-1	4-6	.961	18-9	22-6	14-0	11-8	16-3	14-6	59-4	21-1	59-6	42-5
5	4-4	1-066	20-9	18-3	12-9	11-2	16-6	14-8	61-3	22-2	64-3	
5-5	5-1	1-041	19-5	21-2	15-5	12-4	15-3	14-8		21-3	49	42-3
4-9	4-7	1-009	20-7	25-9	14-8	12-6	16-6	15	56-7	24-2	61	43-3
5	4-2	.826	16-4		14-5	11-4	16-8	13-4	50	20-4		42-4
5	4-7	.934	16-6	22-5	14-3	12-7	16-3	14-2	50	20-2	58-5	15
5	5	.735	16	25	13-7	11-1	17-8	14-6	57-5	19-7	60	41
4-9	4-5	1-08	22-7		13-5	10-3	16	13-2	60	21-7		17
5-4	3-9	.983	18-5	26-8	14-3	11-6	16-1	13-9	85	20-5	59-2	40-2
5-2	4-8	.971	19-1	18-8	12-8	11-6	14-9	17-2	85	19-7	55	20
5-0	3-2	1-208	24-0	19-2	15-9	11-7	16-7	15-6	59-5	20-1	57-2	
4-9	4-7	1-04	21-2	20-7	13-5	11-7	15-8	15-7	54	21-2	62-5	40-5
5	3-7	1-062	21-7	23-3		9-3	16	14-4		18-9	50-4	40-6
5	3-7	1-214	22-5	19-2		11-8	16	15	54-7	19	54	23
5-2	3-9	1-356	25-2	19		13-2	16-4	15-2	59	19-3	56-4	24
5	2-7	1-253	24-4	21-1		11-9	15-8	15-4	61	21-8	63	25
5	2-7	1-294	25-7	19		12-2	17	15	60	21-8	63	26
4-8	3-3	1-242	24-3	18-5	15	11-4	16-7	15	59-5	20	57	27
5-2	3-3	1-215	23-6	16		11-4	16-3	15-5	63-5	19-2	59-7	28
5-9	2-8	1-35	26-1	11-2		11-1	17	15-1		19-1	62	29
5-6	2-9	1-339	25-8	18		11	16-8	15-7	65	19-2	50	30
5-3	3-3	1-309	23-7	20-2		11-3	16-8	15-1		18-6	57-5	31
4-6	2-5	1-244	24-4	17-1	12-5	12-8	16-7	14-8	55	18-9	47-5	32
4-4	2-5	1-275	27-1	15-7		11-7	16-5	15		21-6	60	33
5-1	3-2	1-255	25-9	17-3		11	17-8	15-8		20-7	59	34
4-9	2-7	1-219	25-6	13-5		12-2	16-3	15-3	47	19-2	65	35
5	2-2	1-18	24-5	14		12-5	15-2	14-2		19		36
4-9	2-7	1-26	24-5	16-1		11-3	17-1	15		19-7	60	37
4-8	2-5	1-10	22-1	18-9		11-6	15-8	15	53	20-4	54-5	38
5	3-1	1-225	23-5	18-3		12-1	16-7	14-9	50	21-8	50	39
4-3	2-9	1-192	24-3	27		12	16-8	15-8	55	19-8	58	40
4-7	2-4	1-18	21-2	15-1		10-4	16-1	15		20-2		41
5	3-1	1-143	21-2	18-2		10-7	17-2	16-1		20-4		42
4-3	2-6	1-14	21-2			10-4	17-2	15		20		43
4-7	3-3	1-283	28-3	22-5	18	12-8	18	18-3	67	22	54	44
5-1	3-8	1-291	25-4	23	16	12-3	16-7	17-7	67-6	20-5	56-8	45
5-6	3-8	1-217	25	20	20	12-5	18-7	17-3	63-7	20	57-5	46
5-4	4-4	1-22	26	35	16-2	13-3	16-7	17-3	69-1	20-6	60	47
5	3-7	1-21	24-3	18	19	10	16-5	15	59-5	18-5	59	48
5-2	3-3	1-035	21-5	25-5	15-6	12-4	16-7	17-9	57-9	23	49-9	49
5-4	3-1	1-003	20	15	13-5	11-7	16-9	17-7	59-1	21-2	51-1	50
5-7	2-6	.541	11-5	14-0	11-5	11-5	17-1	15-9	62-4	21-1	50-5	43-4
5-6	2-5	.522	11-9	13	11	10-5	15-2	15-2	56-7	19-1	46-6	51
5-8	2-6	.56	11-1	15	11-9	17-6	16-5	68	23-1	19-1	54-4	52
6-1	3-1	.739	15-9	17-1	11-4	16-7	15-9	65-7	22-4	23-4	54-3	53
6	2-9	.748	18-2	17	11-8	18-8	16	69	21-9	21-9	51-9	54
6-7	3-3	.75	14-5	17	11	18-2	16-3	65-7	23-7	20-8	56	55
6	2-8	.80	15-9	16-7	11-2	15-1	15-5	67	20-8		54-7	56
5-5	3-2	.658	15		11-6	14-7	15-8	61-7	23		54-7	57
6-0	2-9	.924	20-1		11-7	17-2	15-9	64-7	22-8		53-3	58
5-8	2-1	1-03	21-7		16-7	11-8	17-9	64-4	24-2		55-8	59
5-7	3-2	.95	20-4		13	11	15-8	15-6	66-2	23	55	60
6-1	3-3	.938	19-7		16-1	12-3	17-5	16	62-7	22-6	51-8	61
5-6	3-2	.92	22-3			10-9	16-5	15-2	64-7	20-7	50-2	62
5-8	2-5	.78	17-6			12-4	18-2	15-8	65-6	23-4	53-7	63
6-1	3-3	1-358	26-1		19-4	10-9	16-1	14-3	61-6	21-5	50-1	64
6-4	3	1-15	25		16-7	12	17	15	66-7	22-3	60	65
7-2	3-4	1-55	29-2		20	10-8	16-9	14-5	65	24-3	52-5	66
7	3	1-51	30			11-7	17-3	15-7	61-7	24	51	67
5-5	2-9	1-06	24-3		16-5	10	15-4	13-3	56-6	21-1	45	68
5-3	2-9	1-22	25-6			11-1	15-1	14-2	59-6	19-8	47	69
5-5	3-1	1-32	26-9		19	10-6	15-3	13	58-5	19-7	50	70
6	3-8	1-35	25		25	10	14-3	13-7	63	21-2	48-7	71
5-7	4-3	1-70	31		19	10-7	17-4	15	62-5			72



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal United States stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	6.2	6.1	36.6	52.3	20.1	13.9	2.8	41.2	49.0	11.5	4.8	14-760b
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	6.4	6.1	42.1	49.2	18.3	9.3	3.0	39.9	38.8	12.2	5.0	14-500
1—Sydney.....	6.5	6.1	41.4	47.7	18.4	11.9	3.1	43.9	50.4	12.1	4.9	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	6.1	5.9	41.3	47.8	17.9	8.7	3.1	43.2	35.4	12.7	4.9	.....
3—Amherst.....	6.6	6.1	43.3	49.1	16	9.1	2.7	35	36.2	11.2	4.8	.....
4—Halifax.....	6.2	6.1	40	54.5	.....	10	2.7	.....	.....	13	5	14-50
5—Windsor.....	6.2	6	45	47.2	21.2	9.3	2.4	40	37.5	12.2	5.5	.....
6—Truro.....	6.6	6.3	41.6	48.6	18	9.8	3.2	37.5	34.3	11.7	4.8	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	5.9	5.5	43.0	49.2	16.8	14.7	2.7	43.0	36.7	13.0	4.9	13-400
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	6.3	6.2	40.8	48.0	18.1	10.2	2.8	40.8	37.2	11.8	5.0	15-000
8—Moncton.....	6.1	6	42.8	48.9	19.8	9.9	3	43	39	13	4.8	g
9—Saint John.....	6.1	6	39.6	46.3	16.7	9.7	2.6	41.3	38	11.8	5.3	15-00
10—Fredericton.....	6.5	6.4	42.6	46.6	16	11	2.6	38.8	34.4	11.5	5	.....
11—Bathurst.....	6.4	6.2	38	50	20	10.1	2.9	40	37.5	11	5	.....
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	5.9	5.7	34.7	52.4	20.9	13.0	2.8	42.2	50.3	10.5	4.6	13-804
12—Quebec.....	6	5.8	34	59.1	21	15.3	2.9	37.3	57.3	10.3	4.3	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	5.9	5.7	34.7	56.3	22.5	14.2	3.3	47.1	46	11	4.5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.7	5.6	32.1	57	20.3	12.1	2.8	43.4	50.1	11.2	4.7	14-50-15.00
15—Sorel.....	5.9	5.5	37.2	49.1	21.3	10.5	2.6	39	47.5	10.5	5	12-50-13.00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.9	5.8	35.5	44.2	20	14.2	2.9	40.8	52.5	10.5	5	12.75
17—St. Johns.....	5.8	5.6	33.2	49.6	16.6	12.4	2.6	44	55	10	4.8	.....
18—Thetford Mines.....	5.8	5.6	34	49.8	23.7	13.7	2.8	42	48	10	4	.....
19—Montreal.....	5.7	5.5	36.8	54.1	21	13.3	2.6	45.6	50	10.2	4.6	13-50-13.75
20—Hull.....	6	5.9	35.2	52.8	21.9	11.6	2.9	40.8	46	10.7	4.5	15-00-15.50
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	6.0	6.0	37.2	56.2	19.8	12.2	2.6	40.2	48.9	10.6	4.8	14-677
21—Ottawa.....	5.9	5.9	34.3	58	19.8	12.5	2.6	49.9	52	10.1	4.9	15-00-15.50
22—Brockville.....	5.8	5.8	36.6	55.3	21.5	9.7	2.6	38.7	50	10.5	4.5	14-00
23—Kingston.....	5.8	5.6	32.9	49.4	18.4	11.1	2.7	40	46.7	10.1	4.8	14-00
24—Belleville.....	5.9	5.9	37.9	54	18.8	11.5	2.6	38.9	46	10.3	5	13-00-13.25
25—Peterborough.....	5.9	5.8	40.1	54.6	19	13.4	2.9	42.1	47.5	10.5	5.1	15-25-15.50
26—Oshawa.....	5.9	5.8	40.2	57.2	21.7	11.4	2.7	43	53.3	11	5	14-00
27—Orillia.....	5.7	5.7	36.5	53.5	19.9	10.2	2.9	39.5	45.7	10	4.9	15-00
28—Toronto.....	5.8	5.8	41.3	57.7	18.7	11.2	2.9	42.7	43.7	10	4.7	14-25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.8	5.8	37	56.3	21.3	11.7	2.4	40.8	53.3	10	4.5	13-50-13.75g
30—St. Catharines.....	5.9	5.9	38.4	59.2	20.2	11.5	2.6	41.3	45	10.8	4.7	13.75g
31—Hamilton.....	5.7	5.6	40.8	53.8	19.3	10.6	2.3	37.6	47.5	10	4.4	13.50
32—Brantford.....	6	5.9	39.6	55.9	19.6	11	2.7	40.2	47.8	10.2	5.2	14-25-14.50
33—Galt.....	5.8	5.6	32.4	50.2	18.3	11.6	2.6	40	55.1	10.8	5.1	14-50-14.75
34—Guelph.....	5.8	5.8	36.1	54.9	18.9	10.2	2.3	42.2	48	10.2	4.8	14-25-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	5.9	5.9	31.7	56.8	18.7	10.4	2.5	39.8	45	10.1	4	15-00
36—Woodstock.....	6.3	6.3	38.2	55.7	19	9.7	2.6	36.2	49	10.7	5	14-00
37—Stratford.....	6.3	6.3	39.4	57.5	19	11	2.5	42.8	50	10.9	5.5	14.50
38—London.....	6	6	40.6	56.3	17.5	11.8	2.4	37.9	44.7	10.2	4.4	15-00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.3	6.3	38.7	56.4	18.3	11.1	2.7	42.1	52	10.4	5.2	14-00-14.50
40—Chatham.....	6.1	6.1	36.4	56.7	20.3	12	2.5	38.3	46.7	10	4.7	14.50
41—Windsor.....	5.8	5.7	31.8	53.9	16.9	11.2	2.1	40	56.5	9.9	4.3	13-00-14.50
42—Sarnia.....	6.1	6	35.6	53.8	16.7	11.4	2.5	35.8	41	10.5	5.4	15.25
43—Owen Sound.....	5.6	5.2	40.9	60.2	17.7	10	2.4	38.7	45	10	4.5	15-00-15.25
44—North Bay.....	6.3	6.3	41.7	62.6	23	16	2.9	46.7	58	12.7	4	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.4	6.3	36.5	60.7	24	15.8	2.6	40.7	53.3	13.7	4.6	16-25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.1	6.9	36.2	60	22.5	15	2.8	34.5	45	11.5	5	.....
47—Timmins.....	6.7	6.4	32.7	60.5	18.9	15.3	3	42	.....	.....	4.6	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6	6	.....	55	20	15	2.5	35	.....	10.5	4.4	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.2	6.1	36.7	55.2	22.7	15.8	2.8	40	50	11.1	5	14.75-15.00
50—Fort William.....	6.6	6.5	38.1	54.9	23.3	15.3	2.6	38.9	51	11.8	4.7	14.75-15.00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	6.8	6.7	33.8	48.5	20.7	14.6	2.8	36.7	54.1	12.5	6.0	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	6.8	6.7	32	47.3	19.7	13.2	2.7	37	56.5	11.4	5.9	18.50
52—Brandon.....	6.8	6.7	35.5	49.7	21.6	14.7	2.9	36.4	51.7	13.5	6	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	6.8	7.1	32.9	50.5	20.4	18.6	3.3	41.2	55.0	14.3	5.3	.....
53—Regina.....	6.2	7.5	31.1	49.7	19.4	16.3a	3	42.8	60	14.5	4.6	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	7	7.2	30.7	50	22.2	20.7a	3.6	43.3	50	14	5.5	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7	7.2	33.1	50.9	18.3	18.3a	2.8	38.6	55	14.3	5.9	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.1	7.1	36.2	51.5	21.7	19a	3.8	40	.....	.....	5	.....
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	6.8	6.9	32.5	47.3	20.3	17.9	3.2	37.2	54.6	14.3	4.8	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.3	6.9	30.3	48.3	20.3	21.6a	2.9	38.6	.....	15	4.6	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.1	7	32.5	46.9	19.6	18.8a	3.3	33.7	60	15	5.5	.....
59—Edmonton.....	6.8	7	36.5	49.7	22.5	16.7a	3.3	39.2	49	13.8	5	g
60—Calgary.....	6.2	6.5	32	46.7	19.6	15.3a	3.1	35	57.5	12.5	4.4	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.6	7	31.4	45	19.6	17a	3.2	39.7	52	15	4.6	.....
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	6.4	6.1	34.8	47.1	21.1	21.5	3.0	47.9	56.1	12.2	4.8	.....
62—Fernie.....	7.6	7.2	38.7	50	24.3	20a	3.6	42.5	.....	13.7	4.3	.....
63—Nelson.....	6.9	6.6	35	50	21.7	26.7a	3.2	42.5	57.5	13	4.7	.....
64—Trail.....	7.3	6.5	37.5	46.7	20	24.5a	3	41.5	50	14	4	.....
65—New Westminster.....	5.7	5.6	30.6	44.1	18.9	20a	2.8	44.2	60	11.5	5.1	.....
66—Vancouver.....	5.9	5.6	32.2	45.2	20.6	18.3a	2.8	55	60	10.3	5.2	.....
67—Victoria.....	6.3	5.9	37.6	44.8	22	20.3a	2.8	47.5	55	10.4	5.1	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	5.8	6	33.3	45.3	24.2	20a	2.8	50	50	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.9	5.7	33.7	50.7	25	22.5a	3	60	60	12.5	.....	.....

a Vinegar, sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including

## ▲ND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1935

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Match- es, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, etc., per cord				Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
9-369	12-025	9-657	11-429	7-211	8-507	7-373	27-0	9-5	22-515	16-262	
7-850	9-875	7-000	8-000	5-250	6-250		29-9	9-7	14-553		
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				30-3	9-8	16-00-26-00	12-00-16-00	1
5-75-6-50	9-00	5-00	6-00	4-00	5-00	6-00	30	9-9	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	2
6-75-9-50	10-50						29-3	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
8-00-10-25	10-50	9-00-11-00	10-00-12-00	6-00-7-00	7-00-8-00	6-50	30	9-2	23-00-35-00	15-00-23-00	4
							30	9-3	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5
9-00							29-8	9-8	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
8-50-9-40	10-800	9-000	10-500	6-500	7-500	9-000	28-2	9-7	18-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	7
10-156	11-500	6-000	8-500	5-500	6-500		28-5	9-5	22-125	17-125	
9-00-11-00g	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g		30-7	9-6	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	8
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00c	27-8	9-8	18-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	9
9-00-11-00	11-00-11-50						27-3	9-6	25-00	18-00	10
9-25							28-2	9-1	18-00	15-00	11
9-150	11-500	10-395	11-734	7-868	8-868	8-250	23-6	9-4	19-333	13-688	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c		22-2	9-7	20-00-28-00		12
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	25-7	9-7	16-00-25-00	10-00-18-00	13
9-25	11-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	25-1	9-6	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14
							21-3	8-9	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
	11-50	10-33c	11-67c	8-67c	10-67c	6-50c	21-3	10	16-00-22-00	12-00-16-00	16
							20-4	9-7	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
8-00-8-50	11-00	12-00	13-33-14-67c	8-00c	9-00c	12-00c	25	9-1	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
		13-33c					26-5	9-1	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	19
10-25							21-7	8-9	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	20
10-125	11-841	10-297	12-136	8-219	9-847	8-811	25-1	9-3	23-714	17-444	
10-25	12-25-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	5-00	25-6	9-3	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
7-50-8-50	12-50	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	10-00	23-5	8-7	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
8-00	11-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	10-00	24-9	9-5	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
9-00-11-50	11-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	10-00	24-1	9-5	13-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
9-50	13-00	9-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	23-7	8-9	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25
10-50	11-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00	22	9-5	18-00-20-00	12-00-18-00	26
9-50	12-00	8-00-8-50	9-50-10-00	6-50-7-00	8-00-8-50		24-4	9-1	20-00-24-00	12-00-20-00	27
11-00	11-25	14-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	11-00	25	9-4	25-00-32-00	18-00-25-00	28
8-00g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	8-9	20-00-28-00	16-00-22-00	29
7-50-8-50g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	23g	9-6	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30
9-00	10-00	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	25-5	9-1	23-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	31
12-00	11-50	15-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	8-25	24-9	9-7	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	32
10-00	12-00	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00	28-5	9-5	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	33
9-50-10-50	11-50	10-00	11-00	8-00	9-00	10-00	24-7	9-1	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	34
10-50-12-50	12-00-12-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00	13-00	24	9-3	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	35
9-00-11-00	11-50						21-5	8-8	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	36
8-50-11-50	11-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	23-3	10	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	37
11-50	12-00				9-75c		24-7	9-2	22-00-32-00	16-00-24-00	38
10-50-12-50	10-75-12-00	14-00-16-00c			12-00c	8-00c	24-4	9-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	39
8-00	10-50						23-7	9	17-00-25-00	14-00-17-00	40
8-50	11-00		14-00c		10-00-12-00c	12-00-14-00c		9-8	20-00-32-00	17-00-22-00	41
7-50-8-00	12-00						24-4	9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	42
8-00	11-00						21-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	43
13-00	14-00-14-50						30	8-9			44
9-00-13-50	13-50		13-50c		9-00c	9-00c	28-2	9-7	27-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	45
13-00			10-50c		8-25-10-50c		31-2	9-1	20-00	14-00	46
14-00	16-00	8-50	9-50	6-50	7-50		33-7	9-5	p	p	47
7-50-11-00	9-50	6-25	9-00	5-00	6-50	6-50c	25	9-1	17-00-24-00	12-00-17-00	48
10-50-12-50	11-75	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-50c		27	9-1	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
10-50-12-50	11-75	7-00	7-75	6-00	6-75		26-4	9	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
10-250	14-625			6-938	7-688	6-500	22-1	9-7	22-250	15-750	
9-75-12-25	14-00-15-50		5-25-8-75	6-00-9-00	6-50	6-50	26-5	9-8	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50		5-75-8-00	6-25-9-00	6-50	6-50	27-7	9-6	18-00-23-00	12-00-16-00	52
8-063	16-938		5-250	7-719	8-500	8-500	28-2	9-7	22-200	16-750	
5-25-12-50h	15-75h			6-50-9-00			25	10-1	20-00-25-00	18-00-20-00	53
8-00-9-00h	19-00		3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00			29-5	9	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
7-00-8-75h	17-50		6-25-6-75	6-75-9-00	7-00	7-00	29-6	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	55
5-00-9-00h	15-50		9-00-10-00	10-00-10-00	10-00	10-00	28-8	9-7	20-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	56
5-156	10-000		5-590	6-600	4-000	4-000	29-3	9-6	22-252	15-852	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32-5g	9-6	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	57
6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	30-4g	9-9	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	58
2-75-4-25h	g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	6-00g	26-7g	10	18-00-28-00	13-00-20-00	59
6-00-6-50h	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g		27	10-7	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	60
4-00-5-75h							23-5	10-1	25-000	18-000	61
9-886	11-340			6-344	5-894	4-887	28-7	10-1	14-00	14-00	62
9-00-10-50	12-70		6-25-7-25	7-50-8-25	5-50	5-50	40	10	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	63
8-50-9-50	13-50		6-00-6-25	7-00-7-50	6-30c	6-30c	30	9-5	25-00-27-00	18-00-25-00	64
9-50-10-50	10-75		6-00-6-25	5-00	3-50	3-50	30	10-4	18-00-22-00	13-00-15-00	65
9-50-10-50	10-75			6-25	4-25	4-25	31-1	10-8	17-00-22-00	12-00-13-00	66
8-75-10-75	9-00		4-50-5-50	6-20-7-20c	4-77c	4-77c	32-5	10	26-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	67
7-70-8-20s				5-00	5-00	5-00	32-5	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50			5-00-10-00	7-00-12-00	4-80c	4-80c	32-5	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69

birch. p Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50, according to condition and conveniences. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35 s Delivered from mines.



(Continued from page 1160)

large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show

the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

With exception of veal which advanced slightly in the average, meat prices generally showed a downward tendency. Beef prices continued to lower levels in most localities, sirloin steak being down in the average from 23·7 cents per pound in October to 22·7 cents in November, round steak from 19·4 cents per pound to 18·5 cents, rib roast from 17·3 cents per pound to 16·9 cents and shoulder roast from 12·7 cents per pound to 12·3 cents. Mutton was lower at an average price of 20·1 cents per pound in November as compared with 20·8 cents in October. Fresh pork was also lower averaging 22 cents per pound in November and 22·7 cents in October, decreases being more pronounced in Ontario than in the other provinces. Breakfast bacon declined in the average from 31·8 cents per pound in October to 31·2 cents in November and boiled ham from 53·6 cents per pound to 52·3 cents. Lard again advanced in the average from 18 cents per pound in October to 18·3 cents in November.

Egg prices were higher in practically all localities, fresh being up from an average price of 35·8 cents per dozen in October to 41·5

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1935\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
April 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935....	102	141	131	113	155	123
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
July 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Aug. 1935....	105	139	131	113	154	124
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Oct. 1935....	108	140	132	115	154	126
Nov. 1935....	109	141	132	115	154	126

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1931	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1934	Oct. 1935	Nov. 1935
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	97.7	94.9	95.7	79.5	70.7	68.9	71.1	73.1	72.7
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	96.3	87.3	93.5	62.6	58.1	61.0	66.5	68.5	67.3
II. Animals and their Products	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	97.9	110.3	108.4	93.4	67.4	63.5	66.7	73.5	72.9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	96.5	92.2	89.8	77.5	71.7	70.9	71.3	69.2	69.6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.8	98.6	93.1	85.8	76.3	64.4	64.9	64.8	65.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.3	92.8	93.4	89.3	87.0	86.1	86.7	87.1	87.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	97.0	94.1	96.7	73.5	63.8	66.2	63.1	73.6	73.3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.4	92.8	92.8	89.4	86.5	85.1	86.0	85.0	85.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.5	94.3	95.1	90.9	85.5	81.0	80.3	77.4	77.4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.5	95.1	94.3	84.5	73.9	73.0	73.1	74.2	74.1
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	196	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.5	99.1	100.3	83.9	66.2	67.1	68.4	72.5	72.2
Other Consumers' Goods.....	110	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.5	92.4	90.3	84.9	79.0	77.0	76.2	75.3	75.4
II. Producers' Goods.....	403	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.2	93.4	95.1	73.4	68.1	64.3	67.9	70.6	69.6
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	100.8	92.8	94.5	90.9	89.2	85.4	89.4	89.7	89.6
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	96.8	93.5	95.2	71.4	65.7	62.0	65.5	68.5	67.4
Building and construction materials.....	111	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	97.9	98.3	98.2	85.7	79.2	80.7	81.8	82.2	82.4
Manufacturers' materials.....	267	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	96.5	92.4	94.5	68.2	62.7	58.8	62.7	66.2	64.8
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	95.9	86.5	91.1	63.5	58.7	60.8	64.7	66.1	65.0
B. Animal.....	105	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	97.7	107.5	105.2	90.6	67.7	64.6	67.8	73.4	73.4
Farm (Canadian).....	70	62.6	132.7	161.6	102.8	86.7	98.0	96.1	101.5	66.3	56.4	54.6	61.2	65.8	65.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	103.4	109.6	109.7	92.0	73.9	69.5	74.5	67.6	67.8
III. Forest.....	57	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	105.3	98.8	98.6	92.9	85.6	76.3	64.6	64.9	64.8	65.3
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	98.8	91.7	92.1	85.7	82.0	81.7	82.0	83.1	83.1
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	97.4	94.4	97.2	70.4	61.4	59.3	64.3	68.0	67.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	97.4	94.2	93.5	82.8	72.7	71.7	72.4	73.4	72.9

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

cents in November and cooking from 30.1 cents per dozen to 33.4 cents. Milk was again slightly higher at 10.3 cents per quart as compared with 10.2 cents in October. The price of butter continued to advance in all cities, dairy being up from 24.5 cents per pound in October to 24.9 cents in November and creamery from 27.1 cents per pound to 28.6 cents. Cheese advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound to 28.6 cents. The price of bread which has been unchanged in the average since April, rose from 5.9 cents per pound in October to 6 cents in November. Flour was again fractionally higher at 3.5 cents per pound. Potatoes were practically unchanged at \$1.08 per ninety pounds. Prunes declined  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound in the average to 11.6 cents. Sugar reflected a small general decrease at an average price of 6.2 cents per pound. Anthracite coal averaged higher in November at \$14.76 per ton as compared with \$14.58 in October, increases being reported from many cities.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$15; Windsor,

\$16.50; Charlottetown, \$13.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13.50; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$13.25; Montreal, \$14.25; Hull, \$16.25; Ottawa, \$16.25; Kingston, \$14.50; Belleville, \$14.50; Peterborough, \$16.50; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$14.75; St. Catharines, \$14.50; Hamilton, \$14.50; Brantford, \$17; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$12.50; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$17.75; Timmins, \$18; Sault Ste. Marie, \$14.50; Port Arthur, \$17; Fort William, \$17; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The price of wheat moved downward during the month due in a large measure to unusually low European demand. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 85.7 cents per bushel in November as compared with 90.8 cents in October. In coarse grains, oats declined from 34 cents per bushel to 31.9 cents



and rye from 42.2 cents per bushel to 41.1 cents. Barley and flax showed little change. Flour at Montreal declined 10 cents per barrel to \$5.70. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.71 per cwt. The price of Ceylon rubber at New York rose from 12.9 cents per pound to 13.3 cents. In livestock, choice steers at Toronto declined from \$6.01 per hundred pounds to \$5.80 but advanced at Winnipeg from \$4.44 per hundred pounds to \$4.74. Veal calves at Toronto were up from \$8.56 per hundred pounds to \$8.97 and at Winnipeg from \$5.88 to \$6.18. Lambs also averaged higher, the price at Toronto rising from \$7.06 per hundred pounds to \$7.74 and at Winnipeg from \$5.82 to \$6.68. Bacon hogs showed a substantial decline at both Toronto and Winnipeg, the price in the former market

falling from \$8.94 per hundred pounds to \$7.99 and in the latter from \$7.92 to \$7.16. Eggs at Montreal rose from 40.3 cents per dozen to 43.5 cents and at Toronto from 39.4 cents per dozen to 42.5 cents. Storage holdings of butter were about 13 per cent lower the beginning of November than at October 1st. At Montreal the price of creamery prints rose from 26.3 cents per pound to 27.4 cents and at Toronto from 25.5 cents per pound to 27.2 cents. Raw cotton at New York averaged higher at 12.1 cents per pound as compared with 11.3 cents in October. Raw silk was 10 cents per pound higher at \$2.25 and raw wool was 1 to 2 cents per pound higher at a price range of 18-19 cents according to grade. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper declined from \$9.54 per hundred pounds to \$9.41.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 91.1 for October, an increase of 1.7 per cent for the month. In every one of the eleven groups an increase was recorded, the larger increases occurring in cereals, non-ferrous metals and textiles.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 85.8 at the end of October, an increase of 0.8 per cent for the month. Except for a rise of 2.9 per cent in textiles, the changes in all groups were small. The only decrease was one of 1.5 per cent in animal food.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July 1914=100, was 147 at the beginning of November, an advance of 1.4 per cent for the month due to higher food prices, chiefly prices of eggs, butter and bread, also in bacon and cheese, while fish was a little cheaper.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base of July 1914=100 (gold index) was 71 for October, an advance of one point for the month. Foods, on the whole were unchanged, but all three groups of industrial materials were

higher, the chief increase being in the textile group.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 102.8 for October, an increase of 0.5 per cent for the month. Among the sixteen groups, five were unchanged from the September level, while the other eleven groups all registered increases, among which rubber advanced 7.5 per cent and non-ferrous metals 4 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122.8 for October, a decrease of 0.5 per cent for the month, due entirely to lower food prices, as there were very slight increases in rent, in heat and light and in clothing.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Milan Provincial Council of Corporate Economy index number, on the base 1913=100, was 337.39 for September, an advance of 2.5 per cent for the month with increases recorded in every group except chemical products which were slightly reduced.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$10.2834 at November 1, an advance of 1.1 per cent for the month. Breadstuffs, livestock, provisions and fruits all showed declines, chemicals and drugs were un-

changed, but the other eight groups all advanced.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was \$178.614 at November 1, an advance of 0.6 per cent for the month. This is the highest figure reached for five and one-half years or since April 1, 1930.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Alleged illegal disbursement of compensation

Action was taken before the Ontario Supreme Court for alleged illegal division of a pension by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board.

The plaintiff was the recipient of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.O. 1927, c. 179. Before the Police Magistrate at Sault Ste. Marie on June 8, 1929, he was charged under s. 242(3) of the Criminal Code, and was found guilty and was ordered to pay the sum of \$35 per month for the maintenance of his wife and children.

Sometime later the plaintiff was again summoned under the provisions of the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act, R.S.O. 1927, c. 184, and under such proceedings was directed to pay the sum of \$15 per month for the maintenance of his wife and children.

Copies of both orders were delivered to the defendant Board and, acting under powers conferred upon the Board by s. 47a (b) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.O. 1927, c. 179, as enacted by 1928 (Ont.), c. 26, s. 2, the Board diverted, not the sum of \$15, but the sum of \$35 per month for the maintenance of his wife and children.

The plaintiff contends that the first order was under the provisions of the Criminal Code was not made by a Court of competent jurisdiction as is required by sec. 47a (b) of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The plaintiff commenced the action, claiming "damages for illegally diverting part of the plaintiff's pension or in the alternative for an accounting as to the amount of the plaintiff's pension diverted to the plaintiff's wife or family and for payment to the plaintiff of the amount so diverted, with interest."

In the opinion of Hon. Justice Hope of the Supreme Court, the order of the magistrate, purporting to be made under the authority of the Criminal Code is not one made by a court of competent jurisdiction. He also expressed astonishment "that the Board has

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 139.1 for October, a very slight decrease from the September level due to lower food prices, although clothing and fuel and light showed advances.

followed the course it has in the light of the subsequent maintenance order for \$15, and contended that "if this order requires variation by way of increasing the amount, it can be properly varied on a further application." However, he considered that the "action as framed is undoubtedly in tort and such action is not maintainable against the Crown."

In dismissing the action (without costs) the Court held that a support order of a Magistrate under the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act is not one of a 'court of competent jurisdiction' within the meaning of s. 47a of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, as would warrant the Compensation Board to honour it and apply compensation pensions in payment of it. But the Board, being an agency of the Crown, is not subject to an action in tort for the illegal diversion of the pensions; nor is such action of the Board subject to review by the Courts by virtue of ss. 12 and 67 of the Act.

*Nadeau v. Workmen's Compensation Board*, Ontario Supreme Court (1935) 4, *Dominion Law Reports*, 442.

### Claim for wages under Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

A worker employed on construction of a conduit for the City of Montreal claimed arrears of wages to the amount of \$28.65 for 286½ hours of work. While employed he was paid and accepted a rate of 25 cents an hour, which was 10 cents an hour less than the rate set by the wage schedule of the building trades under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.

Action was instituted in the Circuit Court for the recovery of the difference and the judge held that a person engaged to work as labourer on the construction of an underground conduit for electric lines in the City of Montreal is entitled to 35 cents per hour as provided by the Collective Labour Agreement for the building trades.



The Court, therefore, ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$28.65, with interest from November 29, 1934, and costs.

*Sekel vs. Kelley* (1935), 73 *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec*, Cour Supérieure, 396.

#### **Wage Claim under British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act Sustained**

An employee in the golf club department of a retail leather goods establishment at Vancouver took action to recover wages under the British Columbia Minimum Wage Act, administered by the Board of Industrial Relations.

The company, while operating a wholesale and retail leather business also manufactured and repaired golf clubs as a subsidiary line. It was in this activity in which the employee was engaged. He claimed that his employer's

business came under the classification of "mercantile industry" within the meaning of the Act, and that by a Board order effective August 10, 1934, minimum wages of \$12.75 per week were established for every employee in that industry. The plaintiff further claimed that between October 5, 1934, and April 5, 1935, the company only paid him \$6 per week, whereas under the Board order he was entitled to \$12.75 per week. The plaintiff instituted action before a county court judge for the balance, namely \$174.37.

The county court judge sustained the plaintiff's claim whereupon the defendant company carried the case to the British Columbia Court of Appeal. The appeal was dismissed.

*Stevenson v. British Columbia Leather Company*, British Columbia Court of Appeal (1935) 4, *Dominion Law Reports*, 143.













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